"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; unsettled, warmer to-morrow; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,162. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CAR STRIKERS RIOT AS BUFFALO WALKS

Windows Smashed, Ropes and Wires Cut, Poles Chopped Down and Fuses Drawn.

TROOPS MAY BE CALLED OUT

Trolley Men Demand Better Pay and Recognition — Five Hundred Strikebreakers Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 6.—After a day of turmoil and rioting the City of Buffalo is without street car service to-night as the result of a strike begun this morning by the employes of the International Railway Company. The union officials assert that more than two-thirds of the 2,000 motormen and conductors are out. The decision to quit work came after an all-night meeting presided over by William Fitzgerald, who secretly had been organizing the men into a branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. The strikers demand a revision of the working schedule, a flat rate of 32 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of the union.

The strike was followed by scores of riots throughout the city. Windows were smashed, cars damaged and several persons hurt. The situation became so serious that in spite of efforts by the police the service had to be abandoned late to-night. It is thought the militia will be called out to-morrow, although Chief Regan says he is able to control the situation.

Bands of men paraded Main Street, some in uniform, others in civilian dress. They spread into side streets. Sympathizers joined them. Many of the latter were in automobiles and taxicabs and sped from point to point. Efforts were made to persuade non-striking motormen and conductors to abandon their cars. In a few instances numbers were torn from the hats of men who manned the cars, and signs were turned to read "car house."

Main and Seneca Streets were the centre of disturbance. Rioters cut trolley ropes and stopped cars. The only car that passed through unhindered was the yellow United States mail car from West Seneca. Policemen accompanied that car. They had orders to arrest any one who tried to stop it.

At the Terrace disorder prevailed. Car No. 6,026 of the Grant Street line when attempting to make the switch there was halted. The motorman threw on the power, and instantly somebody cut the rope. Some one else threw a stone threw a window. Patrolman Donohue of the Franklin Street Station arrested the stone thrower. The crowd made an attempt to take the prisoner from the policeman. There was a passenger in the car, a woman. Policemen guarded the door while she stepped out.

In Washington Street the same conditions existed. At Washington and Perry Streets a South Park car was stopped. It was overflowing with passengers. They arose and swayed back and forth in the aisles, excitedly inquiring the cause of the trouble. The conductor, apparently frightened, declined to step from the car to replace the trolley until two policemen arrived. The bluecoats protected him while he adjusted the trolley.

In Seneca, Main, and Washington Streets motormen and conductors were abandoning their cars in rapid succession. The cars were towed back to the barns by cars in commission. A man in the crowd who knew the position of the controlling valve of the air brakes struck the air valve on an unbound Main Street car at Main and Seneca Streets, instantly crippling the car and blocking those following it. It took fifteen minutes to repair the damage.

The disorders were continued for several hours. Stones wer hurled through windows and trolley wires were cut. On Bailey Avenue poles were chopped down and traffic was stopped. The east and south side lines were abandoned before dark. A little later the rest of the service was cut off. Under police protection cars will be run in the morning, but trouble is feared. All the sympathy of the public seems to be with the strikers. Most of the men and women who made up the attacking mobs were only sympathizers.

Five hundred strikebreakers are on their way here from Philadelphia and will arrive at 11 o'clock to-morrow. When they attempt to man the cars it is thought the worst trouble will be begun. Sheriff Becker is swearing deputies.

Application was made to Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the men from acts of violence.

The company issued a statement to the public in which it said:

> No complaint has been made to the company by any of its employes. The public may be assured that the company is making and will make every effort to protect its patrons in every possible way. Trainmen will be procured as rapidly as is possible, and every effort will be made to restore schedules.

One of the ways in which rioters caused blockades was by drawing fuses from cars when they stopped at crossings.

ADDRESS BY MISS WILSON.

President's Daughter Is Welcomed Warmly by the Y. W. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A welcome rarely given to a woman in this or any other American city was extended to Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, by more than 1,500 women and men in the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters, 1,411 Locust Street, this afternoon, when she appeared to speak on religion. Long before 5 o'clock, the hour at which Miss Wilson was scheduled to arrive, the 1,000 seats in the gymnasium were filled, and an overflow meeting was being assembled on the third floor.

The President's daughter was visibly nervous as she ascended the platform and gazed at an audience at least twice as large as the one she had expected. After joining in the singing of hymns she arose to speak. Her voice at first was barely audible half way to the rear of the hall. She gradually overcame her embarrassment, however, and treated her subject, "Thoughts in Captivity," in a manner remarkably suggestive of her father's.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS IN YOUR OFFICE
The Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish supplies of "Lily" Cups. This service is inexpensive.—Adv.

A SULZER SECRET SERVICE?

Senators Warned That Governor Has Hired His Own Detectives.

Tammany members of the Legislature who were back in town yesterday for the week-end recess brought with them from Albany a report of a secret service, already organized, or soon to be organized, by Gov. Sulzer.

The few who discussed the matter guardedly, but with such assurance as would be inspired by the belief that they had their information straight, told of negotiations said to have been carried on between Gov. Sulzer and the heads of two detective bureaus with whom he discussed ways and means for establishing such a service for his information. The understanding was that Gov. Sulzer had retained one of the bureaus, which would provide him with the services of trained men, whose duty it would be to keep an eye on legislators suspected of hostility to the administration measures.

It was the idea to have these men devote their particular attention to the Senate. They would not be expected to hunt for evidence of graft. In fact, if they should stumble over any they would be expected to get on their feet again and confine themselves solely to picking up information which would be useful to Gov. Sulzer in the legislative situation.

According to the story told yesterday, there are to be two of these detectives on the job when the legislators get back to Albany to-day. They are expected to frequent the lobby with such perfect self-effacement that they cannot be distinguished from regular lobbyists.

The names of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency and the William P. Sheridan Detective Agency were mentioned as those with whom Gov. Sulzer had consulted. William J. Burns is abroad and he delegates to himself the exclusive right of talking for his agency. William P. Sheridan talked last night from his home, 217 Riverside Drive, with a TIMES reporter who asked him if he had assigned any of his men to do confidential work for Gov. Sulzer.

"I don't know anything about it," Mr. Sheridan replied.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Gov. Sulzer could not be seen to-night in reference to the report that he had organized a secret service in his own behalf.

EAST SIDE CHEERS COLONEL

Roosevelt Dines at Henry St. Settlement and Then Sees a Play.

More than a hundred boys and girls of the lower east side stood outside the Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry Street, last night and awaited with great interest the breaking up of a dinner party within. The dinner was an informal one given by Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the settlement, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, Otto H. Kahn, and Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

The news that Col. Roosevelt was Miss Wald's guest spread rapidly, and a full hour before the dinner was ended the youngsters were buzzing about the Settlement steps. It had been rumored that the Colonel would make them a little speech after the dinner.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, preceded by the ladies of the party, Col. Roosevelt appeared. A shout arose from the crowd, and some one yelled "Speech!"

"No speech, fellows," said the Colonel quietly as he watched the ladies enter an automobile, and then started up Henry Street himself with a policeman on either side and the crowd tagging at his heels.

Up Henry Street to Ridge Street moved the little procession, the boys and girls running ahead from time to time and then turning to gaze back admiringly at the stocky figure in the black slouch hat.

"Hurrah for Teddy," they yelled.

"Who is it?" asked an old man who had joined the procession.

"It's Teddy Roosevelt," was the answer.

The man's eyes bulged and he turned and ran toward the head of the procession. Col. Roosevelt walked up Grand Street and down Clinton until he reached Clinton Hall, where he and his party witnessed the presentation of "The Silver Box" by the Dramatic Club of the Henry Street Settlement.

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED.

Youth Noted for His Love of High Speed Thrown Against a Tree.

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—Benjamin Van Sickle, 19 years old, of Ridgewood, N. J., noted among his friends for his fondness for riding at high speed, was killed this afternoon when he was thrown head-first against a tree from his motor cycle near Arcola, N. J. Van Sickle's skull was fractured.

Van Sickle started for a ride with Newman Eschelman of Ridgewood early in the afternoon. Both were mounted on high-power motor cycles. Near Arcola they overtook William Hauck of 226 Randolph Street, Passaic, and Norman Conner of 338 Harrison Street, Passaic. A race between the four young men was started, and Eschelman was soon left far behind. The other men were riding in single file, when they overtook an auto. Hauck swung out to pass it, and as he did so Van Sickle crashed into him. Hauck was thrown but suffered little injury. The collision drove Van Sickle's cycle from the hard road into sand at the side, and he lost control of it. He was thrown against a tree, and when the other cyclists and those in the auto reached him he was dead.

OPERATE ON J. E. GAFFNEY.

Contractor Recovering from an Attack of Intestinal Trouble.

James E. Gaffney, the contractor and a prominent member of Tammany Hall, who was said to be Murphy's candidate for head of the Highways Commission, was operated on for intestinal trouble on Wednesday at Miss Alston's House for Private Patients, at 26 East Sixty-first Street. His physician, Dr. J. E. Herrity, said last night that Mr. Gaffney's condition had been critical, but that he was out of danger. Mrs. Gaffney and his daughter have been at his bedside constantly. According to report, the operation was decided upon at the last minute, and the need for it was considered immediate.

Mr. Gaffney lives at 166 West Seventy-first Street and is a man of large means. He was once a policeman, then became an Alderman, and since his retirement to private life has been associated with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, in contracting.

CONSCIENCE MAKES SLAYER SURRENDER

"I'm the Man Who Killed Smith," Shabby Youth Confesses in Tombs Police Court.

DID IT IN SELF-DEFENSE

Told His Sister, Who Took Him to the Priest, Who Sent Him to Court —Sister Accompanies Him to Door.

Having disposed of the usual Sunday morning assortment of petty cases, Magistrate Norman J. Marsh was about to adjourn the Tombs Court at noon yesterday when he saw a young man walking down the aisle toward the bench. The man was shabby and nervous, and looked haggard as if from a succession of sleepless nights. With a determined manner, the visitor pushed the court officer aside and leaning over the rail, called to the Magistrate:

"I want to give myself up."

The court clerks busy closing up the cases of the day dropped their papers and leaned over their desks as the young man stepped through the gate and walked to the bench from which the Magistrate looked down at him.

"I want to give myself up," he repeated in a monotone as though he had been saying the words over and over again on his way to court. "It's that shooting down in Park Row yesterday morning—the killing of that man Smith. I did it. I killed him. I had to, and now the priest tells me to give myself up. So here I am."

Then the wheels of the court began to revolve. There was much telephoning, and soon a detective from the Oak Street Station took the young man in charge. The man who had surrendered said he was Michael J. Sullivan, 27 years old. Eugene Smith, the man he said he had killed, was shot down at Park Row and Roosevelt Street early in the morning on Saturday. One of the telephone messages sent from the Tombs Court brought Coroner Hellenstein. He held the prisoner for forty-eight hours so that he might be represented by counsel. He advised Sullivan not to talk until he had seen a lawyer. So the young man went to the Tombs, looking more at peace with the world than he had when he first walked into court.

Smith was found dead in Park Row by policemen and detectives who had heard the shot which killed him as they were walking in Roosevelt Street. They found the body lying on the sidewalk, while a man and a girl, passersby both, stood staring at it. The man and girl told of four men who had shot from the shadow of a doorway and scampered off before the arrival of the police. Smith, an ex-bartender, was, according to the police, known among gangsters.

Why he had killed Smith Sullivan would not say yesterday beyond repeating again and again that he had shot in self-defense and that if he had not shot first Smith would have "got him." That is what he had meant when he said to the Magistrate: "I had to."

His first confession was made to his sister Hannah, with whom he lived in rooms at 49 Catharine Street. She had missed him all day Saturday, she told the police, and then noticed yesterday morning on his return home that something was on his mind. He paced up and down, she said, twisting his hands and groaning now and then. She was much worried and tried her best to find out what the trouble was. Finally he broke down and told her he had killed Smith.

She told the police she did not know who Smith was, but she had heard about a shooting and she guessed. She petted her brother while he told how he had shot the man down in fear of his own life, and how he had stood in a dorway near by and watched while the police swooped down and arrested everyone in the vicinity. He had wandered all day Saturday, his sister said, he could not remember where.

"And now what ever am I going to do?" he asked her she said, relying on her for the right advice.

Hannah Sullivan reached for a shawl and threw it over her head.

"You come with me," she said, and led him to Father Curry of the Roman Catholic Church of St. James in James Street. Then she sat by, while he poured out the whole story to the priest. It was not a confession, but a plea for advice and Father Curry suggested that he should surrender to Magistrate Marsh. His sister saw him as far as the door of the court.

Then she went back to the rooms in Catharine Street. Brother and sister have made their home together ever since the death of their father and mother some years ago. She works in a factory and he is a sampler on the Cotton Exchange. It had been a hard Winter for them, for the brother had been out of work most of the time.

LETS MAN DIE; SAVES GIRL.

Swimmer Forced to Choose Between Sweetheart and Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Thrown into the ice-cold water of the Delaware off Bridge Street, Frankford, when a skiff capsized this morning, Henry Bennet, the only member of a party of four who was able to swim, had to choose between saving his sweetheart or his best friend. He saved the girl. The friend sank to his death, despite efforts by the swimmer to rescue him after the young woman was safe.

The party included Bennet, John Assenheimer, William Brunt and Miss Ethel Bennet, who is not related to her rescuer. They had set out in the Jersey shore about 6 o'clock in the morning, after having danced through Saturday night at a party in the home of William Boyd, Brill and Garden Streets. The bracing air tempted them to take a row on the river.

Two of the young men tried to change seats in the shallow skiff. It upset and instantly all four were struggling in the water. Brunt came up near the stern and clung to it. Bennet found himself several feet away, with his best friend and his sweetheart by him. Assenheimer was helpless.

Throwing an arm around the girl's waist, Bennet told Assenheimer to cling to his shoulder. The weight proved too much for the swimmer. He made desperate efforts to reach the boat, but the current carried him away. No aid was at hand. It was then he realized he must make a choice.

As Bennet turned to tow the girl to the boat Assenheimer's hand slipped off his shoulder. Bennet placed the girl on the upturned craft. The three survivors were taken off the skiff by a fisherman.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before retiring for insomnia.—Adv.

THE PREVENTION OF INSANITY

An important article by Dr. Charles W. Burr, the neurologist of the University of Pennsylvania, will appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

22 TRAPPED IN HULL OF UPSET STEAMER

Some Cut Their Way Out and Are Seen Clinging to Hull in Pounding Oregon Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY CITY, Ore., April 6.—Twenty-two men were imprisoned to-day in the hull of the German bark Mimi, which capsized this morning off Nehalem Bay, near here. With the tide rising and the sea rough, it is doubted if the men can survive to-night. The Bar View life saving crew is standing by, and has given up further attempts at rescue to-night.

The Mimi was stranded on Nehalem beach on Feb. 13. Efforts to get her off culminated this morning, when she was floated, but before she had crossed the last line of breakers she capsized. Before she toppled over three men were able to get ashore on lines, but all others were made prisoners in the vessel.

The imprisoned men include Capt. Albert Crowe of the Port of Portland Commision; Charles S. Fisher, Marine Engineer; Russell Blackman, Marine Engineer; Capt. J. Westphal, Master of the Mimi; J. A. Wood, Mate; W. E. Koen, contractor; J. E. Holyfield, Superintendent of the Brighton Mills, and members of the crew.

The Mimi was turned over when she struck a sand ledge after being floated. Two-thirds of the ballast had been taken from her hull. At first it was thought that all on board had been drowned. A life-saving crew attempted to reach the wreck and got so near that cries for help were heard coming from the men in the overturned hull. The life-savers made a desperate attempt to reach the vessel, but were forced to put back.

It was thought that the cries reported by the life savers might have been only imagination until late this afternoon, when a man was seen climbing through the hull of the vessel. It was evident that the imprisoned men had succeeded in forcing one of the steel plates. Two or three at a time they appeared and signaled to the watchers on shore. One of the three sailors who had been saved this morning waded into the surf and beckoned to the men to jump into the sea. One man took the fearful chance, and was immediately drowned.

Several hundred persons gathered on shore. They besought the life savers to make another attempt at rescue, but the crew refused to put out their boat. Volunteers were called for, and a full crew offered to go, but the life savers refused to let them, as it would have been suicide to enter the heavy sea.

To-night a huge bonfire has been built on the beach, and the crowds are anxiously watching the silent hull of the Mimi. As the tide is rising all on the vessel are in immediate peril. The tide will almost submerge the boat, and the seas are sure to dash through the hole that the prisoners cut in hope of being saved. If they survive the night another attempt will be made to save them at low tide to-morrow morning.

The Mimi is a four-masted bark of steel construction, 283 feet long and 24.5 feet deep. Her value was estimated at $60,000. Watt & Hollyfield were to receive $24,850 for floating her.

The life saving crew made an attempt to reach the Mimi to-night. The boat got close enough to hear voices on the wreck. One voice in the darkness said: "We are all here." Then the sea swept the rescuers back. They will go out again at dawn.

THREE FIRES IN FLAT HOUSE.

Tenants in Night Clothes Put Out Incendiary Blazes.

Dr. Reginald Schuffler and his wife were asleep in their apartment, on the top floor of a five-story flathouse at 324 West Seventeenth Street, early this morning, when they were awakened by the odor of smoke. Dr. Schuffler ran to the hall, where he found a pile of papers burning briskly outside the door of the adjacent apartment, which is unoccupied.

He and Mrs. Schuffler shouted and aroused the other tenants, who formed a bucket brigade. The fire had caught the woodwork, and before they got it out Policeman McGuire of the West Seventeenth Street Station had heard about it and assisted. The bluecoat broke down the door and found there were two more fires in the empty apartment, one near the doorway and one in a closet, all of which had been started with piles of paper. McGuire had turned in an alarm, but when the fire apparatus arrived the tenants, most of them working in their night clothes, had succeeded in putting out all the blazes.

Mrs. Bridget Hickey, the janitress, told the police that it was the third incendiary attack in a year. The damage will be covered by $200.

UTAH HAS MAMMOTH CAVE.

One Found Near Ogden Shows Old Indian Hieroglyphics.

OGDEN, Utah, April 6.—With what appear to be prehistoric hieroglyphics carved on its walls, a mammoth cave, rivaling the famous cave of Kentucky, was discovered in this vicinity yesterday by Thomas Whitaker, a rancher, who will later lead a party of University of Utah professors on a tour of investigation.

The cave is located in the mountains near Promontory Point, eighteen miles from Ogden, and has probably never been visited by white men, as the surrounding country is a bleak desert. The front chamber of the series is 75 by 150 yards, 41 feet high, and the walls bear pictures of Indians crudely drawn.

There is an Indian legend current in the locality to the effect that a great battle was fought years ago between two tribes near the point, the vanquished having perished in a mammoth cave.

BACKS ANTI-ALIEN BILL.

California Senate to Push Legislation Against Japanese.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 6.—An Anti-Alien Land Law bill, virtually the same as that favorably reported by the Assembly Committee, which occasioned the protest of Japan to the State Department, was agreed upon by Senator N. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the authors of various Senate bills, who conferred to-day.

A provision of the substitute bill is that, should any paragraph or several paragraphs be found unconstitutional, the remainder shall remain in force as the "deliberate thought of the Legislature."

MRS. PANKHURST COLLAPSES IN JAIL

Said to be So Ill as to Require Release—Marriage Service Under Attack.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 7.—According to The Daily Express, the early release of Mrs. Pankhurst will probably be the consequence of her refusal to take food since she was committed. She is in a state of collapse, and her condition is said to be serious. She resisted all efforts at forcible feeding. A medical report on her condition will be placed before the Home Office.

Two suffragettes exposed themselves to the abuse and attacks of an angry crowd of some 12,000 in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. For an hour the women attempted to address the crowd amid a hail of missiles, including oranges, bananas, and clods of earth. Every time a missile hit its mark the crowd shrieked with delight. Orange peel and mud lodged in the women's hats and hair, but with flushed cheeks they boldly continued their inaudible harangues. Several men attempted to strike the speakers with sticks, but the police who surrounded the wagon prevented them. The crowd once made a rush with the evident intention of overturning the wagon, and the police had difficulty in stemming it. Finally the wagon was driven off, surrounded by police, amid a tornado of "booing."

Similar turbulent scenes were enacted on Hampstead Heath and Wimbledon Common.

A campaign against the "indignities" to women contained in the Anglican marriage service is the latest effort of the suffragists' Spiritual Militancy League. Fifteen such moral humiliations are mentioned in the manifesto which the league is sending not only to every clergyman of the Church of England, but to all persons whose forthcoming marriage is announced in the daily papers. The first two indignities alleged are the words "obey him and serve him," which the bride is required to repeat, and the question put by the minister, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" One of the remedies suggested for both is the omission of the words; the alternative is that the bridegroom be required to promise to "obey her and serve her" and that the minister also ask, "Who giveth this man to be married to this woman?"

Three indignities surround the marriage ring and the bridegroom's accompanying declaration. "The words, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' have never been true," says the manifesto. The Government is urged to drop the ring ceremony and its formula or to enforce an exchange of rings and the use of a formula containing "no economic falsehoods or moral offense."

Humiliation No. 7 is the minister's pronouncement that they shall be man and wife together. The implication complained of is that "the woman is wholly a wife, and the man not wholly a husband."

Protesting that the first of the Psalms addresses itself wholly to the bridegroom, the league demands its omission or that it be supplemented by another addressed to the wife, announcing that "her husband * * * shall be on the walls of her house."

The petition that the man shall love his wife as Christ the Church is "an appalling humiliation of woman and a pernicious exaltation of man."

The thirteenth indignity is quoting St. Paul's words: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands as unto the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church." The league strenuously opposes the idea of the husband being the head of the wife, and suggests: "Husbands, also submit yourselves unto your wives" as a supplement to this second exhortation to the wife.

ANTIS TELL OF BOYCOTT.

Say Suffragists Are Advising Sisters to Give to No Other Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Washington headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage gave out a statement to-day, in which it was said that "some of the suffragists are boycotting and crippling charitable, philanthropic, and educational institutions as a means of furthering their cause." The statement went on to say:

"The accusation is particularly interesting in view of the fact that this is the first intimation that the American suffragists are employing tactics somewhat similar to the militant English suffragettes, in that they indirectly attack other institutions in their efforts to win their fight for votes for women."

Heart Disease Kills W. H. Hatter.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., April 6.—Just as he was about to sit down to dinner this afternoon with his family William H. Hatter, who was known to residents of this section as a former actor, was seized with an attack of heart disease. He died in a few minutes. Hatter came here about a year ago from New York, and started a grocery store. He went on the stage when he was 8 years old.

CAUGHT IN FLIGHT AFTER KILLING GIRL

J. F. Moran and Chauffeur Arrested in New Brunswick for Death by Auto.

GIRL RUN DOWN IN ROAD

Out for Sunday Afternoon Walk to Carnegie Lake in Princeton When Car Struck Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—May Duryea, 18 years old, was struck and instantly killed this afternoon by an automobile while walking in Washington Road with Miss Grace Lloyd. The auto was owned by Joseph F. Moran of 1,223 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and he was seated in the tonneau. The car was driven by Irving A. Hoffman, also of Brooklyn, who holds chauffeur's license No. 1,496.

The lamp on the side of the auto struck the young woman and knocked her down. The car did not stop, but the driver, it is said, put on extra speed and drew quickly out of sight.

Some one caught the number of the car, (2,497, N. J.,) and this was immediately communicated to the police, who by telephone asked all near by stations to be on the lookout for the car, a large gray one. Soon afterward they learned that Mr. Moran, with the runaway chauffeur and car, were caught near New Brunswick.

Miss Duryea was the daughter of Christopher Duryea, a well-to-do contractor of 28 Park Street, this village. Miss Lloyd and Miss Duryea, with hundreds of others were in Washington Road this afternoon which is the popular walk to Carnegie Lake.

They were walking arm in arm along the road when Moran's car came along. The chauffeur blew his horn and the girls alarmed at the high speed at which the car was said to be traveling, separated and jumped to the side of the road, but Miss Duryea was not quick enough and the lamp caught her in the head, throwing her violently to one side.

Miss Lloyd ran to the side of her companion and found her unconscious. She was soon joined by a large crowd of men and women and a doctor was summoned. When he arrived he said the young woman was dead and that death had probably been instantaneous.

The prisoners waived a hearing. Moran was released on $1,000 bail and the chauffeur was committed to the Trenton authorities on a charge of manslaughter. More than four hundred Princeton students surrounded the police office to-night when the prisoners were brought in.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 6.—When word was received here late this afternoon to look out for a gray automobile, which had killed a young woman at Princeton, Policeman William Robinson was sent to the Albany Street Bridge, from where he could command a view of the river road.

He had been there about half an hour when he noticed a car with two men in it, and answering the description of the Princeton automobile, coming. Jumping into the automobile of Andrew Weingart Robinson directed the chauffeur to head off the other machine. Robinson had to cross the bridge to get to the road along which the other car was coming. The chauffeur of the gray car seemed to scent trouble, as he made a desperate effort to get past the bridge first, but the policeman won the race, and the gray car had to slow down. Robinson told the two men in the gray car that they were under arrest for killing a young woman in Princeton.

One of the men admitted that he was Joseph F. Moran, the owner of the auto, and he also admitted that his car had struck a girl in Princeton, but he did not believe she had been killed. He said he did not stop to find out, as he supposed she had been only slightly injured. Robinson took the two men to headquarters, and then notified Chief of Police William Kilfoyle of Princeton to come and get them.

Moran, who said he was 35 years old, is Secretary of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn. He called up John H. Backus, a lawyer of Trenton, at once and asked him to meet him at Princeton as soon as possible.

At the home of Joseph F. Moran, 1,223 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, a member of his family said last night that Moran, accompanied by his chauffeur, went by train to Point Pleasant, N. J., yesterday, where he had a Summer home, and started back in the afternoon in his large touring car, which he had stored there. Moran called up his family last night, and notified them that the chauffeur had been arrested. He said that he would leave the car in Trenton, and return home by train.

ATLANTIC CITY DRY.

Saloonkeepers Heed Court's Warning and Close Over Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—This town was "dry" to-day as a result of the warning issued to saloonkeepers by County Judge Clarence Cole and the Prosecutor that all excise violations would be punished. The saloonkeepers seem to feel that the county authorities are in earnest in their assertions that the law must be obeyed.

Thousands of visitors who have been in the habit of getting all the liquor they wanted here on Sunday showed annoyance when they found the saloons were closed.

ALLEGED VAN DYKE STOLEN.

Artist Tells Police It Represents the Bulk of His Fortune.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The theft from a downtown studio of a painting said to be an original Van Dyke, valued by the owner at $60,000, was reported to the police to-night by Vladmir Shamberk, an artist.

The picture was described as a "Madonna and Child," a little cracked sketch about twelve by sixteen inches in size, in a gold frame. According to Shamberk, it represented the major part of his fortune. He obtained it, he said, four years ago from Julius Frankel, an art connoisseur, in exchange for a large collection of paintings.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY.
Through train service resumed to Hot Springs. Hotel and golf links in perfect condition.—Adv.

THE OLYMPIC'S FAST RUN.

Her First Voyage After Alteration Not Much Longer Than Five Days.

In a wireless dispatch received here by way of Cape Race yesterday, the Captain of the White Star liner Olympic sent word that his ship was 1,276 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:40 o'clock on Saturday night. This would bring the liner to her pier at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Olympic, which sailed from Southampton and Cherbourg on Wednesday last, left Queenstown on Wednesday morning. Her arrival here to-morrow morning will make the duration of her voyage only a little more than five days. Before the alterations that have just been made she had never done better than six days.

D. F. COHALAN UNDER KNIFE.

Jurist Operated On for Appendicitis —Early Recovery Expected.

Stricken while entertaining a party of friends on Saturday night at his home, 23 East Ninety-fourth Street, Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, was removed to Roosevelt Hospital early yesterday morning, where he was successfully operated on for appendicitis. The operation was performed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Dr. Charles N. Dowd of 127 West Seventy-second Street, and late last night at the hospital it was reported that Justice Cohalan's condition was very favorable, with every indication that he would soon recover.

Justice Cohalan complained of feeling ill to members of his family Saturday night, but did not speak seriously of his illness until after his guests had departed. He then consulted with members of his family with the result that the family physician, Dr. Ludwig Kast of 771 Madison Avenue was called in, and after an examination decided that the Justice should be removed to the hospital. Dr. Dowd, who is a specialist in appendicitis, and connected with Roosevelt Hospital, was consulted with several other physicians, and an operation decided on.

'FIRECRACKER' WAS A BOMB.

Bridgeport Man's Curiosity Led to Serious Hurts from Explosion.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 6.—Three persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in the doorway of the store of Jacob Kleinberger, a Water Street clothier, early to-night. Warren Lewis, a young man who was walking down the street with two companions, saw the fuse burning of what appeared to be a large firecracker. He stepped to the doorway to investigate, and as he did so there was an explosion that knocked him to the ground and set his clothing afire. He was seriously injured. His two companions were thrown from their feet and their clothing was torn to bits. Several adjoining stores were partially wrecked, and windows for a block were broken.

NO WILSON CHARGES FILED.

Bryan Denies Story Involving Ambassador with Madero Murder.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Published reports that Luis Manuel Rojas, Second Vice President of the Mexican House of Deputies and Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, had filed with the State Department charges that Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson was "responsible morally" for the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Suarez brought forth from Secretary Bryan to-day the statement that no such charges had been received by him.

It is not impossible that the State Department would refuse to entertain a communication of so grave a nature received through any other than the usual diplomatic channels.

POLICE GUNS KILL THIEVES.

Two Youths, Entering Store, Fired On by Ambushed Policemen.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 6.—Breaking into the basement of a dry goods store here early to-day, Leonard Smith, 17, and Rowley Martin, 21 years old, were shot to death by three policemen concealed in the place in anticipation of robbers. One of the latter was severely wounded.

According to the story of the policemen at the inquest, the youths advanced into the store masked, flourishing pistols and flashing pocket lanterns, and opened fire upon being ordered to throw up their hands. Examination of the revolvers showed that Smith had fired once, Martin twice, and the policemen twelve times.

Smith belonged to a wealthy and prominent Greenville family.

WILSON BROKE STREET LAW.

It Forbids Crossing Washington Streets Except at Corners.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson unwittingly violated to-day the new traffic regulations of the National capital, which forbid persons crossing the streets except at corners. The President was out walking with Secretary Tumulty, and when they reached Pennsylvania Avenue they crossed the road diagonally toward the White House. One of the policemen near the White House smilingly informed them of their error.

The President had paid his first call in Washington, visiting Secretary Tumulty, with whose family he chatted before going downtown. Many people recognized him along the way.

GEN. AUBERT ROUTS REBELS

Moves on Lampasas—Two Columns to Attack Col. Carranza.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 6.—Gen. Trucy Aubert is moving on Lampasas after a fight yesterday at Bustamente, where he defeated the rebels, who retreated westward through a gap in the mountains. The losses in the battle have not been reported. Gen. Aubert's victory was due largely to the artillery and machine gun fire of his men.

The general plan of the Federals is for two columns, one under Gen. Aubert, the other under Gen. Casso Lopez, to move against Monclova, the headquarters of Col. Venustiano Carranza, rebel Governor of the State of Coahuila.

WILSON TO READ HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Breaking a Century's Precedents, He Will Go to the Capitol to Speak in Person.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY

To be Made by the President if Hostile Senators Block the Tariff Bill.

FIVE SENATORS ARE BALKING

Senate Leaders Want to Put Wool and Sugar in Separate Bill—Congress Gets Measure To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—To test his belief that the people of the United States demand a sweeping revision of the tariff President Wilson is prepared to go to extraordinary lengths. He has indicated to some of his party friends, it was stated to-night, that if necessary he will make a direct appeal to the people against those Democratic Senators who are suspected of arranging already to fight some of the most important provisions of the general Tariff bill, which will be introduced in the House to-morrow. This appeal, which will be made in a manner never before practised by a President engaged in a contest with Congress, will be used only as a last resort, according to those who know the President's purposes.

And as if this were not enough indication of the Chief Executive's disregard for precedents that hamper accomplishment, it was made known to-night that President Wilson would on Tuesday go to the Capitol and deliver in person before the Senate and House of Representatives assembled jointly his message outlining the business for which he has called the Congress together in extraordinary session. John Adams was the last President of the United States to take advantage of this Constitutional right, and this was 112 years ago on the eve of giving up the Presidency to Jefferson.

With reference to the possible appeal of the President to the Nation against those, who may, according to his view, be trying to prevent the carrying out of party pledges, enunciated in the Baltimore platform, friends of Mr. Wilson say that he will go to this extreme only in case of a deadlock in the Senate over the tariff. His appeal to the people will be an answer to the challenge that if the President is to dictate tariff legislation in advance of consideration by Congress, the Legislative body might as well be abolished.

The President's friends say that he is not frightened by suggestions that such a course might mean the wrecking of the Democratic Party. In fact he has stated to some of his supporters, it was said, to-night, that he is convinced that the only way to save the Democratic Party, now that it is in complete control of the Government is by redeeming the pledges, made in the Baltimore platform. He purposes to do his share toward insuring that redemption.

Has Studied Tariff Deadlocks.

The President's active participation in the drafting of the Tariff bill and his intention to appeal to the people, if the bill is deadlocked in the Senate, was decided on only after prolonged study. It is said that he reviewed with great care the history of every session of Congress at which tariff legislation was considered. He decided in his own mind what he thought were the mistakes of former Presidents in handling tariff situations in Congress, and planned how he could profit by the errors of his predecessors.

As events are likely to shape themselves, any direct appeal to the people by President Wilson will not come until late in the extra session, certainly not until the bill has passed the House, and some Democratic Senators, enough to deadlock the Senate, have shown unyielding opposition to the proposed changes.

It seems certain that the bill will pass the House substantially as presented to that body by the Ways and Means Committee, and by a decisive majority. There will be a lively protest against some provisions of the bill in the caucus of House Democrats on Tuesday. Several of the Democrats of the committee will probably refuse to abide by the decision of the committee to support the bill as it stands. But the overwhelming Democratic majority assures the passage of the bill by the House.

Message Plan Astounds Legislators.

Announcement of the President's purpose to go to the Capitol on Tuesday to deliver his message before the joint session of Congress caused profound astonishment among Senators and Representatives. There was little criticism of his plan, possibly because they were too startled by the news to give any coherent expression to their views.

Disbelief was expressed in Congressional circles when the report was first circulated that the President would read his message in person to Congress. Direct confirmation of the report was obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent, however, from Secretary Tumulty.

After a consultation with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Tumulty said the President had told him the report was correct. Washington and Adams had delivered their messages in person, the President said, and he thought the practice a dignified way of bringing about closer intimacy between Congress and the Executive.

Leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives are delving into old records to-night to learn the proper course to pursue in connection with the coming visit of the President. The records show that whenever President Washington wanted to deliver an address in person to Congress he would notify the House, before which he would appear, that he intended "to meet and advise" with that body on a specified date.

The leaders of Congress intend, however, to save President Wilson any difficulty he may feel about inviting himself to go in person into the halls of Congress to meet and advise the legislative branch of the Government by having both Houses adopt a resolution ask-

ing the President to read his message in person.

Plan for Joint Invitation.

Representative Underwood, the floor leader in the House, will take the initiative in this procedure after the House has organized to-morrow, presenting a concurrent resolution extending the invitation to the President. By the same resolution or a separate one the members of the Senate will be invited to appear in the hall of the House to listen to the address.

No explanation of the reason for the President's revival of the long-abandoned practice is forthcoming other than from Mr. Tumulty. He stated that the President did not intend to make a practice of appearing personally before Congress to read all his messages, but would, probably confine himself to the personal delivery of his annual messages at the opening of regular sessions or his messages to extra sessions.

Should the Senate and House follow the precedent established in the days of Washington and Adams, each House will adopt a reply to President Wilson's address, and it will be delivered to him by the Speaker attended by the members of that body and by some member of the Senate selected for the purpose, attended by all his associates.

Jefferson Ended the Custom.

The custom which President Wilson will revive was the cause of great dissension in its time. President Jefferson, founder of the Democratic Party, abandoned it, as he said in a communication to the presiding officers of the two houses, out "of regard to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to public affairs." It was commonly understood at the time that Jefferson's abandonment of the "President's speech" was part of his plan for restoring Democratic simplicity in the Government.

The President's speech, as it obtained under Washington and Adams, was a serious affair, and in Adams's administration it caused an upheaval in the House. The custom was for the President to inform the houses that he would meet with them at a time mentioned. On such occasions, accompanied sometimes by his Secretary, and sometimes by his entire Cabinet, the President took the place of the presiding officer of the body, receiving him, and the two presiding officers sat beside him.

The inconvenience to which Jefferson referred had chiefly to do with the "answers to the speech," which both houses made after deliberation. The answers were delivered separately to the President, each house proceeding in a body to the President's residence. During the Adams Administration Matthew Lyons, a Jeffersonian Representative from Vermont, refused to march in the procession to acknowledge President Adams's speech, and the Federalists in the House assailed him with startling frankness, a resolution being offered calling for his expulsion as a "diabolical personage."

The Lyons incident is thought to have had much to do with Mr. Jefferson's decision not to follow the precedent set by Washington and Adams. In his letter to the presiding officers of Congress, announcing his intention to send a "message in writing," he added that he would follow the custom for the rest of his term. The custom has been followed by succeeding Presidents ever since.

Republicans are laughing to-night over the possibility of formal replies to the President's speech and the attendance there would be for a procession of either chamber from the Capitol to the White House to thank the President for his remarks.

The President's speech will be on the tariff and it is suggested that it will certainly be August before an "answer" can be agreed upon. The seat of government was Washington when "President's speeches" were in vogue. A walk to the White House from the Capitol would probably be longer than the processions demanded of Congressmen to the President's house, for what were then the small towns of Philadelphia and New York.

When Senate Angered Washington.

The strong position President Wilson has assumed in the conduct of foreign affairs has raised the interesting question whether the President will use his undoubted prerogative to discuss treaties with the Senate in its executive sessions behind closed doors.

Washington was the only President who ever did that and his experiences on two days decided him not to repeat the occasion. He simply informed the Senate on Aug. 21, 1789, that on the next day he would meet to advise with them concerning an Indian treaty. That he did, being received under the rules as the "Head of the Senate," though occupying a seat on the floor. The tradition is that he liked so little the cross-questioning to which he was subjected that when he left the chamber after the second session, he muttered to a member of his Cabinet:

"I've been to the Senate, and I'll be d— if I ever go there again."

While no President since Adams has addressed either house, or as far as the records show, visited the floors of either house while in session, both Grant and Lincoln were familiar figures at the Capitol. Grant confined his visits to the room of Speaker Blaine, a personal friend. But Lincoln, in the stress of war legislation, occupied the President's room and conferred at close range with his friends in the Senate.

FIVE SENATORS OPPOSE BILL.

Upper House Democrats Want Sugar and Wool in a Separate Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A three hours' conference to-day of Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance showed that opinion was general among them that the success of the tariff programme of President Wilson would be jeopardized in the Senate, unless the wool and sugar provisions were taken out of the measure and put into a separate bill. Such a course would give opportunity for amending the wool and sugar provisions and would insure, according to members of the committee, the enactment of all other provisions f the measure, introduced in the House without substantial change.

Chairman Underwood was present at the committee conference, but when the Senators appealed to him to try to persuade President Wilson to consent to the separation he declined, saying he agreed with the President that all the features of the tariff revision should be put in one measure.

Senator Simmons and the other Democratic members of the Finance Committee will call on President Wilson tomorrow to urge him to consent to a separation of the wool and sugar provisions from the rest of the Tariff bill. Unless this separation is made by the House it will be impossible for the Senate to take any action toward that end, as the Senate is not allowed to change the form of a revenue measure after it has passed the House.

The feeling in the Senate Committee that the entire tariff programme will be jeopardized unless the wool and sugar provisions are put in a separate bill is shared as much by Senators who will support the Administration's tariff policy to the last ditch as by those who are not inclined to favor all the proposed changes in existing law. It was shown, however, in the exchange of views that every Democrat on the committee would carry out the President's wishes and vote, if necessary, for provisions they thought unwise.

Quintet in Opposition.

A canvass of the Senate by Democratic members of the Finance Committee shows that five Democratic Senators will not support the wool and sugar provisions of the House bill, over which the main battle will be waged. Two of these are Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, who are out-and-out opponents of free sugar. The other three are believed to be Ashurst of Arizona, Newlands of Nevada, and Walsh of Montana. Shafroth of Colorado, despite the fact that his election was opposed by the beet sugar interests, is thought likely to join the group.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, the only Progressive, was expected by Democratic leaders to vote for all provisions of the Tariff bill except, possibly, that relating to sugar. It is now the thought, however, that he cannot be counted on to vote for the bill as a whole.

If the Democratic defection in the Senate runs as high as five, the success of the tariff bill will be jeopardized. There are fifty-one Democrats, forty-four Republicans, and one Progressive in the Senate, thus giving the Democrats a majority of six. A change of three Democratic votes would prevent the party leaders from maintaining this majority, provided they do not receive sonic support from the Progressive Republicans.

After the conference over which he presided to-day Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee predicted that the Tariff bill would be in the hands of the President not later than July 15. He figures that the House will pass the bill by May 1. In his opinion, it will pass the Senate by July 1, and the intervening period before presentation to President Wilson will be consumed in discussion b ythe Conference Committee of the two Houses.

The President, it was learned to-day, has read with surprise reports that he had written parts of the Tariff bill or had forced agreements with committees of Congress. He stated that he had simply been asked to make suggestions and had cheerfully done so; that the bill was the work of Congress and that his part in it had been that of counselor and adviser.

According to report to-night the President stands firmly for a rate of one cent a pound on sugar and the removal of all duty after three years.

The President has been reported as saying that unless the sugar men from Louisiana accepted the one cent proposal he would insist on free sugar at once. They suggested that they would accept the one cent rate, provided that at the end of three years he use his discretion as to whether the duty should be removed.

To all proposals the President is prepared to make one answer—that he believes a one cent rate should be imposed so that the sugar growers can adjust their business, and after three years sugar should be on the free list.

FOR ENFORCING PUBLICITY.

Court Action on Illegal Secrecy of Party Funds Urged by Belmont.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Perry Belmont and former Senator William E. Chandler to-day addressed a letter to Senator Kern, majority leader in the Upper House, pressing for favorable action upon amendments proposed to the campaign fund publicity law to empower federal courts to order summary inquests into alleged infractions of the publicity laws, upon proper petitions of certain federal officers or any ten voters. The same provision was stricken from an original publicity bill on its passage through Congress.

"Public sentiment against large, corrupt and secret contributions and expenditures has been so great that the failure to provide inquests up to this time does not appear harmful and may be excused," the writers said, "but as time passes more and more will recourse to disclosures obtained by such summary inquests in the courts be needed to provide against a possible recurrence to the secret use of party funds."

The association also presses for the passage of bills for publicity of campaign funds prior to conventions for nominations of President and Vice President, which are to be reintroduced by Representative Henry.

BRYAN PREACHES TO MEN.

Appeals for More Spiritual Life to Counteract Materialism.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Bryan delivered to-day before a religious mass meeting the first of a series of Sunday afternoon addresses which he will make under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union of the District of Columbia. He spoke in one of the downtown theatres, every seat being taken. The meetings were originally planned to be for men only, but the remainder of the series will be open to men and women alike.

Mr. Bryan said he was always glad to address religious meetings for men in an effort to counteract growing tendencies toward skepticism. Resenting the implication often heard that a man who lives a spiritual life is narrower than he who confines himself to purely material things, Mr. Bryan said:

"If a man felt his spiritual starvation as keenly as he does physical starvation, or if his spiritual leanness showed as plainly as physical leanness, it would be easier to give him spiritual food."

NEW ROAD LAW ATTACKED.

Engineer Stern Says Salaries of Chiefs Are Altogether Inadequate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—What he considers "grave defects" in the scheme of organization of the new Highway Department are called to Gov. Sulzer's attention in an individual report made by Eugene W. Stern, a Consulting Engineer of New York, who is a member of the Good Roads Advisory Commission. Other individual reports make specific recommendations concerning the necessary qualifications of the appointee who is to head the reorganized Highway Department. The majority report was received by Gov. Sulzer last week.

In his report Mr. Stern says that unless the defects which he points out are corrected, they will seriously hamper any honest endeavor thoroughly to organize the department on an efficient basis."

Mr. Stern attacks the new law because the Commissioner of Roads is not required to be a civil engineer, because the law is not sufficiently exacting as regards the qualifications necessary for the deputies and because the compensation of the heads of departments is altogether inadequate. He recommends salary increases amounting to $19,000 annually. Mr. Stern also recommends that existing contracts for roads which are undesirable shall not be executed, but canceled.

W. D. H. Washington of New York, in his report, suggests that the Governor appoint as the new commissioner a man "of sterling integrity, above temptation, with a clean record, with business and executive ability, independence and backbone and subject to the control of none but his superior."

Amasa J. Parker of Albany recommends that "a statement of facts as to the present condition of highway department matters be made up and published generally for the enlightenment of the people of this State, urging them patiently to aid in a healthy and prompt solution of the present bad condition of affairs." Mr. Parker also says that the building of more questionable roads where auto trucks cannot be used safely is a grave error.

PEEKSKILL HAS WORST JAIL.

Inspector Young Says It Is a Disgrace to the Community.

ALBANY, April 6.—The jail at Peekskill is "without exception the worst place in the State in which prisoners are detained," according to a report submitted to the State Prison Commission by Inspector Clifford M. Young. Mr. Young says that the jail is "dark, poorly ventilated, and without beds; prisoners lie about upon the floor, which is of wood and badly worn. It is not only a disgrace to the community, but a menace to public health, and should be closed."

Mr. Young says that the authorities intend to build a new jail.

HURT WHEN ROOF BLOWS OFF

High Wind Wrecks the Top Floor of Sheepshead Bay House.

The household of Arthur Dudley had assembled around the dining table last evening on the fourth floor of 422 Main Street, in Sheepshead Bay, when part of the roof of the house was blown off by the high wind, and four members of the family were seriously injured. Mr. Dudley escaped with a broken leg, and his wife and baby were unhurt, but his brother-in-law, Thomas Carpenter, was injured internally, Frank Hoyden, a blacksmith, suffered a fractured skull, and Charles Kennedy was painfully bruised and his left arm was broken. Hoyden, Carpenter, and Kennedy lodged with the Dudleys.

The men refused to go to a hospital, so they were carried to a lower floor while temporary repairs to the battered top floor were made.

PUTS 80,000 ACRES IN GREAT FARM PLAN

Porter L. A. Ferguson to Establish an Agricultural Community in Wisconsin.

IS TO EXPEND $5,000,000

His Chief Object Is to Help Needy Scotchmen to Independence—Experts Indorse Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—Eighty thousand acres of land in the north central part of Wisconsin having been purchased for purposes of the experiment, plans are announced to-day for the most remarkable agricultural community in the world, which is about to be established near Gilman by Forter L. A. Ferguson of Minneapolis.

Mr. Ferguson intends to devote the fortune which he with his own hands has won from the soil of the Middle West States and Canada, and the agricultural knowledge he has thus acquired, to establishing a community along the most progressive lines known to modern social economy. Its chief object will be the helping of young Scotchmen to independence.

Mr. Ferguson began his career on a stump farm in Southern Iowa, the youngest son of a poor but thrifty Scotch farmer's large family. The philanthropy he has planned, to which he has already devoted several years of constructive thought, calls for a financial outlay of more than $5,000,000.

The new community will start out with two State universities, Minnesota and Wisconsin, among its sponsors, with the indorsement of men high in National life, including United States Senators, Governors of States, clergymen, business men and soil and farming experts of recognized authority, and with the active co-operation of the University of Wisconsin and of several of the State departments, including the Department of Good Roads. The survey for the State road has already been made, and the work of grading will begin as soon as weather conditions permit.

Agricultural College Endowed.

Of the 80,000 acres purchased for the project and comprising the major portion of six townships in Taylor County 10,000 have been set aside as an endowment fund for the agricultural college and demonstration farm which will be conducted along scientific lines by private funds, but which also will have the active aid of the College of Agriculture of the State University. In this college the boys of the community will learn to become practical, scientific farmers and dairymen without money charge for tuition, board, or lodging. The farms of the community will be model farms of uniform size, eight eighty-acre farms to the section, and each one will be laid out by a practical landscape gardener. Buildings will be put up, fences built, a portion of the ground cleared, and other improvements made before the settlers are allowed to come in. It is the purpose to make Woodland Farms, as the community will be known, a model dairying and agricultural centre, a specialty being made of the breeding of blooded Holstein cattle.

First Settlers from Scotland.

At least the first settlers of the colony will come from Scotland. American-born of Scotch parents, a farmer by choice as well as by birth, although a college graduate, with a degree from Princeton University, and a man whose breadth of view and practical knowledge recently won him an appointment as delegate at large on the United States commission to the International Agricultural Conference to be held in Rome in May, Mr. Ferguson, who is only 40 years of age, loves his clan. His great agricultural enterprise, which he nimself refuses to regard as a philanthropy, saying that it is built on the soundest of business principles and will inevitably bring large money returns in future years, is the evolution of his desire to help the farmers of his own country, and especially Scotch boys, by making it possible for them to leave the discouraging farm conditions and the few-shillings-a-week wage which prevail in Scotland and win independence on the rich agricultural lands of this country. While abroad with the Agricultural Commission this Spring and Summer, Mr. Ferguson will visit Scotland and make arrangements for bringing over a number of young Scotchmen, preferably with families, as the pioneers for his colony.

But Mr. Ferguson has a larger vision than that inspired by clannish loyalty. It is this larger vision which gives the colony a National importance and which has already won for it the interest and cordial approval of men high in National affairs. Beyond the desire to help his own people is a larger purpose, the accomplishment of which cannot fail to mean a long step forward in the "back-to-the-land" movement. Mr. Ferguson's larger ambition may be briefly summarized as follows:

To build up a substantial, thrifty, progressive community which will endeavor to maintain high economic and social standards and to demonstrate the great possibilities of the agricultural industry.

To attract the boys and girls to the farm and to keep them there by making farm life attractive, and thus, by subtracting from the number of non-producers and adding to the producers, to help to reduce the high cost of living.

To encourage the conservation of human resources, physical, mental, and moral, as well as the natural resources of the soil.

To help solve some of the great economic, sociological, and educational problems which confront the farmer, thus indirectly aiding in the solution of the problem of the overcrowded city.

To further the cause of good roads by demonstrating in a practical way their economic importance and their reflex effect on land values.

To increase the productiveness of the land by the application of simple, practical, and scientific methods such as will be within the reach of the average farmer.

Nation's greatest asset, and the utilizing

To aid in developing a self-reliant, thrifty, honest people, such as are the Nation's greatest asset, and the utilizing, in that development, the transformation of unused lands into productive, life-sustaining, and profit-paying resources.

To provide a special market for all the products of the Woodland Farms country by the adoption of the best co-operative methods and by the establishment of a clearing house whose trademark will be stamped only on produce which will grade according to the prescribed standard.

To emphasize the value of social life on the farm and to establish churches and schools which will be helpful in surrounding the farm homes with wholesome environment.

To dignify the profession of farming and to create in young people an appetite for rugged, wholesome employment.

Mr. Ferguson Explains His Plan.

In explaining his idea Mr. Ferguson said:

"City men live too 'softly,' if I may put it that way, to make the kind of settlers that we are looking for. The boy who is seeking a 'soft snap' also had best look elsewhere. We want people who want to earn what they get, but we also intend to make it possible for them to get all that they earn. In fact, we do not feel that we can do too much for the right kind of settlers. When people say to me that I am starting the greatest philanthropy that was ever known, I tell them that they have misunderstood both the nature and the purpose of the work. This is not a philanthropy. It is a sound business enterprise, but it is an enterprise in the profits of which all the people will share. No individual or set of individuals will be allowed to take off the cream, as is too often the case. It is not a money-making scheme, but I, in common with other members of the community, expect to make money out of it.

"The success of our enterprise depends largely upon the educational side of our work. My own personal experience in talking over the plans for the agricultural college with men of authority on such subjects has been most amusing. One man, whose name is well known throughout the country, said that it was a splendid plan, but never could be made to pay its own way, and another, equally well known, declared it to be the biggest and surest kind of a moneymaker.

"For myself, I confidently expect our agricultural college to support itself in a manner which will make it possible to secure the best instructors and equipment available. Not at first, of course. We expect to bear the burden for some time. Remember, however, that the institution will have the income from 10,000 acres of the richest agricultural land in the Northwest. If any other school in the United States had started out with such an endowment, do you think it would have to be begging for funds to carry on its work to-day?

To Hold Agricultural Contests.

"One of the features of the community work will be the holding of annual agricultural contests, such as are held in the British Isles every year, rivaling athletic events in importance. Even the King of England is represented in these contests by his teams. There will be annual contests in plowing, in the handling of various kinds of farm machinery and putting it together, and in other kinds of farm work. We mean to capitalize surplus energy and youthful enthusiasm by hitching them to something useful instead of letting them find expression in kicking a pigskin, which does no good and sometimes a great deal of harm.

"We mean to insure success by picking the students for the school as well as the settlers for the farms. Boys will be required to qualify in certain essentials before they will be admitted to the Institution. Our object is to help those who are worth helping and there is no room in our scheme for the weakling, especially the moral one. Our boys, then, must be boys of good character. They must be willing to yield to the authority of the institution. My opinion is that one of the first essentials to success is for the boy or girl to learn obedience and self control. They must have an ordinary degree of intelligence, a sound physique, and, above all, a willingness to work.

"They will receive in return as wholesome surroundings as are to be found in any State university, food of a superior quality, as we shall have our own garden products and home cured meats, and the opportunity to start out in life with financial backing as well as with a well-rounded college education along the lines which will fit them for life on the farm. They will be self-reliant, they will have the knowledge that they have paid their own way, and they will have, I trust, a sense of their responsibility to the community in which they may choose to reside, whether it be Woodland Farms or some other, and a desire to become a substantial asset to the community by devoting both talents and energies to useful purposes.

Not Alone a Scotch Community.

"While it is our intention to build up a Scotch community, there is no restriction against other settlers. Any one who is attracted by the kind of thing we are trying to do and who means business will be welcomed. We have selected the Scotch as the most desirable class of settlers for business reasons as well as for sentiment. The northern part of Wisconsin is a great dairying country, the State producing one-sixth of the total output of dairy products in the Union, with its contribution aggregating the astounding sum of $78,000,000 a year. The Scotch farmers are thorough dairymen. They are a thrifty people. They believe in making money before they spend it. They have none of the roving instinct which is the case, I am sorry to say, with so many people in this country. In Scotland they renut their farms on nineteen-year contracts. They are not afraid to tackle a hard proposition and work it out. They are resourceful. They have plenty of stick-to-it-iveness, and they are full of energy, progressive, wide awake, and on the lookout for modern methods. They are good stockmen, and they take a vital interest in their work.

Average City Man Not Wanted.

"Is it part of our plan to relieve congested conditions in the city and help solve that big problem? Indirectly, yes. Not directly. We do not expect to get our settlers from the city. Frankly, we do not want the average city man who is the logical prey of so many of the 'back to the land' movements. It is not his fault, but he is accustomed to living too softly to be either physically or mentally fitted to overcome the hardships which must be faced on the farm. These hardships are nothing to those of a few years ago, but to the city man, living in a steam heated apartment, riding to his place of business, waited on by others in office and factory, planning work for them to do or waiting on others without a sense of responsibility, life on the farm is not the flowery path to fortune and ease that he imagines it to be. We want farmers, not city men.

"Nevertheless, we shall have a share in solving the problem of the congested city. We shall aim to keep the boys and the girls of the country in the country by making agriculture as attractive as other professions have seemed in the past. And we shall inevitably attract people from the city by the demonstration of how unused natural resources, such as are to be found in abundance in the fertile lands of the cutover districts, may be transformed into valuable life-sustaining and wealth-producing estates."

Details of the Ferguson Plan.

The details of Mr. Ferguson's plan are almost overwhelming. The first work to be done this Spring will be the clearing of the land and the laying out of the land into farms of eighty acres each. Each farm will be fenced in with a substantial woven wire fencing. A modern house, horse, and dairy barns, granaries and other essential buildings will be erected, and a blueprint containing plans for the beautifying of one or two acres will be furnished. On this blueprint the location of future buildings, the orchards, vineyards, shrubbery, and drives will be indicated.

One of the restrictions will require each farmer to devote at least eight feet inside his fence, the strip of ground under the fence, and the space from the fence to the roadway, for the entire length of his farm, to grass.

The first houses to be erected this Summer will be five or six rooms. They will be built after plans by the community architect, to save time. Settlers coming in later, however, may have a voice in the planning of buildings put up for them by the corporation, which is incorporated under the name of the Woodland Farms Company, with main offices at Gilman and a branch in Minneapolis. No two houses will be built alike, but all will be planned with a view to making the work of the housewife as easy and conveniently arranged as possible.

The cost of the buildings, of the wire fencing which will be uniform on all the farms, and of clearing the first twenty acres of each farm will be added to the purchase price of the land, and a long term contract entered into by which the farmer can make annual payments after he has realized on his crops. Where desired by the purchaser, the farm will be stocked and provided with machinery under the same agreement.

ROBBED ON HIS HONEYMOON

Sailor and His Bride Left Penniless by Pickpockets.

So long as John Johnson, a sailor on a honeymoon, kept his bride, whom he married last week in Charleston, S. C., aboard a steamship, all went well. But Johnson landed with his bride from the steamship City of Savannah yesterday, and then their troubles began.

The troubles were just such little points as the loss of direction at first, but finally Johnson came to a dead stop in Centre Street and cried aloud. He had felt where his pocketbook should have been and it was not there. Taking his bride by one hand, for fear he would lose her too, and lifting a heavy suit-case with the other, the penniless Johnson made his way to Police Headquarters.

The first policeman he met in the big building was Patrolman Stackman. The policeman heard the tale of woe poured out Warm from the sailor's heart and sprinkled freely with the tears of the bride. The best he could see his way to do was to offer 10 cents carfare to the Scandinavian Immigrant Mission. At the Mission Johnson produced a bankbook which showed that he still had $65 on deposit in Poughkeepsie.

LIST OF 96 POLICE SHOWS 30 ARRESTED

Record of Recruits to Force Issued by Bureau of Municipal Research.

TO GO TO CURRAN COMMITTEE

Time of Training Said to be Too Short and Amount of Illiteracy Allowed Is Criticised.

The Bureau of Municipal Research issued a report yesterday on the police school for recruits and school for dedetectives. Printed copes of the report will be submitted as testimony to the Curran Aldermanic Committee. Similar studies of other branches of the Police Department will be issued in a series by the Bureau of Municipal Research. This work was made possible by a donation of $25,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to be spent in investigating methods of improving the Police Department. The authors of the report are Henry Bruere and A. N. Farmer. Mr. Bruere spent three months in Europe last Summer, studying the police systems and police schools of German cities and other large cities on the Continent.

The recruit to the New York Police Department now undergoes a thirty-day course of instruction. It is a stupendous task, the report says, to attempt to teach a green policeman his duties in that space of time. Proof of the insufficiency of this period of schooling is offered in the report in a series of ludicrous specimens of written reports and written answers to questions by graduates of the recruit school. Says the report:

"The character of work done by the recruits in the school under proper conditions of supervision might very well be used by the Commissioner to determine fitness for police duty. In London the recruit school is used in part to weed out men clearly unfit for efficient police work. The London Commissioner, to be sure, is the judge of the qualifications of the recruits. So, in a measure, is the New York Commissioner, for within six months after appointment he may dismiss any probationer without cause. There is no reason why clearly unfit men admitted to civil service tests should not be dropped as a result of unsatisfactory showing in the schools.

Six Months Not Too Long.

"The length of the school term should be increased to at least three months and preferably six months. In six months it should be possible for the recruits thoroughly to master the subjects outlined in the course of study if they have the capacity to master them at all. It is not feasible, therefore, greatly to contract the course, since the subjects taught are mainly essential. The men in the school require patient, skillful instruction. The work of the school is important, and should be done thoroughly. Six months is not too long to devote to preparing men for twenty-five years of police service.

"The six weeks' term at the London Police School is now six weeks, but it is expected to extend it considerably. The police school in Dusseldorf, which trains men for service in German cities of the Rhine provinces, had an eleven weeks' course. But all men entering police service in Germany have, besides, at least six years' experience in the German Army, and must have attained the rank of a non-commissioned officer."

Neither the recruit school nor the Civil Service examination at present excludes the illiterate from the Police Department, according to the report. The following illustrations were taken from the Civil Service examinations of probationary policemen:

Dead Body is take from the river the patrolman that is on Duty at time the Body was found had charge of it tell conron come and then he would take it away and find out woe it may be.

A destitute woman is found Starving in the street when the patrolman that is on Duty see it he left the pricet he is in and them have it taken away and then left the conron no about it.

Try and find out he is and have a couple of Citizen and go through his clothes and see if can find any card or adress if nolfy help Commer and put Man when he aros pick up and arbout hour and notif the Captain and send it to the Morgue and put this in you Mandreme Book and report to superior officer at once.

Rap for assents ering for samplaces and do the best I can to save Lives. Ring Fire Alam rap for assents and go back to Fire and save Lives and Property. Report it to station for help to Drew Fire Line.

Try and get the people to safty call an ambiance take there names address age what the worked at find out what engres they got. Take man of automobile License No. Mortorman if any are dead locked to up bothe man. call the patrol.

It would first call the City Ambulace then take the mane of the Schefeur and nomber of Automobilee, and also get mane of men rummong the car and also the mme of the ingured put the offenders called the accident under arrest them try and revive the ingured.

Drawn from Truck Drivers.

The investigators made an analysis of the antecedents of ninety-six members of the police force. This showed, for one thing, that the most popular stepping stone to the Police Department was the business of truck driving. Twelve of the ninety-six recruits had been truck drivers. The calling second in importance as a training school for policemen was that of clerk. There were six clerks among the ninety-six recruits.

The analysis further showed that thirty of the ninety-six recruits had police records, and the report continues:

"The first requisite of a good policeman is sympathy with the law. That certain recruits are in need of instruction in the spirit of laws and the importance of their enforcement is indicated at least by the police records of thirty members of the group under consideration.

"While many of these offenses are trivial, most of them indicate a lack of qualities necessary for efficient police work. It is clear at least that men have been admitted to the force despite conviction for serious offenses. No man should be accepted as a policeman whose ethical standards are lower than those expected of men entering the profession of medicine, ministry, or the law."

Under the head of "Constructivee Suggestions," the report urges a number of reforms in the method of teaching recruits. It asks that specific daily lessons should be assigned and that every recruit should be held accountable for mastering them. At present the recruits simply listen to lectures without taking notes or being required to pass examinations on the subjects taught them.

NEW WEAPON FOR WHITMAN.

Newell's Confession Expected to Lead to Conspiracy Indictments.

The complete typewritten confession of Edward J. Newell, the bribe messenger from the group of grafting police officials to George A. Sipp, has furnished District Attorney Whitman with a new weapon. The Newell document, with corroborating testimony which Mr. Whitman obtained personally, will be presented to the Grand Jury as the basis for indictments on the charge of conspiracy against ex-Inspectors Sweeney, Thompson, Murtha, and Hussey.

Mr. Whitman has sought, since the facts of the Sipp bribery first became known, to obtain testimony which would involve all the police officials who had collected graft from Sipp and would make it possible to put all four to trial on the single charge of conspiracy. At present Mr. Whitman's chief witness, in addition to Newell, is himself. Mr. Whitman's direct knowledge of the conspiracy comes from Inspector Murtha, who called upon him ten days ago. Murtha said that Hussey and the other Inspectors were engaged in raising the fund for Sipp, Murtha said that he had been asked to contribute, and that he had agreed to do so, but finally changed his mind, and gave no money to the Sipp bribery purse.

Mr. Whitman has learned that ex-Inspector Sweeney and Thompson have been making strong appeals to Tammany to exercise its influence with the judiciary for the protection of themselves and subordinate members of the graft ring. It has been learned that Policeman Hartigan's resolute refusal to confess, even after he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was due largely to the promise of ex-Inspector Sweeney and others to save him through Tammany influence with the Judiciary.

MISER DIES IN SQUALOR.

$1,500 in Bank and Rooms Bare—Ate Little—Wouldn't Have a Doctor.

Although he had at least $1,500, Joseph C. Beniques, a Porto Rican, died in squalor in his rooms at 440 West 124th Street last night. He had a four-room apartment, the only furniture in which was a cot bed and a rocking chair. There was also a soap box and some wash lines stretched across a room. Beniques had lived in the apartment for the past two years and was known to the janitor, Leonard Furst. He had no relatives in New York. Coroner Hellenstein ordered his body sent to the Morgue.

Furst heard a cry from the apartment late yesterday afternoon, and when he went in he found the old man ill. He said he did not want a doctor, and Furst went away only to return about five hours later. Furst then thought it advisable to call in the police, and Dr. Bradbury was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. While the surgeon was attending him, Beniques died, probably from heart trouble.

Beniques had done his own cooking, and, according to Furst, he ate very little. He appeared to be a stamp and coin collector. In the pocket of a shabby old overcoat a number of newspaper clippings were found, many of them dealing with misers' hoards. One of the clippings was about a miser in Seattle who had $50,000.

A bank book of the Empire Savings Bank, 231 West 125th Street, showed deposits of $1,135, and one of the Broadway Savings Institution had a balance of $347.76 in Benique's name. The books had not been made up for some time, and there were some circular letters from both banks asking that Beniques bring the books in to be balanced and have the interest recorded.

The only known relative is a daughter who is in Porto Rico. A letter written by her on Jan. 8 last was liberally translated from Spanish by a detective, who said that the writer said that she was happily married to a planter in Porto Rico.

After the body had been removed from the cot, under the mattress was found a handkerchief in which was sewed $24. Furst said Beniques was always prompt in paying his rent.

CAFFEY SUCCEEDS McCABE.

New York Lawyer Becomes Solicitor to Agriculture Department.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The appointment of Francis Gordon Caffey, an attorney of New York City, as Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, succeeding George C. McCabe, who resigned recently, was announced by Secretary Houston to-night.

Mr. Caffey, who will assume his duties on Wednesday, is a native of Gordonsville, Ala., and a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee.

Francis Gordon Caffey was born in 1868, the son of Hugh William and Alabama (Gordon) Caffey. He was graduated from Howard College, Marion, Ala., in 1887; received his Master's degree from Harvard in 1892, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1894. After admission to the Alabama bar he practiced in Montgomery until 1902, when he moved to New York City and continued his profession. He served in the Spanish-American war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Harvard, Bar, Lawyers', Mannattan, and Knollwood Clubs.

BOY FOUND LYING BOUND.

Kidnapped While Passing Vacant Lot, He Tells the Police.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were called over the telephone last night about 10 o'clock by Adolph Diemel, 735 Bushwick Avenue, who reported that he had found a boy, lying unconscious, bound, gagged, and bleeding from cuts and bruised, in the hallway on the ground floor of his home. The police reported the case to the Bushwick Hospital, and Dr. Mangold was sent to Diemel's home with an ambulance. After the boy had been removed to the hospital Dr. Mangold examined him and said that he could find nothing wrong with him. However, when the lad insisted that he felt ill he was not discharged.

The boy gave his name as William Pfeiffer, 13 years, 687 Onderdonk Avenue, Queens. He told the police that he had attended services at the Holy Cross Mission, 172 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, and that as he came out of the church he noticed three Italians staring at him. As he was passing a vacant lot on his way home he said that he felt some one suddenly slip up behind him and seize him by the throat. According to the boy, he was quickly hustled away to a waiting automobile in which there were two men, and that is all he remembers until he was carried to the Bushwick Hospital.

Diemel said that he had returned home after visiting friends in Manhattan and had stumbled on the boy's body in the hallway. The lad's parents were notified and they went immediately to the hospital.

CONSCIENCE ANNOYS HIM.

It Drove Man Who Robbed His Friend to Confess to the Police.

Charles Brown told Lieut. Dooley, in the West 110th Street Police Station last night that he had come to confess the theft of a costly gold watch from his life-long friend, Charles Rodway of 18 West 100th Street. He said that Rodway did not suspect him of the theft, but that he felt so badly about it that he could no longer keep silent.

Once he had freed his mind of its burden and the police had telephoned for Mr. Rodway to come to the Station, Brown was able to talk more easily. He and Rodway had come from England together, and when Rodway had married, he had gone to live with them, he said. One day the Rodways were out, Brown was in need of money and there was his friend's watch, which had cost $125. Brown told Dooley that he sold it. That was March 26.

Mr. Rodway merely laughed when the police asked if he would prosecute, and said that nothing could persuade him to appear in court against his friend. He insisted on putting that in writing, but Lieut. Dooley said he would have to hold Brown, so the man who confessed was locked up.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING,
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 8 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY

WHITMAN CHEERED AS THE NEXT MAYOR

Horse Owner's Association Had Invited Gaynor and Waldo, but They Didn't Go.

MAYOR WRITES A LETTER

Credits Police for Extinction of Horse Poisoners, but Speakers Give Credit to District Attorney.

The entertainment and ball of the Horse Owners' Protective Association and Allied Interests, held last night at the Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth Street to celebrate the extermination of blackmailing gangs on the east side, was turned into a demonstration for District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Whitman was the only one of several officials invited who appeared, and as he walked down the aisle of the big auditorium to the stage the crowd of 1,000 jumped to their feet and cheered him for three minutes as the "next Mayor of New York." The demonstration was continued when Mr. Whitman started his address, and it was some time before he could make himself heard.

Several other officials, including Gov. Sulzer, Mayor Gaynor, Police Commissioner Waldo, and Sheriff Harburger, had been invited. On the right of the stage a box was reserved for the Mayor and Commissioner Waldo, but the Mayor sent a letter of regret and the Commissioner failed to show up. On the left was the box reserved for Mr. Whitman and "the anti-administration men," as one of the committee expressed it. The Mayor's letter was read from the stage. He wrote:

Office of the Mayor.
March 3, 1913.

My dear Mr. Frankel: I should be most glad to attend the reception of the Horse Owners' Protective Association on April 6, but I find that another engagement stands in the way. The great work which your organization has done speaks for itself. Its purpose was to do away with horse poisoning by blackmailing gangs. I gave you all the police aid which I could. I am glad that whereas fourteen horses a week were poisoned in 1912, such poisoning of horses has now ceased altogether. What you have done shows what citizens may do who co-operate with the police instead of abusing them. Sincerely,

W. J. GAYNOR.

Morse M. Frankel and five other men organized the association about two years ago, when conditions became almost unbearable. There were several gangs operating at that time, Mr. Frankel said in his speech, the John L. gang, the Yoske Nigger gang, the Red Mike gang, the Brandt gang, the Nigger Mike gang, the Lazzazarro gang, and the Greengass gang. He named a gangster known as Meyer as "the big chieftain of them all."

"They would set fires to houses and buildings and stores, and they would even do murder at so much per," he said. "They would set bombs: They would burglarize factories to order so that business should properly and safely fail. They would poison horses, they would levy blackmail. They would be hired by one milk concern to poison the horses of another milk concern. In fact, there was nothing in the line of criminal activity that they would stop at. They committed murder, killing Louis Blumenthal, a blacksmith, on the east side. They had the east side cowed and intimidated. The police were helpless. When we organized the association there were only six men who would stand up against them, and we knew that we took our lives in our hands. But now there is no blackmail, not a cent on the entire city. Crooks became weaker and afraid. Only recently thirteen were convicted, and four others skulked away like so many dogs that they were.

"When we came to you, Mr. District Attorney," he continued, turning to Mr. Whitman, "you were the first man that came to us. You said, 'go right ahead,' and through your co-operation we were able to do this work. We know what you did for us, and we appreciate it. And we will remember it and show that we appreciate it when the time comes. We will show by putting into office men who will be treated as right."

Then District Attorney Whitman was called upon, and a woman rose in one of the rear boxes and called for three cheers "for the man who really did things," a man jumped up and waving his arms shouted: "Now everybody join!" M

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

MANY NEW FANCIES IN PARIS COSTUMES

Semi-Decollete Gowns a Striking Feature of the Display at the Racecourse.

THE SKIRTS ARE NARROWER

Some Slit to Show the Latest in Gold Stockings—Wide Sashes of Brilliant Colors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 6.—To-day's race meeting at Longchamps was as usual the occasion for a display of the newest modes—those created after the January shows. Experts were never so puzzled. Dame fashion seems more fickle than ever this year. One might almost say that there were no distinct features and that the variety of "fashionable" gowns was unlimited.

Characteristic, however, are the semi-décolleté dresses for outdoor wear, especially for garden parties. These gowns are generally of rich plain satin of delicate colorings, relieved with fine lace at the edges of the V-shaped neck opening and sleeves. The skirt has no train.

Fancy waistcoats of all colors—always brilliant and almost crude—are another feature popularly used to relieve the monotony of tailor-mades.

Very wide sashes of brilliant colors, such as contrast absolutely with the shade of dresses, are worn in Oriental fashion, tightly drawn about the lower waist and fixed with large artificial roses or other flowers in front. They are gaining great favor among the slimmest women.

Skirts are becoming narrower, and this makes necessary the split, which the most conservative conceal by means of pleated lining. The eccentric frankly welcome it as a pretext to display a new fad in gold stockings.

Footgear, in fact, is undergoing a freakish period. Apart from jeweled heels, those of red morocco, or gilded, or of porcelain, daintily decorated with the charming colors and designs that made Wedgwood famous, were seen to-day and attracted more attention than the winner of the coveted prize.

Among the peculiar dresses was one of electric blue with a very low neck and adorned with a simple band of mustard color around the hips. It had an immense Pierrot collar of mustard chiffon covering the whole width of the shoulders.

Another manikin wore a damasked chiffon gown with a simple bodice trimmed with Chantilly lace. The skirt was draped in such a way as to make it practically divided.

One gown singularly appropriate to the coming Spring and the northward migration of birds was a charming creation of pink and white shell spangles. The tunic, of pearl Malines lace, ended in a tassel. The waist belt consisted of a large swallow, while another with outspread wings formed the train.

Another novelty which met general favor was an attractive square parasol made of ivory satin, on which were hand-painted apples, oranges, pears, and peaches of natural size. It was a bright day, and the novel sunshades were exceedingly attractive. Many of them, however, were utterly ruined by a sudden shower early in the afternoon.

Although comparatively few Americans are here, yet many were seen in the paddock. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey, who afterward entertained four guests at dinner at the Ritz; Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. George Whelan, who also dined at the Ritz after the races; Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, who ended the day with a supper at Ciros; E. Kohn and W. Baldwin, who motored to Longchamps after entertaining a party at luncheon at Armenonville, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Among entertainers at dinner after the races were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Millard Hunsiker, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chasse, whose guests were Mesdames Dunlop, Stewart, and Kelly, and Messrs. Eddy, Stoiber, and Eames.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney spent the day motoring at Fontainebleu with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodge.

Senator Nelson Aldrich and family, who have just arrived in Paris, entertained Mrs. William Draper at the Bristol.

TALENT LOST IN CROWD.

School Concert Audience Almost Misses Hearing of Poe's Raven.

Percy Henus, who is giving a musical recitation of Poe's "Raven" at the City Concerts in the schools of the city, came near missing the opportunity to sing about Poe's famous bird at the concert in the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, yesterday afternoon. About 2,000 persons were unable to get inside the auditorium of the school, and in the crowd for a few minutes was Mr. Henus.

When he arrived the overture was being played, and as his was to be the second number on the programme, he made an effort to force his way through the crowd. He shouted that unless he got in the "Raven" would go unsung. Whereupon the crowd began to joke the unfortunate Mr. Henus. They shouted "Quoth the raven 'nevermore,'" and little boys in the throng made noises such as they imagined a raven made if he was particularly happy.

One of the managers of the concert finally saw Mr. Henus and got him into the hall just in time to fulfill his part of the programme.

The concert will be repeated every night this week. To-night at the Flushing High School, to-morrow night at Public School No. 101, at Lexington Avenue and 111th Street, Wednesday night at the Manual Training School in Brooklyn, Thursday night at Public School 46, at 126th Street and Bainbridge Avenue; Friday night at the Richmond Hill High School, and Saturday night at Public School No. 84, in Brownsville.

AMERICAN OWNERS WIN.

Vanderbilt, Belmont, and Duryea Score in Longchamps Races.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 6.—W. K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, and H. B. Duryea, all American owners, scored three victories out of five events on the card at the opening at Longchamps to-day. Duryea was the winner of the big race Prix Sablons, where fourteen crack horses were in the field, and established the fact that American horses scored the greatest success. There is much comment and speculation as to whether the resumption of racing in New York will have any effect on this side. After talks with trainers and owners, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent finds, however, that the suggestion is scorned here that the prominent American owners will transplant their stables to America, and there is skepticism everywhere regarding the possibility of the success of the sporting season in New York. The general opinion here seems to be that racing cannot flourish without betting. It is conceded that the credit system of betting is all right for a privileged few sportsmen speculating in large sums, but will not work. As far as Paris is concerned, the French turf would be exceedingly sorry should the revival in America discourage the popular owners of crack American horses from continuing to race here.

GERMANS WILL FIGHT TAXES

Prospect of Long Debate Over the Financing of the Army Bills.

BERLIN, April 6.—With the submission to the Reichstag to-morrow of the Government's armament and taxation measures a contest will begin which is almost certain to last until the Summer vacation and possibly will not be ended before Fall.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, will speak, explaining the political situation, and the Minister of War, Gen. von Heeringen, will elucidate the technical features of the measures.

There is no question that the army increases will be accepted practically without alteration, but there is widespread disagreement and dissatisfaction over the financing of the proposals. The new Army bill calls for the expenditure of about $250,000,000, and the financial measures include a non-recurrent tax of from $243,750,000 to $250,000,000, spread over two years, and a permanent yearly increase in taxation of from $45,000,000 to $47,500,000.

Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, in a speech recently made at Hanover, said that the National Liberals had agreed to the armament increase, but that the tax measures were unjust and would require the most thorough revision. This also is the view of other non-Government parties, and the measures will be subjected to an overhauling, which will probably result in important amendments.

MENIER BUYER OF CHATEAU.

Chocolate Manufacturer Said to Have Acquired Chenonceaux.

PARIS, Monday, April 7.—The Matin says that Henri Menier is the purchaser of the historic château of Chenonceaux, which was sold Saturday for $352,000.

It was reported that the buyer of the château was W. K. Vanderbilt, but this is denied by Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary.

SHOT FOR ANNOYING GIRL.

Michael Marchesno Wounded in Head and Thigh in West Hoboken.

Michael Marchesno of 527 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, while standing yesterday afternoon on the corner of James Street and Central Avenue, a short distance from where he lived, was shot by Constantino Fosta of 241 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill. The shots scared the crowd about the corner, and Fosta ran away before the police appeared. He was overtaken about two miles away as he was about to enter the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at North Bergen.

Marchesno was removed to the North Hudson Hospital in Weehawken, where a bullet was extracted from his left thigh. Another bullet, it was found, had entered his head behind the left ear, penetrating downward, and this was not probed for by the surgeons, who believed the effect would be fatal. According to the police, Fosta said he shot Marchesno because the latter had insulted his sister.

TWINE STRIKERS ARE FIRM.

Ignore Company's Threat to Move Auburn Plant to Germany.

AUBURN, April 6.—Leaders of the 1,700 twine mill employes who have been on a strike for two weeks decided to-day to ignore the ultimatum of the International Harvester Company giving its workers until Tuesday morning to return to work. The company announced yesterday that its cordage industry would be removed to Germany, where the product of the plant here is sold, if an immediate settlement of the strike were not effected.

The strikers were quiet to-day, so the militiamen on guard at the plants of the Columbian Rope Company and the International Harvester Company had an easy time. P. J. Downey, member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, said to-night everything appeared bright for a settlement.

"We have hope," he continued, "that the conference to-morrow morning will be fruitful of a solution."

Turn Passengers from Bay Steamer.

Some 400 persons who went to the Battery landing yesterday morning to travel by the steamer Keansburg to Keansburg and Keyport, N. J., were turned back by the Steamboat Inspectors, who refused to allow Capt. Thomas Dumont to carry more than seventy persons. The Keansburg carried between 700 and 800 persons each trip last Summer, but the proper application for a license to carry that number was not made to the Steamboat Inspection Service this year, it was said.

CUBAN DUEL VICTIM DIES FROM WOUNDS

Mesa May Be Arrested for Warren's Death on Arrival Here Aboard Ward Liner.

RIVALS FOR WOMAN'S LOVE

Congressmen Said to Have Been Seconds—Powerful Influences Exerted to Protect Mesa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 6.—Rudolph Warren, aged 25 years, son of Jere Warren, a wealthy American sugar mill owner, whom Hannibal Mesa, son of the late Tirso Mesa, admits shooting in a duel on Saturday morning, died to-night. Mesa, who caught the Ward liner Havana for New York immediately after the shooting, may be arrested on his arrival in New York, although the police have not yet begun to act, owing to the intervention of powerful influences.

It is declared that four Cuban Congressmen witnessed the duel as seconds.

HAVANA, April 6.—Rudolph Warren, victim of the duel with Hannibal Mesa, had previously had several physical encounters with Mesa. They were reputed to be rivals for a woman's affections. As a result Mesa challenged Warren, which, according to the Cuban code, conferred the choice of weapons on Warren.

The duel was at thirty-five paces. Warren fell at the first fire. Mesa was not harmed. Warren was taken to a hospital, where he made a statement to the police that he had accidentally shot himself while handling a revolver.

Mesa's seconds are reported to have been the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Col. Orestes Ferrara; and a Major of the Cuban Army, but the utmost reticence is being maintained on all sides regarding the affair.

The extreme range at which the duel was fought is said to have been arranged for the purpose of minimizing the danger, but Mesa is an expert shot at all ranges, and Warren was not accustomed to firearms.

The Cuban Government is taking measures to secure the arrest and extradition of Mesa on his arrival in New York. It is expected that he will be charged with homicide. The Mesas are a prominent Cuban family.

The Havana is due to arrive at this port on Tuesday afternoon. The New York police said last night that no request had yet come from the Havana police for the arrest of Mesa.

TRIPLE FIGHT FOR CONGRESS

Wide Interest in Bay State Contest —First Since Election.

BOSTON, April 6.—A three-cornered contest in the Thirteenth Congressional District on April 15 for the seat made vacant by the election of John W. Weeks to the United States Senate is expected to prove of wide interest, as it will be the first by-election since the National contest in November.

The three candidates are Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Republican, an advertising agent; John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, Democrat, a lawyer, and Norman H. White of Brookline, Progressive, a merchant, and Chairman of the State Board of Efficiency and Economy.

The campaign by the Democratic and Progressive candidates began two weeks ago, but the Republican activities were delayed in order to settle a primary contest.

All three candidates will be on the stump up to the night before election. National issues have been and probably will continue to be the principal topic of debate.

The district extends from this city through Southern Middlesex and Western Norfolk Counties to the Rhode Island line, and includes three cities, twenty-two towns, and the suburban Boston ward known as Brighton. Of these municipalities two cities and nine towns are interested in manufacturing, while one city, thirteen towns, and the Boston ward are mainly residential.

The Republicans have always regarded the Thirteenth District as a party stronghold, but while Mr. Weeks won in the Congressional fight last Fall by a substantial plurality, the district was closely divided on National and State candidates.

The vote in November was: President—Taft, 12,371; Wilson, 11,889; Roosevelt, 10,382. Governor—Walker, (R.,) 12,653; Foss, (D.,) 12,592; Bird, (Prog.,) 10,124. Congress—Weeks, (R.,) 15,934; Mitchell, (D.,) 13,583; Fiel, (Prog.,) 5,853.

RECOVER $25,000 COAT.

Costly Garment Sent to Mrs. Moore Was Stolen from the Messenger.

The Russian sable coat, said to be worth $25,000, bought from Balch, Price & Co., a Brooklyn fur house, by Mrs. Charles A. Moore five months ago, which was stolen while it was being taken to Mrs. Moore's home at the Berkeley apartments at 20 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, was returned to the furriers yesterday. It was said that a reward of $5,000 offered by the firm for the recovery of the wrap had been paid.

None of the representatives of the firm would talk about the recovery of the coat. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are traveling in Italy. Mr. Moore is a member of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of 85 Liberty Street. Mrs. Moore purchased the coat on November 19. It was entrusted for delivery to a messenger. He was stopped by a man at Mrs. Moore's apartment, who took the garment from him, saying that he had been told to receive it. This was the last seen of the coat until its return yesterday.

To Debate Woman Suffrage.

Suffragists and anti-suffragists will have an opportunity to-morrow night to present both sides of the subject. "The Extension of Suffrage to Women," at a public meeting of the Robert Collyer Men's Club of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Raymond Brown will speak for suffrage and Miss Charlotte M. Rowe against it, after which the meeting will be open to general discussion.

RECOGNITION OPPOSED.

London Telegraph Hears That Peking Diplomats Are Displeased.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says: "Peking diplomacy is not enamored of President Wilson's proclaimed intention to recognize the Chinese Republic on the opening of Congress on April 8. Indeed, a widespread conviction prevails that this step will complicate the general position.

"To-day President Yuan Shi Kai transfers his official residence to the palace, his actual quarters being those of the former Prince Regent in a European mansion, while the State Council business will be transacted in the so-called Spring Palace, which belonged to the famous Empress Dowager, which is an almost perfect example of Chinese art. The whole area known as Three Lakes is now securely walled in, the massive walls making a new Forbidden City.

"The question of the Presidential election may thus be taken as solved, or nearly so, since the old dictum, 'Possession is nine points of the law,' is obviously specially applicable."

WELCOME PRINCESS LOUISE.

British Officials at Trinidad Honor Member of the Royal Family.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 6.—Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise of Schleswig, who is making a tour of the West Indies, was ceremoniously received on her arrival here yesterday evening. She was met by the Governor and the Government officials and prominent citizens and escorted by a guard of honor from the local garrison. A salute was fired by the Dutch warship Zeeland. All the vessels in the harbor, the Government buildings, and many private residences were gayly decorated.

On account of the period of mourning at the British Court, all arrangements for public entertainments have been abandoned. To-morrow addresses of welcome will be presented at a special meeting of the Legislative Council, which the Consular body has been invited to attend.

The Princess is the daughter of Prince Christian and a cousin of King George.

PLAN NEW McAULEY MISSION

Brotherhood Will Seek Funds for a House in Forty-first Street.

Converts of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission, at 52 West Twenty-ninth Street, met yesterday afternoon at the West Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, and under the guidance of Dr. B. C. Atterbury and William McQuere of the mission and of Don O. Shelton, President of the National Bible Institute, formed an organization called the Mission Brotherhood to carry on the evangelical work of the mission and to obtain funds for a new mission house to be erected in Forty-first Street, near Times Square. Only old-time members of the mission were admitted to the brotherhood; those who were converted when the mission was founded thirty-one years ago. It was said that the aggregate terms in Sing Sing of these men amounted to more than a hundred years.

The Cremorne Mission is now housed in a long, narrow room on the second floor of 52 West Twenty-ninth Street. The ventilation is poor. At the meeting last night 100 persons crowded into the room, and fully that number were turned away because of the scanty accommodations. Don O. Shelton spoke at the evening meeting.

"The only way to reform New York City," Mr. Shelton said, "is to follow the plan of this mission; start at the bottom and reform the citizens who form the class which institutes crime. So long as there is a class living in crime there will be corrupt voting at the polls and bribery of the police. The persons who do not go to church are not to be criticised so much as those in the Christian church who do not go to the people with a Gospel message. Not socialism nor high ethics should be preached so much as plain every-day religion."

AUTO TRUCK RUNS WILD.

Partly Wrecks Building and Endangers Lives, but Driver Escapes.

A heavily laden auto truck running wild yesterday afternoon in Williamsburg endangered the lives of scores of persons and damaged the front of an uncompleted three-story building at 63 Grattan Street. The truck was first noticed zigzagging along Knickerbocker Avenue. A crowd followed it into Grattan Street, where it ran into a tree, ripping it from the ground. A few yards further on it ran on to the sidewalk again and into the front of the building.

After having gone several yards into the building, knocking down supports and partitions, the chauffeur backed out to the street and managed to get away from the crowd which was following. He had disappeared before the police of the Stagg Street Station arrived. The police were told that the license number of the machine was 7,139 N. Y. This number, it was found, was credited to the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Trolley Car and Auto Crash.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 6.—An auto in which Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Lamberson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hill, and a young medical student named Wills, all of Roselle, N. J., were riding, crashed into a westbound main line trolley car on the Terrill Road in Plainfield, N. J., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Lamberson was the only member of the auto party injured. She suffered from shock and bruises about the body. The auto was wrecked and the party returned home in another motor. It was said that the auto stopped on the tracks and the trolley car motorman was unable to prevent the collision.

MONTENEGRO DEFIES POWERS' BLOCKADE

Premier Makes Reply to the Protest Sent by the British Admiral.

TEN SHIPS IN SQUADRON

Austria, Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain Represented —Fleet Off Antivari.

CETTINJE, April 6.—The little Kingdom of Montenegro has thrown down the gantlet to the six great powers. She declines to yield to the demand of the powers to abandon her attempts to gain possession of Scutari.

An international fleet, comprising warships of Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain, is now blockading the Montenegrin Port of Antivari. These include four Austrian warships, the British cruisers Yarmouth, Inflexible, and Gloucester, the German cruiser Breslau, the Italian cruiser Pisa, and the French cruiser Edgar Quinet. Russia is not represented by a warship, but has acquiesced in the naval demonstration.

On Saturday the British Admiral sent the following message to the Montenegrin Premier, Dr. L. Tomanovics:

"I have the honor to inform you that the international fleet is assembled in Montenegrin waters as a protest against the non-fulfillment of the wishes of the great powers. I desire to call your Excellency's attention to the presence of the fleet as a proof that the great powers are acting in concert, and request that their wishes be fulfilled without further delay. Please inform me immediately that your Government is ready to carry out the wishes of the great powers."

To this the Montenegrin Premier replied in a note expressing regret at the presence of the fleet, which he considered a violation of the neutrality proclaimed by the powers at the beginning of the war and to the detriment of Montenegro. The Premier continued:

"Despite the pressure which the presence of the fleet implies, there will be no departure from an attitude which conforms to the necessities of the state of war existing between the allies and Turkey."

A brigade of Austrian troops from Cattaro has been manoeuvring near the Montenegrin boundary. The customary notice has not been given the Montenegrin Government, and Austria's action is considered unfriendly and menacing.

PARIS, April 6.—King Nicholas of Montenegro is quoted in the Temps as saying that he has learned with sorrow that the cruiser Edgar Quinet will represent France in the naval demonstration on the Montenegrin coast.

"It is a bitter irony," says the King, "that the name of the illustrious Edgar Quinet, the upholder of peoples struggling for independence and unity, should be associated with an expedition against the small but valiant champion of Balkan independence. You may say that despite the measures of coercion taken by Europe against her, Montenegro will yield only to violence. It remains for Europe to add the ridicule of armed force to her injustice."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—A great Slav demonstration occurred to-day, but the police did not intervene. The climax was reached when the crowd, which numbered 50,000, appeared before Anitchkoff Palace, the residence of the Dowager Empress, sang the national anthem, and displayed banners inscribed, "Down with Austria!" "Scutari for the Montenegrins!" "The Cross Over St. Sophia!"

A visit was then paid to the cathedrals and to the Guards' barracks, where the officers saluted the banners.

LONDON, Monday, April 7.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Vienna says that King Nicholas of Montenegro has resigned as chief in command of the army besieging Scutari to the Servian General Bojovic.

The correspondent adds that a general storming of Scutari was scheduled to take place Sunday with the aid of fresh Servian ordnance and troops.

German Cruisers for the Adriatic.

KIEL, April 6.—The German cruisers Dresden and Strassburg have been ordered to make preparations to leave for the Adriatic Sea.

CORDIAL TO OUR COMMISSION

Foreign Governments to Aid Investigators of Farm Loan Systems.

ROME, April 6.—Extensive preparations are being made to receive the American commission, which is expected to reach here on May 15, in connection with its investigation of the rural co-operative credit system in European countries.

The commission will be received by King Victor Emmanuel and will conduct its works with the assistance of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to which David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., is the American delegate. The institute will meet in general assembly, while the American commission is here, with delegates in attendance from practically all the countries of the world. The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and Great Britain have signified their intention of receiving the commission officially, and will place at its disposal all the elements for a thorough investigation.

King of Italy Receives Peary.

ROME, April 6.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in audience Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, with whom he conversed for half an hour. The King recalled that this was the fourth anniversary of Peary's discovery of the North Pole, and expressed his great interest in arctic explorations.

OPPOSE BOXING LAW.

Protective Association Official Asks for Repeal of Frawley Measure.

On behalf of the East Side Protective Association's State Citizen Committee, Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, yesterday addressed a letter to Gov. William Sulzer decrying the Frawley boxing law. He declares that boys have been ruined by intermingling with "human gorillas at boxing clubs." He says that young men fall easy victims to those financially interested in boxing, and asks for the repeal of the law, which he terms shameful and iniquitous, so that the honor, integrity, and character of the State can be upheld.

He reminds the Governor that he promised, in a personal interview, that he would give the matter his personal attention.

"You have read of the young man killed by a blow in a prize fight," the letter continues. "We are wholly responsible for the untimely death of that young man. How long, I ask, are we going to bear in silence this humiliation? How long are we going to tolerate this legal murder?"

Time and again, he says, men are beaten into unconsciousness. He declares the law legalizes the tearing of human flesh and the shedding of human blood. It brutalizes the public, he says.

"There can be no boxing or sparring when put on a commercial basis," he says. "The public pay to witness a prize fight, and oft times a fighter reluctantly 'delivers' a knock-out blow because of the howling and the roaring of the crowd."

The State Citizen Committee is headed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, William S. Bennet, and William Jay Schieffelin, according to the letter.

SCHULMAN LAUDS HERFORD.

Temple Beth-El Rabbi Praises Writer's Book on Phariseeism.

At the close of the morning services at the Temple Beth-El yesterday the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman delivered a lecture on "A Christian's Justice to the Pharisee." Dr. Schulman referred to the theological book on Phariseeism written by R. Travers Herford. He paid an eloquent tribute to the liberal spirit and sense of justice of Mr. Herford, and said that he, as a Christian, had written noble a work that Dr. Schulman wished to tell the Jews both of his learning and fairmindedness. Dr. Schulman added:

"Recently when I read this book of R. Travers Herford I felt, without exaggeration, such a supreme joy as I have not felt for a long time. For the first time in the history of theological literature, and I weigh my words well, a Christian scholar has done justice to the much-abused Pharisee. You can't realize what sublime courage that involved. You can't begin to measure the intellectual insight which that man revealed in a uniqueness incomparable."

SULLIVAN DROPS APPEAL.

Convicted Banker Withdraws Petition for Review of His Trial.

David A. Sullivan, ex-President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Brooklyn, who is now in Sing Sing serving an indeterminate term of from two to four years for grand larceny, has decided to abandon his efforts to get out of prison on an appeal to the higher courts. He was convicted by a jury before Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Jan. 7, of misappropriating a note for $20,000 made out by the Ashford Company and belonging to the bank.

It is understood that the lawyer for Mr. Sullivan was to apply to the Appellate Division in Brooklyn to-day for a review of the ex-banker's trial. District Attorney Cropsey had given notice of his intention to ask for a dismissal of the appeal from the judgment of conviction of Sullivan. Beyond admitting that further action on the appeal in Sullivan's case has been discontinued, John J. Curtin, counsel for the convicted banker, would not talk about the matter.

Beveridge to Write Marshall's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Progressive Party headquarters here gave out a statement to-day that ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana was about to begin the writing of a life of John Marshall. "For about twenty years," says the statement, "Mr. Beveridge has held to a steady purpose to write this life."

EX-POLICEMAN HELD FOR POCKET-PICKING

Interborough Detective Says He Saw Former Sergt. O'Connor Take Man's Wallet.

RETIRED AFTER CHARGES

Many Cases of Pocket Picking in the Police Courts Seem to Indicate Fresh Activity.

The arrest of ex-Police Sergt. William M. O'Connor on a charge that he picked a pocket was but one of several similar cases that kept the police busy yesterday, for the pocket-picking industry seemed unusually active.

It was in the early hours of yesterday morning that O'Connor was arrested in the 181st Street Subway station on the complaint of Detectives Reidell and Johnson, Interborough employes, who were in the station at the time. Johnson says that he was behind a pillar and Reidell was lying on a bench, apparently deep in slumber, when O'Connor stepped from a train and approached the prostrate detective. After shaking him vigorously, Johnson says, O'Connor fished out his wallet and was tugging at his diamond ring when the arrest was made.

When O'Connor was arraigned in the Harlem Court later in the day he pleaded not guilty and furnished $2,000 for his release pending further examination. O'Connor's departure from the force was effected after he had been found hatless and coatless in a hotel when he should have been doing patrol in the Mercer Street Station precinct.

Anthony Kornic, a nurse attached to the Post-Graduate Hospital, was in the rooms of the Raleigh Social Club on the second floor of 635 West Forty-second Street early yesterday morning, when, according to the story he tells, three men set upon him, rifled his pockets and dropped him out of the window. He limped to the West Forty-seventh Street Station with this story, and after shipping him to the Polyclinic Hospital the police went around to the club and there found William A. Murray of 657 West Forty-second Street, who said he knew nothing about the affair, but he was held on suspicion.

Robert Drabeck of 1,066 Freeman Street, the Bronx, had a wallet with $23 in it tucked in his pocket when he came down town in the afternoon on the Third Avenue elevated. It was while the train was crossing the Harlem River that Drabeck felt his wallet leaving, and he wheeled around in time to see it slipped to a man who subsequently disappeared. Drabeck seized upon Jacob Davis of 1,524 Madison Avenue as the pickpocket, and with the assistance of a half dozen other passengers held him until the arrival of a policeman. This was the second pocket-picking complaint from the same elevated line within an hour. Angelina Fabiano of 2,407 First Avenue complained of the loss of a purse containing $20 while she was standing on the platform at 125th Street.

In the Tombs Court Magistrate Marsh held 16-year-old Paul Ragone of 15 Oak Street for further examination on the charge that he was one of three who held up a man in New Chambers Street Saturday afternoon and realized a roll of bills by the performance.

FORGETS WHO SHE IS.

Walks Around and Around Policeman Till He Arrests Her.

Patrolman Dawson was on fixed post at Broadway and Greenwich Street in the first hour of yesterday morning when a trimly gowned but hatless young woman approached him and walked around and around him until he arrested her. He asked her her name, but she said she was not sure just what it was and all day yesterday she remained vague on this point, although at one time she said she was Sarah Sussman of Belmar, N. J.

When she was searched at the Station, the Matron found in her handbag a four ounce bottle of bromide of potassium. In the Tombs Court later in the day, Magistrate Marsh sent her to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

BOY SCOUTS FLY-FIGHTING.

Cards to the 300,000 Boys Telling Them How to Attack.

The Boy Scouts of America, 300,000 strong, have been ordered to take the field against the pestiferous house fly in the weekly gazette of the organization issued from the National headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building to-day. "Prevent the Fly!" will be one of the slogans of the Boy Scouts from this time forward until the Summer is over. A plan has been worked out by George H. Merritt, Publication Secretary of the organization, under the supervision of James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, whereby the boys will co-operate with the Boards of Health of towns and cities throughout the country in a campaign to prevent, destroy, and root out utterly the winged buzzers who have for centuries been the small boy's rival in inroads upon the domestic jam.

Cards bearing the motto "Prevent the Fly" will be sent by thousands to boys throughout the country, giving not only the life history of flies and pictures of the damage they do but also specific instructions as to how they may most effectively be destroyed. First the Boy Scouts are instructed to "swat the fly," killing off the old ones that have lived through the Winter or are the first brood of Spring, and which cannot escape as well as the spry ones. Secondly the boys will go scouting for the breeding places of flies, such as stables, garbage cans, and the like; and by cleaning up those places they will do their share in eradicating the National pest. The boys are also urged to get the owners of the stables, stys and other breeding places of flies to sign a contract to keep the places thereafter clean. In the third place the boys are instructed, in case the owners refuse or fail to do so, to notify the proper city authorities.

The plan is to divide each town or city into districts and to assign a troop of Scouts to each section.

ACTRESS HELD FOR PERJURY

Grace De Mar Charged with Giving Others' Furniture for Security.

Mrs. Grace De Mar Horowitz of 225 West Sixty-ninth Street, known on the stage as Grace De Mar, was held in $1,000 bail for further examination yesterday by Magistrate Kernochan, in the Morrisania Court, where Maurice Frank, a theatrical manager, of 2,366 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, charged her with perjury. Frank based his complaint on a bond which the actress furnished as security for her husband when he was sued by Frank in the Municipal Court last Fall. Frank said she put up some furniture as security which he alleged she did not own.

Mrs. Horowitz was arrested on Saturday afternoon as she departed from Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, where she was appearing.

HEAR OF WATCH ON BRANDT.

Report of Detectives Quitting Their Task Comes from Minnesota.

BEMIDJI, Minn., April 6.—Three detectives, said to have been watching Foulke E. Brandt, who was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for an alleged attempt at burglary in New York and who was released on a conditional pardon by Gov. Sulzer, have, according to his friends, discontinued their surveillance and left town by request. Brandt is employed in the office of the Crookston Lumber Company.

One of the detectives who came here was said to be named Wood. He worked under Supt. Ringdahl of the Pinkerton office in St. Paul, Minn., acting for an Eastern law firm. Wood, it is also said, was replaced by a detective named Bergkeller, who confided his mission to a young woman. Bergkeller also left town and a third detective, who succeeded him, followed suit.

Brandt is said to be doing his work faithfully and gaining friends.

Japanese Chair for Harvard.

TOKIO, April 6.—At a dinner of the Harvard Club here to-night the President announced the completion of the endowment of a Japanese chair at Harvard University.

SHANLEY'S
CAFE—CABARET

Continuous every evening, Sunday included—SEVEN to ONE. Twenty-five artists of unequalled MERIT and MUSICAL ability.

TABLE d'HOTE LUNCHEON, 12—2:30, 75c.

Broadway, 43d to 44th Street

Locomobile
SIXES

Exceptionally Convenient For Women

Easy step, clear, wide running boards, wide doors, make it exceptionally easy for women to get in and out. Ten Inch Upholstery gives most luxurious riding. Best built, best installed Electric Motor Starter on "Sixes." Most expensive lighting system, all models.

"Fours" and "Sixes"—$3600 to $5100

The Locomobile Company of America, Broadway and 76th Street
Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

Brooklyn Dealers: THE I. S. REMSON MFG. CO. 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Northern N. J. Dealers: GREENE MOTOR CAR CO. 88 Washington St., Newark

At Saks'—beginning this morning the biggest shirt sale of the year!

9000 Men's Custom Grade $2.50 to $4.50 Shirts at $1.85

In point of variety, in point of quality, in point of fabric designs, in point of values, in point of price, and from every other point of view, this is the greatest shirt sale in a twelve-month!

¶ There have been just two sales of this character before—both were at Saks'. One the week of April 10th, 1911; one the week of April 1st, 1912. The first was the greatest shirt sale we ever had. The second was greater than the first. And the third annual sale of custom grade shirts beginning today will be greater than either.

¶ The facts about this remarkable offering are simple, and briefly told. Very emphatically, these beautiful shirtings were not bought from shirt makers. The tremendous variety of fabrics alone proves that. We bought them direct from those who sell shirtings but not shirts—from several New York houses that handle only domestic and imported shirtings of the most exclusive kinds—in fact, from houses that sell to the finest custom shirtmakers in town.

And this means that in this sale your choice of fabrics is as liberal as the aggregate selection of shirtings to be found in half a dozen representative custom shirt establishments!

¶ The tailoring of these shirts has been done by a maker of our own selecting. And that you may get the right angle on this shirt proposition, let us tell you right now that the tremendous saving on usual prices was made in the purchasing of the materials, and not on the labor. The workmanship is the best that can be put into a shirt, and that goes without reservations, mental or otherwise.

¶ We now come to the fabrics—but they should have another name than fabrics. Our language is deficient in distinctions. These are the finest shirtings loomed. They have birth and breeding. They are the blue-blooded aristocracy of shirtdom, flawless in weave, cultured in design. Pure silk shirtings, silk-and-linens, imported and domestic mercerized cloths, Russian cords, and Anderson Madras cloths—and if ye ken what Anderson means in Madras, ye'll know what it means to buy it in shirts at $1.85! An endless variety of those Spring patterns and colorings which as a rule are confined exclusively to shirts at $2.50 to $4.50.

Plain and pleated models, soft and starched cuffs, sizes 14 to 20, sleeves 33 to 36, and the best shirt values that ever came home to men's bosoms!

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

In the Spotlight of Popularity for over 125 yrs.:—

and men who are in the spotlight of big affairs—actors, literary men, newspaper men, business men—with their keen, unfailing judgment always select Carstairs Rye.

New York's favorite—so mellow, pure, and satisfying.

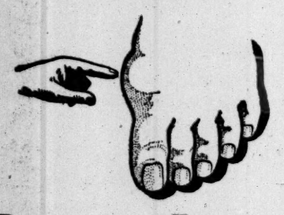
At all clubs, hotels, cafes and restaurants patronized by men of taste.

The numbered label shows our bottling. *Established 1788*

Carstairs Rye

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



Protect your Bunion

By Wearing the

COWARD BUNION SHOE

The cup-shape pocket fits over the enlarged joint without touching it. No pressure or chafing. Immediate relief—permanent benefit.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WARREN STREET)

Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

Increase Your Income to 6%

Investors are justly entitled to an interest return of 6 per cent. on their funds, in our opinion.

To investors seeking the maximum interest yield consistent with safety, we recommend first mortgage bonds secured by the highest class of improved, income-producing, centrally-located real estate, netting 5½ to 6 per cent. Denominations $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

No investor has ever lost a dollar on any security purchased of this house.

Call or write for Circular No. 803.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

Incorporated. Estab. 1882.

Mortgage and Bond Bankers

Straus Building — One Wall Street

CHICAGO — NEW YORK

Telephone Rector 4963

BOHN Syphon Refrigerators

reduce your ice bills; keep your food wholesome. Porcelain lining and constant circulation of pure, dry air are the reasons.

Investigate the BOHN before you buy a refrigerator.

WHITE ENAMEL REF. CO. OF N.Y.

59 WEST 42d ST. NEW YORK

DREICER & Co

Jewels

FIFTH AVENUE, AT FORTY-SIXTH

NEW YORK

THE DREICER collection of Pearls in breadth and in quality, is beyond comparison in New York. The house of DREICER founded 1869, has sold or improved many of the really superb and important Pearl Necklaces in this country.

NOTED EXHIBITORS AT FLOWER SHOW

Sir Jere Colman of London Gets a First Prize for Orchids Said to be Worth $5,000.

RARE ROSES ARE ON VIEW

Entries of the American Society Will Be Judged To-day—Awards of Prizes Made Yesterday.

All the awards in the regular classes were posted at the International Flower Show in the new Grand Central Palace yesterday. To-day the 175 classes for members of the American Rose Society will be judged.

The open classes for roses have been judged, and included twenty-two for amateur growers, each variety represented by twelve blooms. Exhibits from the greenhouses of John Wanamaker at Wyncote, Penn., won the blue in the classes for Killarney, dark pink Killarney, and white Killarney roses, and the class for any other variety was won by F. W. Vanderbilt, Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, with an entry of the Lady Alice Stanley, a pink rose. The Vanderbilt display of these roses won the class for roses of twenty-five cut blooms, any variety except American Beauties. The prize was a silver cup. Killarney roses from the Wanamaker garden won second prize.

In the awards for roses in pots or tubs, all varieties, to occupy 300 square feet of space, and be arranged for effect, Anton Schultheiss, College Point, L. I., won the first prize of $200, and H. C. Steinheff, Mount Vernon, N. Y., the second of $100. Mr. Steinheff won a prize of $25 for the best collection of twenty-five hybrid perpetuals. The first prize in climbing roses of $10 was won by John T. Pepper, President of the Germantown, Penn., National Bank.

Howard Gould, Port Washington, L. I., won the blue and $5 in the class for violets with 100 single flowers.

The first award to a foreign exhibitor was for orchids, specimen plants of any variety. It was presented to Sir Jere Colman of Gaiton Park, London. The silver medal for the second prize went to W. A. Mands of South Orange, N. J. The winning English orchid was the "Mary Colman," a deep scarlet flower so lightly poised on its stem as to suggest a humming bird. Technically it is the Odontioda, a hybrid Cochlioda Bradshowia ex. Cochioda Hoctaliana.

Sir Jere Colman's entry was beaten in the class for orchids Odontoglossun, any variety, by that of Julius Roehr of Rutherford, N. J., who showed brown mottled flowers with white edges. They were said to be the only specimens of these orchids in the world, and to be of great value. In lending the brown mottled and the deep scarlet orchids to the Show Committee (they have only been in this country a few days,) Sir Colman put their value at $5,000 for the two, and stipulated for their return immediately after the exhibition. The Roehr orchid is a hybrid Harryanum ex. Crispin and Sir Colman's, the "Queen of Gaiton," a hybrid Odonto triumphans ex. Odonto percullum. The American specimen has the largest flower and is more evenly mottled. That the award against the English entry was not due to prejudice against a foreign exhibitor was proved by the fact that Stewart H. Low of London was Chairman of the judges. The other judges were Louis Burk of Philadelphia and Harry Papworth of New Orleans.

Mr. Roehr won $100 and a gold medal for the best display of orchids, in flower, to fill 100 square feet; James Goodier of Trenton, N. J., obtained the second prize of $75. Sidney N. and Austin Colgate of South Orange, N. J., won the first prize for Sendrobium nobile orchids.

Among the winners of first prizes in the classes for palms and foliage plants were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly of Convent, N. J., with the two standard bay trees proclaimed as the most typical known and for which she was offered $3,000. Also the Notaire Nursery of New Orleans, for Areca Lutencour; Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck, N. Y., for one specimen of the same plant; Robbins & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., for two phyrmidal bay trees; Julius Roehr, for columnar bay trees; John Wanamaker, for 100 square feet of Braesens and a first for a single green Braesens owned by Adolph Lewisohn, Ardsley, N. Y., who was also second in any other color Braesens to the plant from John W. Pepper's greenhouse.

Clement N. Newbold of Philadelphia won a first prize with the white Azeles that is unique in that it has a diameter of eight feet and more than 2,000 flowers, and a large pink-colored flower of the same variety, Azeles Indica. Two first prizes for Azeles Indica, the red a many-blossomed, flat-topped bush six feet in diameter, and a pink and rose were won by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Francis Skinner, of Dedham, Mass., won with twelve plants of Azeles mollis in four colors.

In bulbous classes Warnser & Co. of Sassenheim, Holland, won first prize with the King Alfred narcissus, shown for the first time in this country. It is of the trumpet variety, with an unusually large and full flower, the trumpet being well flared. The winner of most of the first prizes in the Acaciae was Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mass.

Mrs. D. Willis James of Morristown, N. J., won first prizes with groups of fifty, thirty-six, and twelve different sorts of Amaryllis. Howard Gould's entry was second in the second group. Henry Siegel of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won many prizes for begonias. Three Glen Cove exhibitors were successful in winning prizes in many varieties: John I. Pratt in gardenias, J. K. Ottley with heliotropes, and Percy Chubb with the rare white, yellow, and red-spiked Anthirrhinum. C. K. G. Billings had an unbeaten showing in the multi-flowered Schianthus, a bushlike bloom that is now popular. Samuel Untermyer won in several varieties with plants from Greystone, his place at Yonkers. In the class for six plants of Spiree or Astilbe his first prize was in a strong competition. Clement N. Newbold's entry took second prize.

In the afternoon yesterday a line of automobiles and carriages extended for three city blocks in Lexington Avenue before the exhibition hall. There was music from a string orchestra and lectures were delivered in the theatre at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 9 o'clock in the evening by skilled floriculturists.

A new rose to be shown to-day, "The Miladi," a red flower of medium size and remarkable fragrance was grown by A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn.

BEGINS FIGHT ON FITZGERALD

Tim Sullivan's Brother, Patrick, Wants to Lead Third District.

Tammany political circles were interested yesterday in reports of internal dissensions, the chief of which was the threatened fight of Patrick Henry Sullivan, brother of "Big Tim," to oust State Senator John C. Fitzgerald from the titular leadership of the Third Assembly District. Sullivan will open his rival clubhouse to-day at 259 Bowery. It is not far from the regular clubhouse, where Senator Fitzgerald holds sway at 207 Bowery. Beginning to-day until primary day there will be lively doings in the Third Assembly District.

Senator Fitzgerald's supporters insist that as leader of the "regular" organization he has the support of Fourteenth Street and Charles F. Murphy. Patrick H. Sullivan has enrolled under his standard the recognized chiefs of the clan, including "Larry" Mulligan, the half-brother of "Big Tim," and James J. O'Brien of the Nineteenth Election District, who is a power in the inner circles of the Third Assembly District. O'Brien had been looked upon as a stanch Fitzgerald supporter, but he disclaimed all such sympathy last night.

Political observers said last night that Fitzgerald would probably win.

On the west side the district wigwams are also divided into hostile camps. In the Fifteenth Assembly District George Fornes will open headquarters in opposition to the leadership of "Jimmy" Hagan. The McManus will have his hands full in the Eleventh with Patrick Kelliher, who has already engaged a clubhouse and will begin an open campaign in a few days. In the Thirteenth Assembly District Joseph Ryan will lead a host of malcontents against John F. Curry. All three of the fights on the west side are being financed by Thomas F. Devine, a wealthy real estate operator, who broke with Fourteenth Street in 1906, and since then has been a thorn in the side of the "regulars."

MOTOR CYCLE HITS AN AUTO

One Man Dying and Another Badly Hurt in Orange, N. J.

Two men were hurt, one of them mortally, yesterday afternoon when they ran head-on with a tandem motor cycle into an automobile in Orange N. J. John Johnson of 21 Columbia Street, Newark, N. J., a Swede, is at the Orange Memorial Hospital. Both his legs are broken and he has a compound fracture of the pelvis in addition to cuts on his face and head. He is expected to die.

Johnson was riding on the forward seat of the motor cycle and behind him was Louis Bowers of 29½ Rector Street, Newark. Bowers is also at the Orange Hospital. His right leg is broken and he has cuts in his head. Johnson and Bowers were riding with two other men, who were mounted on single motor cycles, in Central Avenue, Orange. At Oak Street they overtook a trolley car going in the same direction. As the car stopped, Johnson and Bowers turned into the other track to avoid it and crashed into an auto which was going in the other direction.

The chauffeur of the auto was arrested and held in bail, but the police said he would be discharged in court, as he was not responsible for the accident.

POSTAL RECEIPTS GROW.

Parcel Post Business in March 40 Per Cent. More Than January.

The gross receipts of the New York Post Office for the month of March amounted to $2,836,565. The receipts in March, 1912, were $2,445,412, which is an increase of $391,153 for March of this year. The receipts for the quarter that ended March 31 last were $7,648,177, which is an increase over the corresponding period of 1912 of $1,064,353, or 16.18 per cent.

Postal reports for February show that the Parcel Post business increased almost 40 per cent. over the January business, the total for February being more than 50,000,000 packages. Chicago led with 5,167,540 packages, with New York second, with 4,918,450 packages.

The Treasury Department reports for January show that the imports into the United States in that month were valued at $163,063,432, which is about $20,000,000 greater than the value of the imports in January, 1912. The exports for January of this year totaled in value $224,272,348, an increase over January, 1912, of more than $24,000,000.

REPUBLICANS FIGURE UP.

Up-State and Long Island Elections, Show They Hold Their Own.

The Republican State Committee issued a statement yesterday on the returns in elections of Supervisors in up-State and Long Island counties. The table submitted shows that in Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland (towns), St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins, Columbia, Essex, Livingston, Nassau, Suffolk and Wyoming Counties the total number of Republican supervisors elected this Spring compare favorably with those elected two years ago.

In 1911 there was a total of 129 Republican supervisors chosen, as compared with 106 Democrats. In the recent elections 125 Republican candidates were elected to 107 Democrats, 2 Progressives, 1 Socialist, and 1 Independent.

AIM TO KEEP CLEAN THE CATHOLIC NAME

Members of Church Announce Formation of a Bureau of Information.

WILL BE INVESTIGATORS

Object Stated to be the Prevention of the Using of Church Connections in Politics.

A statement purporting to come from the "Bureau of Catholic Information" was sent to THE TIMES last evening, announcing the formation of that bureau and setting forth its plans and purposes. The statement presents the new bureau as determined to prevent, as far as possible, the use of the word "Catholic" for any improper purposes, and especially to prevent its use for political purposes. It declares war on the men who would use or have used the big Catholic societies for political purposes. Here is the announcement:

The Bureau of Catholic Information has been formed by a number of devout Catholics, men and women, of New York and New Jersey, with Messrs. J. R. Kennedy, M. V. Wiltzius, and M. J. Monaghan as the Advisory Board, under two well-known parish priests. The objects of the bureau will be explained in detail to the Right Reverend and Most Reverend Archbishops. In brief, the bureau, which will shortly establish offices in the Metropolitan Building, aims to prevent the use of the name Catholic for purposes that are not previously stated to the ecclesiastical authorities, to invite the heads of all societies, groups, bodies, organizations, &c., holding benefits for church purposes to describe the nature of these entertainments, the names of those who are to take part, and such information as any body claiming to be Catholic ought to be willing to give. The bureau will collect this information in its own behalf and make private reports to the ecclesiastical authorities.

The bureau frankly admits that its formation is the result of a recent exhibition at a hotel under the auspices of wealthy Catholics for a Catholic object which was witnessed by one of its members, and was accurately described in the public press as astounding, considering the purpose for which the performance was held and the name invoked to give it the air of respectability. In this respect the bureau, which is to be entirely supported by the funds of one of its members, will co-operate with the Catholic Theatre Movement under Miss Eliza O'Brien Lummis, who was authorized by Cardinal Farley to start it, also with all Catholic societies and all Catholics interested in maintaining the dignity of their Church by putting an end to the miscellaneous use of the name Catholic, whether by wealthy persons or politicians.

The second object of the bureau relates to Catholics in political life. It will keep the public informed as to the exact standing of those men in political life who are known to depend in a measure on their real or supposed influence with Catholics. It will state frankly whether or not they are practical Catholics, without examining too closely into mere human frailties. It will also try to arouse, by quiet methods, opposition to a custom that in some States has become almost a habit, viz., of using Catholic societies for political profit, and in that respect the bureau will, and the statement is made frankly, oppose for the head of any Catholic society any man or woman who is now holding or aims to hold a political position.

The organizers of the bureau realize that this is a radical departure and one that will be strongly opposed by both clergymen and laymen with diverse views on the subject, but, on the other hand, it is the only position that will relieve such great bodies as the Federation of Catholic Societies and the Knights of Columbus from the odium attached to political propensity. The bureau, of course, does not say and does not imply by this statement that these bodies, as bodies, are impregnated with the ideas set out or are de facto political bodies. On the contrary, they are truly Catholic, the one fraternal, the other a union for general helpfulness. But it is a fact that persons connected with both these organizations have misused them, and it is to prevent such that the bureau will aim.

In brief, the bureau will ask the ecclesiastical authorities to order the removal of any officer of a Catholic society who sets himself up as a candidate for public office while head of such an organization.

In conclusion, the bureau frankly states that it is not an official body. For reasons perfectly obvious it does not wish to be official. Therefore, it will not seek approval in the usual manner of such bodies. Its work, it hopes, will justify its existence. It has no personal motives, no one is going to derive profit from it, as there will be no paid employes excepting two clerks and one general investigator. The reports made to the ecclesiastical authorities will be absolutely private, for their use only. In fact, all of its work, excepting plain statements that may be given to political bodies who ask them, will be of a private nature, and beyond this first statement the bureau does not intend to make any more for the public.

THE TIMES was unable last evening to find any of the three men named as advisers to the new bureau.

BABIES IN HEALTH CONTEST.

Cuteness, Dimples, Pink Cheeks, and the Like Don't Count in This.

The first Babies' Health Contest ever held in this city will be started this week by the Babies' Welfare Committee at the Child Welfare Exhibition which will open to-day in Public School 101, in East 111th Street. The contest will be unique in that dimples, curls, pink cheeks and general endearing attributes of babyhood will count nothing. The contest will be solely as to health, in which such things as height, weight, circumference of chest and abdomen, quality of bone, skin and muscle, disposition, number of teeth, tonsils, energy, and the like, will be the scoring points. The mother who can show a baby that gives best promise of becoming a healthful, useful, intelligent citizen will receive the first prize.

The contest will be managed by the Mothers' Aid Society of 1578 Lexington Avenue, whose director is Miss Harriet Silverman. Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek of the New York Milk Committee has volunteered to conduct the examination of the baby entrants in the health race. A second contest is to be conducted at the University Settlement in Liberty Street, and thereafter it is planned to hold a series of similar contests in different parts of the city.

The babies were brought together for a preliminary scoring at Public School 101 a week ago Saturday, when some 100 mothers with 108 babies appeared. Here is the score card, showing percentage values of the various points that go to make up an ideal prize-winning health baby:

	Perfect Score.
Height	8
Weight	8
Circumference of chest	6
Circumference of abdomen	6
Shape of forehead	5
Shape of ears	5
Bones of skull, spine, chest, limbs, feet	10
Number of teeth	7
Tonsils	10
Quality of skin	5
Quality of muscles	5
Disposition	6
Energy	6
Facial expression	10
Attention	3
Total	100

The babies, of every nationality, will come from all parts of the city—from Sixth Street to West 137th Street.

The judges will be physicians.

Collie Dog a Y. W. C. A. Member.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The Trenton Young Women's Christian Association has a full-fledged member in the person of Clyde, the Scotch collie dog belonging to Mrs. Malcolm G. Buckanan. Clyde is the only dog enjoying such a privilege in the world, it is said. The dog's membership fee is $5 yearly. Mrs. Buchanan is very much interested in the Y. W. C. A., and took out the membership for her dog with the idea of assisting the organization financially.

No Drink So Refreshing

With its wonderful flavor, good Ale combines nourishing qualities which are unique. The best of all Ales—so recognized—is

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., New York.

HORSE KICKS MAX HOENIG.

Lace Importer Thrown While Taking a Fence—Skull Fractured.

Max Hoenig, a lace importer, while with a riding party yesterday on the Scarsdale Road, was thrown by his horse and kicked in the head, fracturing his skull. His brother Franz telephoned for Dr. Oliver L. Austin of Bronxville, who rushed with Hoenig to the Lawrence Hospital in his automobile, where the physician performed an operation and removed a piece of the scull.

Hoenig was urging his mount over a four-foot rail fence at Crestwood, Yonkers, when the animal's hoof caught in the top rail, and rider and horse went down together. The thrown rider was injured as the horse struggled to get free from the fence. Hoenig, who resides in the Hotel Gramatan in Bronxville, has a home in Switzerland.

SONS OF JUDAH MEET.

More Than 500 Delegates Here, Representing 22,000 Members.

The annual convention of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah opened yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Lyceum with an attendance of more than 500 delegates, who came from almost as many lodges. In his annual report Grand Master Samuel Goldstein said that since the convention last year the membership in the order had been increased by more than 5,000.

Among the speakers were two Municipal Court Justices—Leon Sanders and Benjamin Hoffman. Samuel Dork and Isaac Grossman also made addresses. Hasmonea Lodge, No. 103, of Baltimore, presented Grand Master Goldstein with a silver service. The convention will close to-morrow. There are more than 22,000 Free Sons of Judah in the United States.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the

COLD DRY AIR STORAGE OF

Furs, Fur-lined Garments, and Oriental Rugs

with Insurance against Theft or Damage by Moth or Fire, at very low rates. Special Concessions in Prices for Altering or Repairing Furs during the Spring and Summer.

Draperies and Hangings Stored. Lace Curtains Cleaned at Moderate Cost and stored free of charge.

Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request.

Telephone: Gramercy 4000

West 23d and 22d Streets

SOROSIS

Mr. A. E. Little, the maker of Sorosis Shoes, tells me that he ought to sell in New York City every year two million dollars' worth of Sorosis Shoes. And I agree with him.

I have a theory that to write good advertising a man must believe in the thing he writes about. Evidently Mr. Little felt the same way. He saw that the shoes I had on looked a little worse for wear, so he had one of his salesmen in the McCreery Store put on my feet a pair of Sorosis Shoes. They fit perfectly. I wore them out of the store, and have worn them every day since, with absolute comfort. So I say that a man who can make shoes that look like new shoes but feel like old shoes ought to sell to the people of New York two million dollars' worth every year.

He will do it if you—man, woman or child—will just try the same experiment I did, and have your next pair a pair of Sorosis Shoes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. — 23d St. and 6th Ave. 34th St., near 5th Ave.

SOROSIS STORE, 450 Fulton St. Brooklyn

The Mistakes of 57 Years

Hackett-Carhart clothes have, for more than half a century, led the front ranks of good fashion. Today, they overshadow all others for a single, simple reason:

Every Hackett-Carhart mistake of the last 57 years has made the clothes constantly better. Each weakness, season after season, has been transformed into a great strength.

So that the flaws of yesterday have become the foundations of today's many Hackett-Carhart perfections. The mistakes of 57 years teach a wonderful lesson.

That's why we search world markets for the finest fabrics woven each season.

That's why we employ the greatest brains and skill in the tailoring craft to fashion these fabrics.

And, finally, that's why we offer the result in the shape of superfine garments at prices that are always 100% value, *plus*.

Spring Stocks Now on Display

Your choice among the Most fashionable fabrics and colorings—and the assurance of absolute correctness in every detail.

Spring Suits and Coats, $15 to $45

More Than 2,000 Spring Suits, Spring Coats and English Raincoats, Specially Priced at $13.50, $15 *and* $17

These Are Excellent Values at $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 All New Fabrics and Correct New Models Are Included

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway at 13th St. Near Union Square.
119 West 42d St. Near Broadway Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St. Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

Fifth Avenue Branch

American Express Company

Financial Department

No. 487 Fifth Avenue

Opposite New York Public Library

For the better accommodation of its patrons, the Financial Department of the Company has opened a Branch Office at 487 Fifth Avenue, opposite New York Public Library, at which (as well as at the Company's main office, 65 Broadway) all conveniences are provided for the sale and payment of the Company's Travelers Cheques, Travelers Letters of Credit, Money Orders and other Domestic and Foreign Exchange, including the purchase and sale of Foreign Money, payments of Money by Telegraph and Cable in United States and Europe, and the sale of European Railroad tickets.

In 1891 the American Express Company conceived the idea of issuing a Travelers Cheque which would show on its face the value of the American dollar in the currencies of the different countries. The time was ripe for the change. Holders of Letters of Credit were subjected to inconveniences, delays and expenses, occasioned by the fact that they were dependent upon certain specified Banks for the encashment of their Credits. There was no fixed rate of exchange, hence the value of a Letter of Credit remained an unknown and puzzling quantity. Banks were open only at certain hours and many formalities had to be observed before the accreditee finally received an equivalent in foreign money which he had no means of determining was the actual market value of that part of his Credit which he had assigned to the Banker.

TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100 and $200 and show upon their face equivalent amounts in the currencies of the principal countries of Europe, and are

Payable Everywhere without any personal identification.

Convenient The only identification required is the holder's counter-signature at time of encashment.

Safe The Cheques, unlike money, if lost or stolen, will be refunded upon execution of usual Bond of Indemnity.

Universally Available They are cashed by 15,000 correspondents throughout the world, and accepted generally by hotels, shops, railroad and steamship companies, etc., in payment of accounts.

Economical They cost only one-half of one per cent. above face amount (minimum charge 50 cents) and are paid without discount or commission, other than cost of revenue stamps where required.

Obtainable

At any office of the Company, or from any responsible Bank or Trust Company in the United States and Canada, and also at the Company's exclusive offices in Europe located in

ANTWERP, BERLIN, BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, GENOA, GLASGOW, HAMBURG, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, NAPLES, PARIS, ROME, ROTTERDAM, SOUTHAMPTON

Fixing Building Cost

In seventeen bids, submitted for a recent building operation, there was a variation of 77% between the highest and lowest.

With such difference in estimates, how is an owner to decide what is the actual appropriation needed to supply the building he wants? There is a way.

A book, describing the Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building, on request.

Owner
Architecture — Engineering
Construction — Decoration
Equipment — Furnishing
Hoggson Brothers

HOGGSON BROTHERS
7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

Something New!

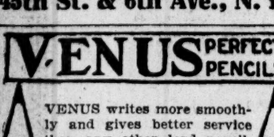
ELECTRO-SILICON POLISHING CREAM

for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum, and all fine metals. Free from acids or other injurious substances.

One trial will convince you it's the Best Cream Polish you ever used.

Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.

Sold by leading dealers.



Makes you *feel* clean

WHETHER for the bath or toilet, the rich, creamy lather of Resinol Soap gives a sense of cleanliness that is impossible with soaps which are not themselves pure and clean, or which are overburdened with cloying perfumes.

Resinol Soap is free from alkali and artificial color, its rich coppery brown being due to the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams it contains.

25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold. For free guest-room size trial cake, write to Dept. F., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

REFRIGERATORS

In buying a Refrigerator there are three things you should insist upon getting,—absolute Sanitation, Efficiency and Economy.

Our lines possess all these features with linings of glass, metal or vitrified steel, and perfect circulation of dry, cold air.

We shall be glad to help you select the refrigerator best suited to your particular needs.

Housecleaning Hints

Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, Chamois Skins and every preparation and material for cleansing and renewing Furniture, Metal, and Glass. Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. & 6th Ave., N. Y.

VENUS PERFECT PENCILS

VENUS writes more smoothly and gives better service than any other lead pencil. Try it!

17 black gradations, with or without tip and rubber, and 2 copying. **SAMPLE FREE.** Write on your business stationery for soft, medium or hard.

American Lead Pencil Co.
215 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

Climax

"Efficiency"
That Is What We Are All Trying For

When you find the concern who can do your Office Forms and Books—and have them when you want them—stick to them.

!! Try Us !!

CLIMAX STATIONERY CO., Manufacturing Stationers, Sole Manufacturers Climax Binders, 29 to 37 Sullivan Street, New York

$55.00 to Pacific Coast

Lackawanna Railroad

From March 14th to April 14th, inc. Ticket Offices, Broadway, at 42d, 28th, Howard & Wall Sts. Bkln., 505 Fulton St.

RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED

Quality work. Prompt Service. Mail Orders. Gillettes, 35c.; Gems, &c., 25c. doz. 50 Church St. (window Standard Drug Co.) 156 E. 23d St., near Lexington Av. Grant Sales Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE

you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars, PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1647, N. Y.

First-class gardeners will meet with the employers they are seeking by an advertisement in The New York Times, which reaches those possessing country homes. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

DR. PARKS ASSAILS THE CATHOLIC PARTY

Puritanism, Not Protestantism, Hurting Church, Says Rector of St. Bartholomew's.

DEAN GROSVENOR SPEAKS

The Word "Protestant" Can't Be Dropped, He Says — Dr. Barry Preaches In "Low" Church.

In St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning, to a congregation that filled pews and aisles, showing the marked interest in the controversy the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, denounced the proposed change of name of the Episcopal Church, and he censured in plain terms not only the Catholic Party in the Episcopal Church but also the Puritan elements. He declared it to be Puritanism, not Protestantism, that was failing on a trial involving the religion of a nation. He said that the Roman Catholic Church offers nothing, but that Protestantism, purged of its Puritanism, would perhaps yet make America Christian. The Episcopal Church leaders of the past, and in a good many directions in the present, he said, counted themselves too high and mighty to accomplish much for American salvation.

"I cannot comprehend," said he, "how any man or set of men can seriously study the history of Protestantism in Europe and America and say other than that such religious life as America boasts is due to the Protestant churches. The Congregationalists in New England, the Reformed Church in this city, the Presbyterians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, other bodies in the East and South, the Episcopal Church in the great cities—consider for a moment their vast contribution to education, to missions at home and abroad, to humanitarian ends, to everything that counts for uplift. There is to-day more faith in the love of God, more devotion to Jesus Christ, more practice of the Golden Rule than ever.

"It cannot be denied that many youths forsake the church. It is due, in part, to the war between theology and the State in public education. Some way must be found to end these differences. Nor can it be denied that in many quarters Christian faith is losing its hold upon millions of men and women. Because this may be so, why offer Catholic doctrines, either straight Roman ones, or those held to by the Catholic party that would change the name of the Episcopal Church? The Roman Catholic Church has just issued official figures giving a Catholic population of 15,000,000 in Continental United States. But, consider what its population might have been had it held the immigrants coming into the United States who were good Roman Catholics when they left home. The loss of the Roman Catholic Church is enormous. For proof, see Catholic authorities. Some come into Protestant Churches, but the millions of them in America, as in Europe, go no where.

There is a falling away of people from all churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, due to disgust with all kinds of ecclesiasticism. It is a great mistake for the Catholic party in the Episcopal Church to put itself out of sympathy with the Protestant spiritual forces. I believe in the honesty of these Catholic leaders. I have sympathy with their desire to make America Christian. But to do anything that makes it Roman Catholic, and to repudiate the only element, or almost the only one, that has created Christian spiritual life, is a serious blunder.

In his sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday Dean Grosvenor opposed the proposal to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church by dropping the word Protestant.

"There are many reasons that might be given for opposing the change," said Dean Grosvenor, "but, speaking for myself, there is one controlling reason, and that is briefly this, to drop the word Protestant would seem to proclaim that we were trying to get rid of the great principles of Protestantism, as those principles were involved in the English Reformation. In my opinion, the only catholicity of the future that is worth having or that can abide must hold within it those reformation principles, because they are true expressions of the Gospel of Christ."

Apparently by agreement, neither the Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry of St. Mary the Virgin Church nor the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of Holy Communion Church once referred to the real purpose of the service yesterday morning in the Holy Communion Church, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in which both clergymen took part. In its arrangement the service was intended as a reply to the Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins of Poughkeepsie, who alleged the other day that war was on between the Highs and the Lows in the Episcopal Church in this country. Much interest attached to the outcome of the invitation of the Poughkeepsie rector to the Holy Cross Order and the English Community "monks" to get out of the Church and stay out.

There was a large congregation at the church, evidently expecting one or the other preacher would say something on the controverted points. The visiting preacher represented one of the High churches and the rector almost the extreme of the Lows. Dr. Barry spoke simply on knowing God, making no reference to the subject in controversy.

SCHIFF AIDS BIBLE REVISION

Gives $50,000 to Fund of the Jewish Publication Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Announcement was made to-night that Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, had offered $50,000 to aid the completion and publication of the new Bible revision, now under way by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The news was given out at the banquet for the visiting Jewish literati given by the Philadelphia members of the society. The following letter, sent by Mr. Schiff to Edwin Wolff, President, while abroad, was read:

Algiers, March 16, 191.

Dear Mr. Wolff: I am reminded that early in April comes the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jewish Publication Society, and I hasten to send you and your associates in the management of the society my sincerest congratulations upon what has been accomplished during the past quarter of a century and my good wishes for the further successful development of the important activity of the society.

It is an auspicious coincidence that the beginning of the second quarter of a century in the life of your society will witness the publication of the American version of a Bible translation under eminent Jewish auspices, through the medium of the Jewish Publication Society.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

The gift of $50,000, it was explained, was made on certain conditions which were personal and did not hinge on the raising of any special amount. Mr. Schiff already had given $10,000 to the society's Bible fund.

There were present not only distinguished American Jews but also several of the foremost scholars of other lands. Judge Mayer Sulzberger presided. The speakers included Prof. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York; Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee of New York; Simon Wolf of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes of New York, Nakum Sokolow of Warsaw, A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh, and Judge Julian Mack of Washington.

Household Linens

for the City Mansion, Country Home or Seaside Cottage. Purchase direct from the Manufacturer

Pure Linen Table Damasks
Napkins from.....4.00 to 24.50 doz.
Cloths, 2x2 yds...3.00 to 13.00 ea.
" 2¼x2¼ yds., 4.25 to 20.00 ea.
" 2½x2½ yds., 5.00 to 22.50 ea.
Intermediate sizes, prices in proportion.

Pure Irish Bed Linens
Sheets, 2x3 yds., 8.25 to 14.00 pr.
" 2½x3 yds., 10.75 to 18.25 pr.
Pillow Cases, 22x36 in., 2.50 to 3.75 pr.

Pure Linen Bedroom Towels
From 3.50 to 30.00 doz.

Bath Towels
From 4.50 to 24.00 doz.

Bath Mats
From 1.00 to 3.00 ea.

Please write for illustrated list.

Walpole Bros.
PURE FLAX TRADE MARK
Irish Linen Manufacturers

Branches: London, Dublin, Belfast, Melbourne.
Factories: Belfast and Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
Established 1766.

373 Fifth Avenue
Corner 35th Street

A Timely Sale of

Knabe Pianos

Just Returned from Rental in the Representative Homes of New York

This being the time of the year when some of our best rental patrons leave the city, we have had returned to us a number of KNABE AND OTHER HIGH GRADE PIANOS. These PIANOS WERE NEW when rented a FEW MONTHS AGO, have been THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED and CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM NEW. We also offer a few

Chickering, Steinway and Weber Pianos

but little used, which we accepted in part payment for new KNABE-ANGELUS and KNABE GRAND PIANOS. Every piano has been carefully overhauled and is guaranteed by the House of Knabe.

TO SELL THESE QUICKLY THEY ARE OFFERED

Without Regard to Their Original Cost

Note—Below is only a partial list, indicating the character of the Pianos and the reductions in Price. Sale Starts Promptly at 8 o'Clock This Morning. An Early Call Is Advised.

GRAND PIANOS

2 KNABE Baby Grands; Mahogany; like new; were $950. Now.... $730
3 KNABE, Mignon; Mahogany; were $850. Now..... $645
4 KNABE, Mignon; Rosewood; were $750. Now..... $615
3 KNABE, Mignonette; Mahogany; beautiful specimens; were $700. Now..... $595
1 HAINES BROS., Mahogany; was $600. Now $495
1 STEINWAY; was $1,100. Now only.. $485
1 STEINWAY; was $1,000. Now only.. $525
1 SOHMER, Mahogany; Louis XV.; like new; was $950. Now.... $495
1 STECK, Rosewood; was $1,000. Now... $295

UPRIGHT PIANOS

2 KNABE, Mahogany; were $600. Now... $435
2 KNABE, Mahogany; were $600. Now... $425
3 KNABE, Mahogany; like new; were $550. Now $415
2 KNABE, Mahogany; beautiful case and tone; were $550. Now $405
5 KNABE, Mahogany; but slightly used; were $500. Now... $400
2 KNABE, Mahogany; were $500. Now... $395
1 KNABE, Oak Mission; like new; was $600. Now..... $445
1 KNABE, Mahogany; excellent condition; was $500. Now.... $380
1 KNABE, Rosewood; was $500. Now.... $345
1 CHICKERING, Mahogany; fine shape; was $550. Now.... $315
2 HAINES BROS., Mahogany; artist used; were $400. Now... $275
2 HAINES BROS., Mahogany; were $350. Now $225
1 STEINWAY & SONS, perfect; was $550. Now $355
1 MARSHALL & WENDELL, like new; was $350. Now $210
1 FOSTER & CO., Walnut; was $325. Now $195
1 ARMSTRONG, Mahogany; was $300. Now $185
1 WEBER, Ebony finish; was $450. Now $180
1 J. & C. FISCHER, Mahogany; was $350. Now $95
1 RICCA & SONS, Mahogany; good condition; was $250. Now $135
1 FREDERICK DOLL, Mahogany; was $250. Now..... $125

Terms as Low as $5 a Month on Some of These Pianos

PLAYER-PIANOS

USED BUT SLIGHTLY FOR DEMONSTRATIONS ONLY

1 KNABE-ANGELUS, 88 and 65 note; was $1,050. Now..... $845
4 KNABE, De Luxe; 88-note; Mahogany; were $950. Now.. $725
1 KNABE-ANGELUS, 88-note; Mahogany; was $1,000. Now.. $810
2 ARMSTRONG, 88-note; were $500. Now $375
6 PLAYER-PIANOS, like new; were $425. Now $345

TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT

Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken in Exchange

We invite comparison. You will do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing.

KNABE WAREROOMS
KNABE BLDG. FIFTH AVE. AT 39TH ST.

Andrew Alexander

Oxfords for Young Men

Crisp new styles for Spring and Summer. Tan Oxfords on the English last with low heels are to the fore, but we are equally well prepared with more conservative models in all desired materials, both tan and black. A big choice between

$5 and $8

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St. — **548 Fifth Avenue** Above Forty-fifth Street

B. Altman & Co.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Preparations are complete for the Making to Order, in workrooms in the establishment, of WOMEN'S BLACK SILK DRESSES of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Silk Crepon, Crepe Charmeuse, Brocaded Crepe and Poplin,

at $57.00

Models and materials are displayed on the Seventh Floor.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET ELEVATORS

SPECIAL SALES will be held this day (Monday) of Women's French Hand-embroidered Robes; Women's Coats and Wraps, Silk Petticoats, Marvex Gloves and White Cotton Fabrics.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

TURIN (10th Year) — POUGHKEEPSIE (3rd Year)

FIAT

Guaranteed for One Year (Not 90 Days)

The Catalogued Speeds of Fiat Cars Are Those for Continous Going, Hour After Hour, and Not What the Car Will Do on a Limited Run Under Favorable Conditions

Speed on the level, power in heavy going and on hills, are most important to the car owner. Have you discovered the great difference between the catalogued speed and continuous speed of the average automobile? Fiat Cars will go hour after hour at their catalogued speed without heating, unusual wear or damage. The victorious and varied racing experience of F-I-A-T has helped to make such perfection possible.

The 55 H. P. 4-cylinder Fiat is a splendid illustration of the successful combination of continous speed and power, with the added features of Silence, Absence of Vibration and Flexibility. The testing ground of this car was from Poughkeepsie through the hardest and highest sections of the Catskill Mountains to the very top. The marvelous manner in which the steep grades and tortuous going were annihilated stamped the car to be a "Warhorse of the Mountain," and the way in which it silently obeyed the will of the operator in congested traffic, with no noise or vibration, certainly proved the car to be "Master of the Boulevard."

Ask For A Demonstration of the "55"

Price, with Any Style Open Body

$4,500

Other Fiat Models

35 H.P. 4 Cylinder $4,000 — 50 H.P. 6 Cylinder $5,000

Electric Lighting System. Luxurious Appointments. Unequalled Equipment.

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
Broadway and 57th St. New York
Boston, 839-841 Boylston St. Providence, 26-28 Snow St.

The F-I-A-T Factory at Poughkeepsie, New York, is a direct unit of the F-I-A-T Plant at Turin, Italy. It was established three years ago to bring direct factory service to Fiat owners in America and to eliminate the payment of 45 per cent import duty, thereby making possible the purchase of Fiat Superiority at American Prices.

(17)

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

SPRING TOP-COATS FOR MEN

(Macy's Usual Prices are $24.75, $29.75, $32.50 and $38.50.)

Special at $19.75

ONE *group consists* of Top-Coats and Weather-proof Coats from England, made of British woolens, and some quarter-, some half-silk-lined. These are in Chesterfield, Guards, Raglan and "slip-on" models.

There is every size, from 34 to 46, in one or more desirable styles, although, of course, the size-range is not absolutely complete in every style.

In another group are American-tailored Top-Coats, made of fine tweeds and homespuns from Scotland and England. Some are of the fine grades of American woolens. All have belted backs, and are in a very smart knee-length loose-hanging model.

For more formal wear there are Chesterfield Coats in black or dark "Oxford" gray, full silk-lined.

Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's $6 & $6.50 SHOES

SPECIAL *at* $3.96

Very unusual values offered to signalize the recent move of the Department of Men's and Boys' Shoes to new and much improved quarters on the Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

These Shoes are strictly hand-lasted, and live up to it in every other point of fine workmanship and finish.

The popular Invisible Eyelets distinguish the lace Shoes which are cut on the very latest and most graceful English lines.

The Black Domino Calf Shoes are in both button and lace styles (*as illustrated*), and have the new "round" toe.

The Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes can be had with either the English receding toe or the new round toe.

Low Flat Heels, close-trimmed with welts, and a cut that permits of a firm and even distribution of weight, are the salient points of these fine Shoes. Their construction is not only "smart" just now, but promises unusual comfort for the hot weather soon to come.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED | TIME FILED | CHECK

TELEGRAM
THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Send Money by Telegraph
The safest, swiftest simplest way is by
Western Union
The cost has lately been greatly reduced

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

JOHN FOX, JR'S GREATEST NOVEL

The Heart of the Hills

Published by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

"It is by long odds the author's strongest book."
—Boston Globe.

"Rarely has a more sympathetic character been drawn in fiction than Mavis, the mountain heroine."
—N. Y. World.

"Fascinating and gripping romance."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES
Ill. by F. E. Yohn.
$1.35 Net; by Mail $1.46.

SAVING A LITTLE

THE man who gets his money by saving it a little at a time values it more and it usually does him more good than money that comes all at once.

It is hard to save money a little at a time. Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates help you to do this. The plan saves $10 a month until you have $200.

We have larger certificates (if you have more money), $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SULZER AS LEADER HAS NO FOLLOWERS

Three Months in Office, He Is Deserted by Independents and Can't Control Legislature.

NOW TIRED OF THE CONTEST

Rejects Advice to Fight Machine as Hughes Did and Is Inclined to Make Peace with Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—It is three months since Gov. Sulzer stood in the Executive Chamber and with doom in his deep voice announced that henceforth the leadership of the Democratic Party in the State of New York and the Governorship would be combined in one person.

No Governor, perhaps, had a finer opportunity to show at once that he meant every word he had said. Two vacancies, the highest paid places in the State service, were waiting to be filled. These were the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission for the First District, held by William R. Willcox, and the vacancy on the Commission for the Second District when the term of John B. Olmsted of Buffalo expired.

When the time came for Gov. Sulzer to fill these vacancies independent Democrats were shocked to see him appoint Justice Edward E. McCall, a Tammany man, to the vacancy left by Willcox, and Devoe P. Hodson, who was picked by William H. Fitzpatrick, Murphy's chief lieutenant in Western New York, to the place on the Second Commission.

Possibly it was the keen disappointment that came thus early in the Sulzer Administration to independent Democrats both in New York City and up-State that has caused them to hold aloof from the Governor. It seems evident that now, three months after his announcement that he was State leader, he has no substantial following among anti-Tammany men.

Rejects Independents' Advice.

The Governor's independent friends, who within the last three weeks have come to the Capitol in response to urgent invitation from him, have expressed displeasure with the Governor's apparent intention to meet Tammany trickery with similar weapons. They have urged him to pick out for State offices men who have records for independence and ability, and send his entire list to the Senate once, daring the "organization" to do its worst, and appealing to the people, as Gov. Hughes did, if the Senate refuses to confirm his nominations.

The Governor, it is said, frowned on this suggestion. Mr. Sulzer has been brought up in a school of "practical" politics and believes in its methods.

At a recent conference held in the Executive Mansion several independents urged the Governor to come out and make open warfare on Murphy, naming for all the places under his Administration straight-out anti-Tammany men. This the Governor declined to do, asserting that he had faith in the adequacy of his "county autonomy" plan for the emancipation of up-State Democracy from Tammany domination.

Legislators Also Hold Aloof.

It is doubtful if there is in either branch of the Legislature a member of the Democratic Party, who, if forced to choose between the leadership that controls at present and the Governor's leadership, would take his stand with Sulzer. That does not mean that the members of the majority are so absolutely tied to Tammany that it would be impossible to loosen its grip. In fact, the present Legislature seems less subservient to organization influences than any body that has sat at the Capitol for ten or twelve years. If current comment is to be believed the aloofness of the lawmakers from Sulzer is due more than anything else to lack of confidence in the Governor's qualifications for leadership and in his intentions.

There has been no test of Sulzer sentiment in the Assembly, for Tammany is not only reconciled to the Governor's legislative programme, but even prepared to go a little further in reforms, since it has to face a municipal election in New York in the Fall.

In the Senate, on the other hand, the strength of Gov. Sulzer has been tried out twice in a straight issue, and both times with the same result. The first time was when the Governor nominated Milton E. Gibbs, a Rochester lawyer, for a place on the Hospital Commission. Gibbs had the backing of the Monroe County organization, which is anti-Tammany. Scarcely an hour after his nomination charges were filed against Gibbs with the Senate Finance Committee. There was an investigation, and Gibbs was adjudged unfit for the position, the Senate voting unanimously not to confirm him.

The second test was when Gov. Sulzer removed Col. Joseph F. Scott as Superintendent of Prisons, and Senator John F. Murtaugh of Elmira, an up-State Democrat, not allied with Tammany, introduced a resolution of censure. In this instance also the vote of the Senate was unanimously against the Governor.

To-day there is virtually a deadlock between the Democratic Governor and the Democratic Senate over appointments. As a result of this the Governor, rather than risk defeat for his nominees in the Senate, is allowing half a dozen important posts to remain vacant or be filled by men whose terms have expired, but whose places the Governor would like to give to men of his own selection. The officers waiting to be named are two Public Service Commissioners, both up-State; the head of the new Labor Department, the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, the Health Commissioner, and the Labor Commissioner. A place on the Hospital Commission and the office of State Architect are yet to be filled.

Reported Plan to Get His Men.

The Governor's plan regarding these appointments, according to one of his friends, is to send them in one by one as the Senate takes action, and to hold out the hope of one Public Service Commissionership and one other appointment going to Tammany in order that the Senate may confirm the Governor's nominees for other places.

There are two vacancies also on the Supreme Court bench in New York County, and to these may be added another, if Justice Gerard accepts a post in the Diplomatic Service, as many think he will. These two or three places, if the Governor's plan is carried out, may be filled last as a check on the Tammany-controlled Senate.

SULZER TAKES UP TRUESDALE CHARGE

Orders Steuben's District Attorney to Look Into Engineer Schroeder's Case.

DEFENDS FULL CREW LAW

Suggests That President of Lackawanna Be Summoned to Testify —Urges Haste in Inquiry.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Sulzer has ordered District Attorney Claude V. Stowell of Corning to investigate the charges made by W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, concerning the administration of justice in Steuben County. Mr. Truesdale, in a letter to Gov. Sulzer, alleges that William H. Schroeder, engineer of the Lacakawanna train wrecked at Corning in July last, at which time forty-one lives were lost, was not brought to trial, although indicted, "because of some political bargain between his friends and the prosecuting officials of the county in which the accident occurred."

Gov. Sulzer, replying to President Truesdale's letter, warmly defends his action in signing the Full Crew bill. Gov. Sulzer's reply follows:

Albany, April 4, 1913.

W. H. Truesdale, Esq., President D., L. & W. Railroad, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., given out to the press, duly received. You state that I said, in effect, that if the requirements of the Full Crew bill had been in force at the time of the accident at Corning last July this very serious and distressing accident would not have occurred.

Pardon me. I did not say that, but I did say, and I repeat, "that if the Public Service Commission had exercised the power which you claim it possesses such appalling accidents might be avoided as that which occurred only a few months ago at Corning, when forty-one persons were killed."

You ask me to correct this statement because the commission in its report of this terrible accident makes no suggestion that it was due to the trains not being manned by a sufficient number of trainmen. Let me say that I did not make my statement as an echo of the opinion of the Public Service Commission. The work of this commission, in analyzing the cause of accidents, does not in all respects commend itself to me, especially when I learn that during the six years the commission has been in existence accidents in which passengers have been killed have grown to an appalling extent. Why? I think you know.

My opinion is that the responsibility of running fast trains, with their precious loads of human freight, is too great to be intrusted to any one human being. The railroad companies insist that there is absolutely nothing for a full crew to do whose employment is required under the new Full Crew law. I respectfully suggest to you and other railroad officials having authority that the men required under the law recently passed be placed on our trains to see that they do not run by caution signals, full-stop signals, and flagman, as did Engineer Schroeder on the 4th of last July, when the Corning accident occurred.

I would also suggest that it should be a part of their duties to observe the physical condition of engineers when they report for duty, so that men who are unfit for duty may be prevented from taking charge of the trains. * * *

In this connection I commend to your attention these words from the report of the Public Service Commission concerning the Corning accident:

"The work of enginemen in particular is performed under conditions of stress of which the general public seems to have a most inadequate appreciation. The mere observation of signals upon high speed trains under varying conditions of light, storm and fog is a severe strain. The slightest inattention while running at the rate of a mile a minute may result in the missing of a signal. A single error in observation may result in a disastrous accident."

In view of this I submit that it is too much to expect that on long runs there shall never be the slightest inattention on the part of an engineer or a single error. To guard against the possibility of the slightest inattention and the possibility of a single error, the work upon which the lives of hundreds of passengers depend should not be entrusted to any one fallible human being.

I regret that the management of your company should feel outraged because I have spoken some plain, truthful words in justification of the Full Crew law, but I can assure you that the people of the State of New York, and particularly the employes of the railroad companies, feel outraged that the railroad companies of the State killed last year 290 employes, maimed 6,690, killed 45 passengers, and injured 945 passengers. How can you justify this?

Of course I do not complain because you take up the cudgels for your railroad. You are supposed to do that. They tell me you receive a very large salary for your railroad services. However, you should not complain if I do my duty, as I see it, to the people. They pay me a small salary in comparison to yours for doing that. The difference is just this: You are working for the railroad; I am working for the people; and we see things from our respective angles. You put the dollar above the man; I put the man above the dollar; a human life to me is worth more than a human dollar; that is all.

You tell me that the Full Crew law will cost your company some additional dollars, and this may have something to do with your outraged feeling, but when the public recalls that your stock is selling at $415 per share, and is paying annual dividends of 6% per cent., your outraged feelings will not excite widespread sympathy with the traveling public and intelligent citizens.

In conclusion, I advise you that I have instructed the District Attorney of Steuben County to investigate the serious charges you made against the administration of justice in that county, and have directed him to speedily report the facts to me for such further action in the premises as may be deemed wise and proper.

Respectfully yours,
WM. SULZER.

In his letter to Claude V. Stowell, District Attorney of Steuben County, Gov. Sulzer quotes from the letter of President Truesdale and says:

"You will observe that Mr. Truesdale brings a most serious charge when he asserts that although Engineer Schroeder was indicted, he was not brought to trial on account of some political bargain between his friends and the prosecuting officials of your county. I write to ask that you make a thorough investigation of this charge and report to me concerning it as soon as possible.

"I would suggest that Mr. Truesdale be summoned to testify as to all the information that has been brought to his attention bearing on the alleged conspiracy to thwart the ends of justice."

CORNING, N. Y., April 6.—District Attorney Stowell said to-night:

"I shall ask President Truesdale to furnish me with such information as he has showing that a political bargain did exist to bring about a maladministration of justice in Schroeder's case, and the information gained from him and other sources at my command indicates the possibility of exposing such a bargain I shall lay the matter before the Grand Jury here to-morrow."

HIT AT HOME RULE IN ALBANY BILLS

Controller's Power of Audit of Contracts Destroyed as in Charter Bill.

MANY PENSION MEASURES

Police Legislation Lags in Legislature—Attacks on the Civil Service Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Several bills which violate the home rule principle have appeared in the Legislature. The city of New York is directly affected by these measures. The Assembly has already passed a bill, destroying the auditing power of the Controller of the City of New York over contracts awarded and certified by department heads. The bill which was rushed through the Lower House last week is identical with a provision which was contained in the defunct "midnight" charter for the City of New York, which was fought bitterly by civic organizations. There is every prospect that the bill will pass the Senate unless public sentiment should assert itself.

The Stilwell bill affecting the county of the Bronx on which light has been shed by Register Grifenhagen, is only one of many measures that if passed would draw heavily on the funds the taxpayers provide for the conduct of the New York City Government.

Here are a few other bills which it is held violate the home rule principle:

Assemblyman Goldberg's, Inferior Court bill, in which before it went to a third reading a provision was inserted depriving the Board of Estimate of its control over the number of city magistrates by providing that under any resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote in the Board of City Magistrates, the Mayor, who himself appoints the magistrates, may appoint as many additional magistrates as the board desires.

Bill providing for an additional Municipal Court Justice in Brooklyn, introduced by Assemblyman J. J. Kelly and Senator Torborg, passed Assembly.

Bill introduced in Assembly by J. J. Kelly providing for an additional confidential clerk of the Appellate Term in Brooklyn at an annual salary of $3,000. The bill also provides for an increase from $2,500 to $4,000 in the salary of the clerk of the Appellate Term, and an increase from $1,800 to $3,500 in the salary of the deputy clerk. This bill has been reported in the Senate.

Senator Frawley's bill providing for an additional deputy clerk of the Court of General Sessions. This bill is now before the Governor.

Assemblyman Cuvillier's bill on third passed the lower House, providing that all city employes who are absent from duty because of injuries received in their employment, shall have full pay while absent, even though they themselves were at fault for their injuries.

Assemblyman Cuviller's bill on third reading in the lower House, which provides that per diem employes of the city shall not be required to work on holidays or half holidays, but shall receive full pay as if employed.

Many Pension Measures.

The present session has been prolific in pension legislation for city departments, although the home rule bills favored by the Democratic organization give municipalities authority to attend to such matters themselves. Assemblyman Levy has a bill providing pensions for employes in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which has passed the Assembly and has gone to third reading in the Senate. Senator Foley has a bill pensioning the supervising and teaching staff of the Normal College, which has passed both houses. Assemblyman Kennedy's bill pensioning the street cleaners of Queens has passed the Assembly. Assemblyman Tudor's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate, with the consent of the Fire Commissioner, to retire on pension employes in the Bureau of Combustibles has passed the lower house, as has Assemblyman Burr's bill making similar provisions in the case of pilots on fireboats. Senator Torborg of Brooklyn has got through both houses a bill authorizing the Appellate Division in the Second Department, which includes Kings County, to retire clerks, stenographers, attendants and librarians on pension.

With regard to police legislation, little has been done to promote the bills introduced on behalf of the Curran Aldermanic Committee. The lawmakers, moreover, have shown unwillingness to leave the department undisturbed pending the introduction of the bills to be presented by the Wagner Police Investigating Committee. Assemblyman Ingram of New York has introduced a bill which is now before Mayor Gaynor for approval, which would authorize Commissioner Waldo to restore to rank Michael J. O'Laughlin and Michael Healy, who were reduced from the rank of Sergeant by Commissioners Cropsey and Bingham. Commissioner Waldo was blocked in an earlier attempt to put them back by the intervention of the Civil Service Commission. The cases were investigated by the Curran Committee, and that body found that good ground existed for their reduction.

There are many other bills which strike at the civil service laws. Senator Fitzgerald of New York has got through both houses a bill extending to all departments the provisions now applicable only to the uniformed force of the Police Department, authorising the reinstatement of employes dismissed from the service. Assemblyman Kiernan's bill, providing that if a city employe is elected to any office his place must be kept open for him during the term of his elective office and at the close he must be restored to office at his old salary, has been favorably reported in the Lower house. Both houses have passed Senator Heffernan's bill making one year's residence in the State a necessary qualification for city employment in the classified service.

To carry out platform pledges, bills have been introduced in both houses giving to the cities of the State the greatest possible measure of home rule, but at the same time the measures cited above have appeared.

Hammitt Attacks Grab Bills.

J. O. Hammitt, Secretary of the Citizens' Union of New York City, in a formal statement said to-night:

While public attention is drawn away from the business of law-making by bribery charges and controversies in the official circles the Legislature seems to have discarded the programme announced at the beginning of the session. It was then declared that there would be no objectionable payroll patronage or grab legislation. For more than two months, the leaders have held such bills well in check; but dozens of them, particularly affecting the City of New York, are now moving toward final passage. Several have already gone to the Governor for approval or veto.

The Legislature has shown an unwillingness to keep its hands off the New York City police situation until the bills of the Wagner Police Investigating Committee are brought up for consideration. The Legislature is making a bad record on civil service legislation.

Gov. Sulzer has before him for approval or veto Assemblyman Greenberg's bill in the interest of lobbyists who handle measures for the cancellation or reduction of assessments on property for local improvements. The effect of this bill makes it unnecessary for those interested in such legislation to file statements of their expenses in connection with advocating legislation. It also permits lawyers to make contingent fee contracts for the passage of such legislation, although it is a misdemeanor for a lawyer to make a contingent fee contract for the passage of any other kind of legislation.

Always on Top! Always on Tap!

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer

Imperial Is on Sale at All First-Class Cafes. Also to Be Had in Bottles Delivered at Your Home.

ORGANIZED IN 1887

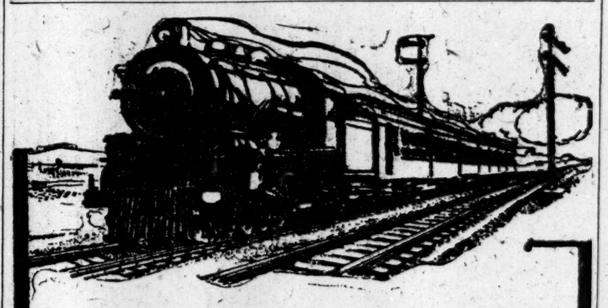
IT is the simplest thing in the world for an individual to make a mistake in the examination of a title.

When you call upon the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company for Title examination you will receive the services of the *Company* whose opinions are based not upon individual findings but upon the safest and most careful examinations of abstracts of titles and upon the information and experience of the most able real property lawyers in New York City.

In addition *we insure* your title which insures *you* against loss through claims or litigation.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS 9,500,000
160 Broadway, New York - 188 Montague St., Brooklyn
BRANCH OFFICES
1425 St. Nicholas Ave., New York - 383 East 149th St., Bronx,
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn - 367 Fulton St., Jamaica,
120 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.



Oregon-Washington Limited and Portland and Puget Sound Express

Are the most popular trains providing the most luxurious service from Chicago to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Passing through the most entrancing parts of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, they skirt the famous Columbia river for two hundred miles, affording a scenic panorama of rare beauty.

Union Pacific

Standard Road of the West

Is the short, quick, direct way. Automatic electric block safety signals every inch of the route. Double track. Latest type equipment. Famous for splendid dining car service.

Low Fare Excursions Daily to April 14

Stop over to see Denver and Salt Lake City en route

New and Direct Route to Yellowstone National Park

Write for handsome booklet giving reliable information

J. B. DeFRIEST, ... Gen. Eastern Agent
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone Worth 4994

Republic Tire Prices

You pay more, but you pay less often.

Any cut in tire prices, at this time, must mean a cut in quality.

The Republic Rubber Company will maintain its quality and therefore will make absolutely no change in prices.

Staggard Tread—The Tire Perfect

Republic Rubber Co. of New York
229 West 58th Street

Visit the
KODAK EXHIBITION
Hundreds of Pictorial Enlargements

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES by DR. WM TORRENCE STUCHELL
FASCINATING MOTION PICTURES

Carnegie Music Hall

April 1st-April 12th

Open Tuesday Afternoon, Apr. 1st, and daily thereafter (except Sunday) from 2 to 10 p. m. (Lectures at 3 and 8 p. m.)

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS at any Kodak Dealers.

Chorus Girls and a Tailor

The "good lookers" are always placed in front. Clothiers and tailors shout "fine patterns"—"latest styles" to make you lose sight of the making and fit. Our variety is just as large—but—you've "got to go some" to get that *Faultless Fit* and *Touch* of *"Tabasco"* which our Mr. Mandell incorporates into our

Business Suits AT $20 To Order

Believe us—You have paid $35 and $40 for a suit no better!

Makes no difference how you're built—he fits without a frown. He's a "shark" with the shears and New York's *best skilled*, highest-paid designer. Fifth Avenue Tailors consider him a Wonder. *Ask for him.*

New! Hand-made Donegal and Harris Tweeds, Scotspuns and Bannockburns, Frazer Checks, Bradford English Serges and Keltic Pencil-Stripes.

Test our claims. You'll find that "Sanford & Co.," who have faithfully served a "Particular Clientele" in this same location for over 20 years—do not misrepresent.

SANFORD & CO.
"Tailors to Men of Fashion"
Opp. City Hall Park 40-41 Park Row

The End of the Garbage Pail Nuisance

No More Scouring.
No Bad Odors.

No More Filthy, Acid-eaten Garbage Pails.

Contented Help.
Improved Sanitation.

K. B. INSERTS

10 CENTS PER PACKAGE
GROCERY AND DEPARTMENT STORES

K. B. INSERT CO., Mfgs.
215 Montague Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
'Phone 7543 Main

They Keep Your Garbage Pail Absolutely Clean

ESTD 1843

W & J. SLOANE

Cleaning and Summer Storage of Floor Coverings

Thorough cleaning and storing of Floor Coverings during the Summer not only improve their appearance when relaid in the Fall but add to their wearing qualities

Summer storage also affords an opportunity to have Floor Coverings altered to fit other rooms, for which work we employ skilled labor, assuring complete satisfaction. It is advisable to specify the date for relaying, so that there will be no delay when Floor Coverings are wanted.

Our charges for prompt, efficient service of this kind are very moderate and include insurance against loss by fire.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

FRANKFORT-on-MAIN

CARLTON HOTEL

(Esplanade-Palast-Hotel "Fürstenhof")

The latest and most fashionable creation.

A feature of this establishment is that all bedrooms are provided with a continuous supply of water and a private bath.

In connection with { HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF, BADEN-BADEN. RITTER'S PARK HOTEL, HOMBURG v/d. H.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

BASEBALL—POLO—FOOT RACING—GOLF—BOXING AND OTHER SPORTS

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS THIS WEEK

Major League Clubs Ready to Begin Long Championship Series of 1913.

The championship baseball season in the National and American Leagues will open on Thursday with more important changes in the managerial personnel than the game has seen in several years. While both league schedules begin on Thursday, the National League as a special favor to President Ebbets of Brooklyn has arranged to have Brooklyn's season open on Wednesday with Philadelphia. On the following day the season will open at the Polo Grounds, Boston being the visiting club.

The openings are as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Wednesday, April 9—Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Thursday, April 10—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, and St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Thursday, April 10—New York at Washington, Athletics at Boston, Chicago at Cleveland, Detroit at St. Louis.

From this week until Oct. 6 the eight teams of the two major leagues will battle for the pennant, and the winners clash in the world's series at the close of the regular season of 154 games.

One of the most important changes in the American League is the acquisition of Frank Chance as manager of the New York Americans. Chance was the most successful leader of the National League for several years, and his coming to the Yankees is looked upon by baseball men as not only a big boost for President Farrell's club but also for the whole American League, which has never enjoyed the same popularity in Greater New York as the older League.

Chance has a difficult task with the Yankees, a club that finished in last place a year ago. He is under a three-year contract, and will aim to build up a club with new talent, with little hope of making a spectacular showing the first year. Chance thinks his material is promising, and is in no way discouraged with the season's outlook.

The Giants, with the veteran and successful McGraw at the helm, will go out from the start with the firm hope of winning a third National League pennant in succession, and a fonder hope of a world's championship. Twice the Giants have lost a chance to take the highest honors in the National game, and McGraw looks for brighter results this year.

Pittsburgh, with Fred Clarke again leading the club, hopes to wrest the honors from New York this year. The race between these two clubs should prove the most interesting in many seasons. The Chicago Club, which, under Chance, was always a dangerous factor, has a new manager in Johnny Evers, the second baseman. What he will be able to do in the capacity of manager is a problem, and will only be shown as the season progresses.

The Cubs lost one of their most valuable players when Joe Tinker went to Cincinnati as manager. President Herrmann has nursed the ambition for a pennant for many seasons, and he thinks that in Tinker he has just the man who will build up a winning club in Redland.

Tinker has not yet been able to make any valuable additiois to his club, but his presence at short stop and the improvement he looks for in the pitchers and in the general discipline of the team lend the impression that the Reds will be much better than for the past few seasons.

There is also a new manager in St. Louis, where Miller Huggins has succeeded Roger Bresnahan. Huggins has not much new material to give him encouragement, but there is at least harmony in the club now, which should aid the team's chances in the race. Another big change has been made in Boston, where George Stallings, who was a successful manager here with the Yankees, has taken the helm and will try to lift Boston out of the rut into which it has fallen. James E. Gaffney of this city, the club owner, has given Stallings free rein to improve the club in his own way.

The outlook in Philadelphia is encouraging, where the club has been taken over by William Locke, formerly of the Pittsburgh Club, and a shrewd baseball man. The work of Manager Charley Dooin was hampered seriously last season, and with the valuable talent which he now has on hand, the Phillies are looked upon as a dangerous factor in this year's race.

With Brooklyn's new park, Manager Dahlen has endeavored to reconstruct his club, and he has added players to his team who should strengthen its playing ability. In the outfield and in its pitching staff the Brooklyns look much stronger than last year. The new Ebbets Field will prove a great help to the game in Brooklyn and increase its popularity.

The American League race shows promise of a close, hard fight this year with the champion Red Sox, the Athletics, and Washington in the race. The wonderful revival of the Nationals last season under Clark Griffith was a great boost for the league. Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics, worlds champions two years ago, hopes to have his team on top again this year, while Manager Stahl of Boston stands pat with his winners and expects to see them repeat.

In St. Louis George Stovall will have the task this year of trying to bring the Browns again into prominence, while the outlook in Cleveland is bright with Joe Birmingham in charge.

The National game was never so popular as it is at the present time. Its importance as a National sport has increased with unprecedented rapidity within the last few seasons and is still growing. The present season promises to be greater than ever before, as the standard of play is becoming higher with each succeeding season.

DERRICK'S CIRCUS CATCH.

Yankee Short-Stop Spears Kelly's Liner in Jersey City.

The Yankees went over to Jersey City yesterday to get even with the Skeeters for beating them a couple of times down in Bermuda last month. Manager Chance sent all of his lively youngsters against Larry Schafly's team, and the Yankee recruits got all the revenge they wanted, winning the game easily by a score of 13 to 3.

Long George McConnell pitched the first five innings for New York and was in great shape. He had the Skeeters waving their bats around aimlessly at his curves, and when he went to the bat himself, he favored with a screaming three-bagger and a single. There was a big crowd out to see Chance's team, more than 4,000 crowding the stands at West Side Park.

One reason that the Yankees won so easily was, because, on account of cold hands and a biting cold breeze, the Skeeters' defense was very badly perforated. The Jersey team made eight errors, the New Yorks profiting by all of them. Chance didn't play at all, and Chase stayed in only an inning on account of the cold weather. Most of the people in the stands went home when the game was half over and thawed out by a warm fire.

Claude Derrick's marvelous catch in the seventh inning was the brightest spot in the game. Kelly, the Skeeter left fielder, drove a smashing liner through the air some distance above Derrick's cap. It was going so fast that the Yankee shortstop didn't have any time to think. He just, in some way or other, leaped on high and the tip of his glove checked the course of the sphere, and as it came tumbling down the roaring hot ball carelessly nestled in Derrick's other hand. The crowd gasped with surprise, and then broke into a storm of applause.

Jack Knight, who was once a Yankee, got himself strong with a number of his Jersey admirers when he went to the bat in the ninth inning with the bases jammed to the limit and no one out. It was a grand opportunity for Knight, but he brought forth a chorus of deep groans when he struck out. Some fan remarked that Jack had rehearsed this very same feat so often that he had it down to perfection.

The Yankees fell savagely upon Jack Doescher in the early innings, and, aided by his liberal disbursement of bases on balls and many wierd and awful errors, the New Yorks got a plentiful start of 11 runs. The Yankees ran around the bases so often it looked like a foot race. Most of the regulars retired after the second inning and the youngsters held the Skeeters safe.

If McConnell had remained on the slab, Jersey City would never have scored for he was a Chinese puzzle to the Jersey batsmen. His out drop had a big wide range to it, and the Skeeterees went after the ball like a trout jumping for a worm. Chester Hoff, the Yonkers southpaw, took up the pitching in the sixth inning.

The Skeeters worked up a little ambition in the ninth. Purtell tried to atone for his many errors by sending a hit to right field. Kelly then did the same thing. Hoff got wobbly and passed Bradley, filling the bases. It was at this inauspicious moment that Jack Knight decided to strike out.

Hof then walked Crisp and forced Purtell over the plate with the Skeeters' first run. While Crisp was being thrown out, Kelly scored. McHale, who was with the Boston Red Sox for a while, and still has one of the world's champions sweaters, was sent in as a pinch hitter. He fanned. Maybe that's why he isn't still with the Red Sox. The line-up:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A		JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf.	2	0	1	3	0		Henline, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Martin, rf.	2	0	0	0	0		Wells, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Wolter, cf.	3	0	1	0	0		P'tell, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4
H'bison, cf.	3	0	1	1	0		Kelly, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Midk'f, 3b.	4	2	1	0	1		E'dley, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Cree, lf.	2	3	1	1	0		Knight, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
Priest, lf.	2	1	0	2	0		Troy, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Chase, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0		Crisp, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Stump, 2b.	3	2	2	1	1		D'esch'r, p.	0	0	0	0	3
Barry, 1b.	3	2	11	2	0		Ryhn, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Wil'ms, c.	4	1	0	5	1		Malins, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Der'ck, ss.	5	1	0	1	5		*McHale.	1	0	0	0	0
M'C'n'l, p.	4	1	2	0	2							
Hoff, p.	1	0	0	2	0							
Total.	44	13	12	27	12		Total.	33	2	6	27	19

*Batted for Malins in the ninth inning.

Errors—Purtell (3,) Henline, Wells, Troy (2,) Doescher.

Yankees	6	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—13
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Three-base hits—McConnell, Midkiff. Two-base hits—Harbison, Henline, Knight. Stolen bases—Daniels, Stump. First base on errors—New York, 5. Left on bases—New York, 8; Jersey City, 7. Double play—Purtell, Knight, and Bradley. Struck out—By McConnell, 2; by Hoff, 4; by Malins, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hoff, 3; off Doescher, 4; off Biebohn, 1; off Malins, 1. Wild pitch—Doescher. Umpire—Mr. Bedford. Time of game—Two hours.

Cardinals Beat the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—A mixture of passes, errors, and hits, one of them a triple, off two pitchers in the first inning, gave the local National League Club enough runs to win from the Americans, 13 to 6, in the fifth game of the series for the championship of St. Louis. The series now stands three won for the Americans and two for the National Leaguers. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	7	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	—13	14	1
Americans	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0—	6	11	3

Batteries—Harmon, Wingo, and Hildebrand; Hamilton, Allison, Leverenz, Adams, and Agnew.

Results of Other Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Indianapolis, 3.

At New Orleans—Cleveland, 1; New Orleans, 4.

Presentation A. C. Road Run.

A. Schneider of Brooklyn Evening High School was the first man home yesterday in the six-mile invitation road run of the Presentation A. C. of Brooklyn, which attracted a score of runners, with the winner's time 34 minutes. H. Lauber, Presentation A. C., was second, fifty yards behind the winner, while W. McCumiskey, Brooklyn Evening High School, was twenty yards further back. Others to finish in the first ten were F. Downs, Presentation A. C.; W. McGrath, Presentation A. C.; R. Huntemann, Brooklyn Evening High School; J. Waldron, Knights of St. Anthony; J. McKeon, Presentation A. C.; G. Gilmore, unattached, and W. McLaughlin, Presentation A. C.

ARTHUR ROTH WINS FROM LARGE FIELD

Junior Cross-Country Champion Leads 127 Runners in Pennant A. C. Race.

Arthur Roth, Mohawk Athletic Club, junior cross-country champion, was the winner yesterday of the Pennant A. C. road race in which 127 distance runners took part over roads in the Bronx for nearly a score of prizes. Roth's time for the distance covered, about four and three-quarter miles, was 23:23, a few seconds worse than the best on record made by John J. McNamara, of the Irish-American A. C.

The champion's forward position was a factor toward the gaining of the team prize by the Mohawk A. C. quintet, the members of which showed as follows: 1, 15, 17, 18, and 25 for a total of 76. The Long Island A. C. finished in second place, with 121, while the other teams totalled—Trinity Club, 162; Irish-American A. C., 247; Glencoe A. C., 247; Putnam A. C., 253, and Mott Haven A. C., 292.

Over a course which began at the Pennant's house, at 147th Street and Third Avenue, and which led up the latter thoroughfare to Bronx Oval, at 162d Street and Southern Boulevard, and return, the event called out quite the biggest field of runners of the season, 107 of whom finished, although some confessed to having suffered from the cold and wind.

With first place apparently assured to Roth by the time the half way mark had been reached, interest in the outcome of the other places of the prize division was at fever heat, with the various club clans found all along the route coaching their mates to improve their positions and help toward the winning of the point trophy.

Eddie Jordan of the Xaviers; Hugh Nonahan, Barden, and Gibbons, furnished an interesting struggle for the honor of runner-up to the winner. From the half way point home they seesawed in second place, but their efforts made no apparent impression on the lead gained up to two miles by Roth. In what proved to be the final sprinting burst Barden gradually drew away from the others and the quartet were soon afterward strung out.

With the Mohawks showing five men home before the Long Islands had managed to get their fourth man past the finish the "Winged M" five became assured of first team honors. After this the others in the pack came through in long lane formed at the finish in droves which caused much confusion, as the officials were unequal to the task of holding the crowd in check. The summary:

A. Roth, Mohawk A. C., 23:23; T. Barden, Irish-American A. C., 24:15; O. Gibbons, New York A. C., 24:25; H. Honahan, unattached; E. J. Jordan, Xavier A. A.; H. Carroll, Long Island A. C.; V. Voteritsas, Greek-American A. C.; F. O'Connor, New York A. C.; M. Taub, unattached; M. Foster, Putnam A. C.; H. Ochrenreiter, Trinity Club; J. Maier, Morningside A. C.; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C.; F. Ruggiero, unattached; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.; J. Bailey, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; W. Mohawk, Mohawk A. C.; G. Messler, Long Island A. C.; J. Williams, Morningside A. C.; J. C. McGill, Putnam A. C.; T. Carroll, Long Island A. C.; J. Guerin, Trinity Club; B. Marin, Glencoe A. C.; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.; J. J. O'Mara, unattached; L. Schmitt, Mott Haven A. C.; E. L. Byrne, Bronx Church House; E. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; H. Reitz, Pennant A. C.; J. Murray, Presentation Club; L. Martin, Long Island A. C.; H. Mackey, Mohawk A. C.; T. Moroney, Glencoe A. C.; W. J. Burke, Union Settlement A. C.; E. Stein, Morningside A. C.; R. Maloney, Mohawk A. C.; C. Davis, Trinity Club; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; J. E. Woods, Bronx Church House; H. L. Ward, Irish-American A. C.; B. Kelly, Long Island A. C.; J. Jacobson, Irish-American A. C.; J. E. Burrell, Trinity Club; A. J. Savage, Mohawk A. C.; J. Paravano, Trinity Club; C. Green, Mohawk A. C.; P. Hulsebosch, Unattached A. C.; S. Rosenbaum, unattached; St. Griswold, Pennant A. C.

TEAM SCORES.

Mohawk A. C.	1	15	17	18	25	76
Long Island A. C.	6	19	22	32	42	121
Trinity Club	11	23	38	44	46	162
Morningside A. C.	9	26	39	55	55	162
Irish-American A. C.	2	41	43	69	92	247
Glencoe A. C.	24	34	52	67	70	247
Putnam A. C.	10	21	53	75	94	253
Mott Haven A. C.	27	34	58	72	82	292

GIANTS WIN LOOSE GAME.

Chilly Wind and Snow Responsible for Bad Playing at Baltusrol.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The Giants again ran away from the Orioles to-day, although the Birds did some running of their own. They were beaten by a score of 19 to 10. That made a total of 29 runs, and there was almost as great a total of errors. The Giants made eight errors and the Baltimoreans thirteen. It was a wild, grotesque affair, but small blame can be attached to the teams therefor.

The Giants batted clear around twice, and the Orioles once. The former kept up their long-distance hitting and cleaned up four two-baggers and four three-baggers. Gleischmann of the home team made a home run off Ames by jolting the ball under an automobile, where Murray couldn't fish it out. A wild again and no Collins, forcing Myers home with another run.

Brooklyn was saved from a whitewash in the seventh, when the Dodgers sent a single run across. The game was sparse of hitting, each side getting but five hits. Young Schacht held the Brooklyns safe at all times. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	1
Newark	0	0	5

Batteries—Curtiss and Fisher; Schacht and Smith.

Rasofsky Leads Reliance Harriers.

H. Rasofsky of the West Harlem Athletic Club led a field of thirty harriers yesterday over a four-mile run held under the auspices of the Reliance A. C. The winner established a new club record for the course, covering the distance in 26 minutes 9 seconds. Greenburg of the Reliance A. C. was a close contender up to the final mile, when Rasofsky spurted and won by 200 yards. The first fifteen men to finish follows: H. Rasofsky, West Harlem A. C.; M. Greenburg, Reliance A. C.; M. Reiff, Chester A. C.; W. Tenka, Union Settlement; J. Cohen, Reliance A. C.; H. Blumberg, Shornes A. C.; R. Howard, Grace A. C.; L. Pohelmer, Reliance A. C.; C. Yumckert, Grace A. C.; M. J. Klein, Reliance A. C.; H. Brown, Terrace A. C.; S. Levy, unattached; B. Lauber, Morris A. C.; S. Eisenberg, Reliance A. C.; J. Rosenthal, Yumo A. C.

Holy Cross Football Schedule.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6.—Nine games are provided for in the Holy Cross football schedule which was announced to-day. The schedule follows: Sept. 24, Norwich University at Worcester; Sept. 27, Yale at New Haven; Oct. 4, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Worcester; Oct. 11, Boston College at Worcester; Oct. 18, Harvard at Cambridge; Oct. 25, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; Nov. 1, Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 8, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Worcester, and Nov. 15, Fordham at Worcester.

Australian Tennis Players Sail.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 6.—The Australian lawn tennis team which is to meet the American team in one of the preliminary ties for the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup sailed for San Francisco on the steamer Ventura to-day. The team is made up of Horace Rice, S. M. Doust, and A. D. Jones. The steamer is expected to reach San Francisco about April 26.

Three Cushions at Doyle's Academy.

The three-cushion players representing Philadelphia and New York in the National Billiard League tournament will help to close the series to-night at Doyle's Academy, when James Blair and Frank Jones will "shoot" for the Quaker City contingent, while Harry Goldman and Paul Miller will enter the lists for the locals. In the event of the New York teams winning three games they will be tied with Chicago for the lead. In the balk-line tournament this afternoon's game will bring together Dr. F. J. Birs and Harry Franson, while the evening match will be between Dr. V. G. Hammil and George Avery.

LIVELY POLO PRACTICE.

Red Team, with Milburn In Line-Up, Beat Whites, 13 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 6.—Polo practice was carried on to-day amid heavy flurries of snow that swirled across the field at intervals during the game, softening the field and getting into the eyes of the players. Instead of the usual two games, one full game of eight periods was played between the White and Red teams. The White looked good on paper, carrying a handicap of 31 goals, to the Red fours' 23, but there was a big reversal of form in the actual play. The Red team made it a runaway race from the start, and rolled up 13 goals in the eight periods, while the White quartet gathered only 3.

La Montagne and Rumsey, two of the younger players, who have been showing up in high-class form during the previous matches, continued their good work, and, reinforced by Milburn, they rode rings around their opponents. Stoddard again put up a fast game at forward for the White team, but "Monty" Waterbury and Agassiz did not play up to their usual standard, and Drury had much trouble with his mounts.

An unusually large number of goals were made right after the throw-in. In the sixth period La Montagne fished the ball out of the crowd and scored with four clean strokes. Immediately on the next throw-in Stoddard started to duplicate this feat, but he was headed off, and La Montagne got away and, driving down the boundary, scored again in fifty seconds.

Stoddard succeeded in the next period, however, in improving on this, making the last goal for his side in twenty-three seconds, but it remained for Rumsey to break all records in the final chukker, when he made a runaway race for the posts and ran up a score in ten seconds.

Only six of the men to-day were among the candidates for the American team. Hugh Drury and Conover filled in at back for the American team. A picturesque touch was added by the referee, Juan Fuentez of the Coronado Club, California. Mr. Fuentez, who is a Mexican, appeared in rancher's costume, sombrero and all. Line-up:

White—L. E. Stoddard, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., R. L. Agassiz; back, Hugh Drury.

Red—D. C. Rumsey, R. La Montagne, Jr., Devereaux Milburn; back, F. S. Conover.

MORGAN'S BICYCLE RACE.

Riding from Scratch, He Wins Road Race by Narrow Margin.

Arthur Morgan, riding from scratch, was the winner of the five-mile handicap bicycle race held under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, over Eastern Parkway yesterday. Morgan, with Sylvain Segal, who finished in eighth place, and Charles Hillsky, who finished tenth, conceded handicaps up to one minute and thirty seconds to a field of thirteen other starters. All but two of the riders went the full route. Morgan's time over the course was 14:07 2-5, and his victory was secured by the narrow margin of a wheel's length.

With the limit handicap of 1:30 in their favor, George Hardy, M. Sneller, and R. W. Zarr got away fast and opened up a big gap in the forty-five seconds which elapsed before the next delegation was sent on its way. At the two and a half mile mark a turn was made, at this time all the handicap riders being closely bunched. The three scratch men alternated in setting the pace to overtake the handicap riders, and were close behind when Segal's front tire went flat, leaving Morgan set out to catch them alone. As they went down the closing stretch Morgan overtook the leaders and crossed the line a wheel's length ahead of Eddie Jensen, who started with a handicap of thirty seconds. The order of finish and the handicaps of the men are as follows:

Arthur Morgan, scratch; Eddie Jensen, 0:30; Joseph Newman, 0:30; Fred Meier, 0:30; George Hardy, 1:30; Adolf Wiener, 0:45; Morris Sneller, 1:30; Sylvain Segal, scratch; Joseph Meyer, 0:30; Charles Hillsky, scratch; W. F. Thompson, 0:30; Berthold Baker, 0:30; R. W. Zarr, 1:30, and A. Plantedosi, 0:30

NEWARK TAMES BROOKLYN.

Dodgers Unable to Hit Schacht, the Former Bronx Schoolboy Pitcher.

The Brooklyns ran up against a snag in Newark yesterday in young Schacht, the former Bronx schoolboy pitcher, who distributed such a puzzling assortment of twists at the Dodger batsmen that they had to go back to palatial Ebbets Field after the game a defeated team. The Newark Indians won by a score of 3 to 1.

Cliff Curtiss did the pitching for the Dodgers, and he was inclined to be wild, while the support that his team mates gave him was not as brotherly as one might expect. It was too raw and cold for good baseball, anyway. Cold, numb fingers and errors go togetner during Spring games.

The Newarks did all their scoring in the third inning. After Schacht walked, Tooley, a former Dodger, sent a single to center, Myers was safe when Curtiss made a bad toss to first after the batsman had tried to sacrifice. Then W. Zimmerman came to the rescue with a two-base drive to left, which scored Schacht and Tooley. Swacina drew a pass, filling the bases, and Curtiss got wild again and let Collins, forcing

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	5
Newark	0	3	5

CROSS AND RIVERS IN RETURN BATTLE

Hard-Hitting Lightweights Head Week's Card of Boxing at New York Clubs.

After several weeks of quietness in boxing circles New York again comes to the front this week with a bout the interest in which is Nation-wide. The important match is the ten-round session between Leach Cross of this city and Joe Rivers, the sensational Mexican lightweight, carded for to-morrow night at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club. This bout marks the reopening of the St. Nicholas Rink as a boxing club, and during the Summer months it will be the scene of many important fistic engagements with shows every Wednesday and Saturday night.

Although neither Cross nor Rivers holds a title, the contest is attracting as much attention as if a championship depended on the result. Both men rank as close to the championship class as is possible without getting there, and there can be no question of the right of the winner to-morrow night in demanding a match from Willie Ritchie, holder of the title. By their decisive work in the past few months, during which time each has accomplished something hitherto undone in boxing circles, the principals in to-morrow night's clash have steadily climbed to the front rank in the lightweight division.

No boxers in the lightweight division carry the punching power possessed by the two boys who will come together to-morrow night, and it is doubtful which boy carries the harder wallop. Each is dangerous at every second of the way, because of this superlative punching ability, and the possibility of a knockout punch being sent over by one of the contestants makes the bout all the more difficult to "dope out" in advance. Rivers is perhaps a bit more clever than the New Yorker, but Leach has the advantage of several years' experience in the ring, and he is a crafty ring general. Added to this he carries considerable cleverness and that awful right hand punch, not to mention gameness that is not surpassed in the ring to-day. His tendency to "sneak over" something not generally accepted as proper in the Queensberry code has gained him some unpopularity, but a suspension several months ago by the boxing commission has made him more careful to observe the rules.

The weight agreed upon for the bout is the lightweight figure—133 pounds—and the weighing in will be done at 9:45 o'clock. According to the articles of agreement both boys must be in the ring at 10 o'clock. Forfeits of $1,000 have been posted by the club and both boxers. Rivers will receive a guarantee of $3,500 for his services, the largest sum paid to a boxer by any local club, with one exception, since the Frawley Law went into effect. Cross is working on a percentage basis with the club, but from indications he will draw down a sum not far below the amount which Rivers will receive.

Although other bouts of the week will pale somewhat in popular interest as compared with the Cross-Rivers event, there will be no lack of quantity and some fairly good cards at other local clubs. Heading this class will be the bout between Gunboat Smith and George Rodel, the South African heavyweight, at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club on Friday night. Rodel's chucky experience in his recent bout with Jim Coffey here has not lessened him in popular approval, and he is expected to give the hard-hitting Californian a good argument when they come together. Smith, by his steady run of knockout victories, has established himself as the most popular heavyweight in the game to-day, and he is being primed for a bout with Luther McCarty for the title. His work against Fred McKay of Winnipeg last week and against Bombardier Wells a short time before, settled all doubts as to his punching prowess, and Rodel will have to keep an eye on that powerful right if he hopes to go over the ten-round route in safety.

At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem, Manhattan Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, the usual weekly show will be put on to-night, with three ten-round bouts featuring the card. Young Ahearn of Brooklyn and Young Nitchie of Philadelphia will be the headliners, and the other bouts will show Knockout Sweeney vs. Eddie Kelly and Kid Alberts vs. Bert Papp.

Another effort will be made to open the Paddock A. C. during the week with the same card that was arranged for the opening which was prevented last week. Willie Beecher and Danny Ridge are carded for the star bout, with Al McCoy and Silent Martin in the ten-round semi-final.

The Brooklyn Beach A. C. of South Brooklyn will stage its usual weekly show to-morrow night, featuring with three ten-round bouts. Young Tack and Willie Schaefer of Brooklyn will come together in the main event.

At the Hillside A. C. of Newark to-morrow night Jack Denning of this city will box ten rounds with Johny Howard of Newark.

The usual weekly shows will be put on Thursday night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., and on Friday night at the New Polo A. A. of Harlem and the East New York A. C. of East New York. On Saturday night the usual week-end shows will be put on at the Fairmont, Sharkey, and Atlantic Garden A. C. of New York, the National, Gowanus, and Irving clubs of Brooklyn, the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island, and the Queensboro A. C. of Staten Island.

Amateurs will get their chance on Thursday night in the last of the series of tournaments conducted at the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn. There will be bouts in five divisions—108, 115, 125, 135, 150 pounds—and the best prizes of the tournament are offered for these bouts. The entries close to-morrow at the clubhouse.

Hobart Football Schedule.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 7.—The Hobart College Athletic Council to-day approved the following football schedule. The schedule includes games with all the teams which were met with such uniform success last Fall, opening with the Syracuse game on Sept. 27. Hobart has been able to re-engage Coach Reynolds of Syracuse for the fifth successive season, and the prospects for a winning team are unusually bright. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 27, Syracuse University, at Syracuse; Oct. 2, Alfred University, at Geneva; Oct. 11, Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y.; Oct. 18, Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. Y.; Oct. 25, Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.; Nov. 4, Union College, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 8, St. Lawrence University, at Geneva; Nov. 15, Rochester University, at Geneva.

PROFESSIONALS IN FORM.

Footrunners Show to Advantage Under Trying Conditions at Celtic Park

Willie Kolehmainen, the professional foot running champion of the world and the record holder at many distances, and William N. Queal, formerly of Alexandria Bay, divided the honors yesterday at the opening series of sports held at Celtic Park, under the auspices of the Celtic Field Club, when each won one of the distance events carded.

By long odds, Kolehmainen's work was the more meritorious, as, after annexing first prize in the one-mile race, he came out shortly afterward and ran second to Queal at five miles, although he had had barely time enough to "cool out" after his initial effort. Queal refused to measure strides against the great Finn in the mile, with the result that he was fresh for the race at the longer distance.

Six hundred persons braved the wintry conditions which prevailed in order to get a peep at the events listed, which included, aside from the foot races, a five-mile bicycle race and a Gaelic football match between Mayo and Kildare. The contests were held between snow flurries, which failed to chill the ardor of the participants or onlookers, all of whom found much apparent interest in the competitive proceedings.

In the five-mile event, called shortly after the end of the mile, Queal, Kolehmainen, George Hooley, a former amateur, and Jimmy Lee were the starters. Hooley led to the seven-eighths mark in the first mile, at which point Queal went into the van, passing the first mile in 5:07. From that stage on to the three and a half miles, Kolehmainen and Queal ran like a team, with the Finn in the lead at two miles in 10:26, and three miles in 15:51.

At three and a half miles Queal endeavored to jump the Finn, and did get about ten yards to the good before the latter was aware of the tactics. He ran right over Queal and was not long in closing up the gap. Kolehmainen passed four miles a foot to the good in 21:15. There was a steady increase in the pace during the last mile, and each was apparently willing to let the final dash for home go as long as he could.

This resulted in Kolehmainen trying to come away round the final turn, but his early day race had taken too much from him, and Queal had no difficulty in finally beating him fifteen yards in 26 minutes 31 2-5 seconds, with Hooley nearly a quarter-mile to the bad.

The summary:

One-Mile Race.—Won by Willie Kolehmainen; James P. Sullivan, second; Harvey Cohn, third. Time—4:42 3-5.

Five-Mile Race.—Won by W. N. Queal; Willie Kolehmainen, second; George Hooley, third. Time—26:31 2-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Franklin Fisher, Empire City Wheelmen; Joe Shuster, Empire City Wheelmen, second; Thomas Kennedy, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—14:45 4-5.

STATE TROTTING FUTURITY.

New Harness Feature at Syracuse Worth $20,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—The first harness futurity to be held in New York State has been announced by the New York State Fair Commission through W. H. Jones of Woodbury, L. I., Commissioner in charge of racing. The race will be known as "The New York State Futurity" and will be worth $20,206.25. Though the Syracuse State Fair has been an established institution for seventy-three years, this will be the first race of this character to be decided on the State Fair track.

The futurity will be divided into four classes, two, three, and four-year-old trots and three-year-old pace, with $6,000 to the winner of the three-year-old trot, $2,000 to the first horse in the two and four year old trotting divisions, and $1,200 to the winner of the pace. The two-year-old race will be in mile heats, two in three, and limited to four heats, and the other races will be best three in five heats. Nominations will close June 1, with A. E. Brown, State Fair Commission, Syracuse, N. Y.

WOMEN'S GOLF FIXTURES.

Fewer One-Day Tournaments in This Year's Metropolitan Schedule.

Although the Spring schedule of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association contains only half as many one-day tournaments as a year ago, there are other features to make up the deficit. It was announced recently that team matches would play an important part in the schedule, and that the New York and New Jersey forces would clash at Montclair on May 13 and again at Knollwood on May 20. The most recent development is an arrangement of the first match of the season for May 6 at the Oakland. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday. The fourth contest between the sectional teams is down for May 27, and will take place either at Baltusrol or Englewood. The schedule of events in addition to the four-team matches provides for five one-day tournaments, and a two-day tournament at Dunwoodie on May 28 and 29.

The complete Spring schedule of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is as follows:

March 6, team match between New York and New Jersey at Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.; 8, one day tournament at Englewood Country Club; 13, team match between New York and New Jersey at Montclair Golf Club; 16, one day tournament at Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.; 20, team match between New York and New Jersey at Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.; 22, one day tournament at Cenutry Country Club, White Plains; 27, team match between New York and New Jersey at either Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., or Englewood Country Club; 28 and 29, two day tournament at Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

June 2 to 6, women's metropolitan championship tournament at Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; 9, 10 and 11, Eastern championship tournament at Brae Burn, Mass.; 12 and 13, Tri-city matches for Griscom Cup, Brae Burn, Mass.; 18, one day tournament at Hackensack Golf Club; 22, one day tournament at Forest Hill Field Club, Soho, N. J.

Members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club will begin their competitive season on May 5 with a qualifying round for the May tournament over the Van Cortlandt links. These monthly competitions will be continued this season, as last. On June 2 the qualifying round for the club championship will be played, with subsequent match rounds on convenient dates. A one-day tournament will be held at Wykagyl on May 28, the only time thus far arranged when the newspaper players will visit private links.

Quality Never Varies

OVER 51 years ago the first Behning Piano was built. Behning Pianos have been made by the Behning family ever since. There is pride and honor in the name, as well as in the instruments, and

THE Behning UPRIGHT PIANO
"With the tone you can't forget"

is to-day unchallenged as to durability, workmanship, tone and correlation.

Convenient Terms. Booklet on Request. 425 FIFTH AVENUE Entrance 38th St.

Jackson

NO HILL TOO STEEP NO SAND TOO DEEP

Ultimate ease, both in operation and riding

The operation of this Jackson is almost effortless.

You start the motor by pressing a button,

You light the lamps by pressing other buttons.

You pump no tires on the road—your inflated "spare" is carried on a demountable rim.

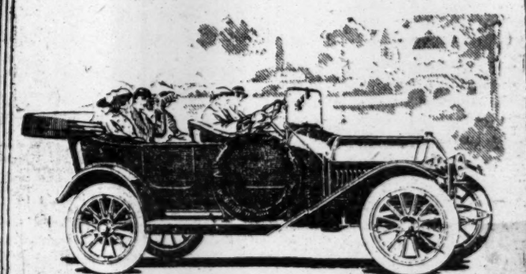
You ride for hours without fatigue because of the 10-inch upholstery, the full elliptic springs, the long wheelbase and the nicely balanced weight.

This car makes driving as effortless, and riding as comfortable, as they probably ever will be made.

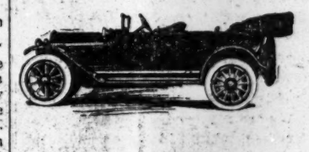
"Olympic"—Four—$1500 "Majestic"—Four—$1975
Electric starter and lights $225 extra. Electric starter and lights.

"Sultanic"—Six—$2650
Electric starter and lights.

Jackson Eastern Distributors, (Inc.)
1665 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Phone 7730 Col.



See the Maxwell "Six" before you buy



HOLT-CHANDLER night and day service for MAXWELL owners.

You owe it to yourself to see the big beautiful Maxwell Six-50 (formerly the Flanders) before you select your new motor car.

Come and look at it, ride in it, and compare it line for line, part for part, and its complete equipment, with any other six cylinder car, built regardless of price.

Our service department comprises 20,000 square feet in the Galvin Building, 13th St. and East Ave., Long Island City, and is perfectly equipped and organized. This insures prompt and reasonable priced service to all Maxwell owners.

Seven-passenger, $2350 f. o. b. Detroit. Four-passenger, $2200 f. o. b. Detroit. Complete equipment, including Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system.

The Holt-Chandler Company
1808 Broadway, New York
Col.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island..8 Richmond Ter., St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....94 Hudson Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....159 Main Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Fall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section and Review of Books, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST, per Year.....4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)....1.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month.; Daily and Sunday, 95c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1913.

A PROGRESSIVE COURT.

Mr. CHARLES WARREN of Boston in The Columbia Law Review has taken the trouble to examine the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for a quarter of a century to see whether it has been in any true sense "reactionary." He has been moved to this work of exacting labor by the frequent charge from the Roosevelt party, and particularly from Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, that the court was an obstacle, and even a foe, to "social justice," and that it could be kept in check only by giving to the people the right to recall and revise its decisions on constitutional questions. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S theory of the court is that its members are hopelessly behind the age, and that they apply to constitutional questions the political and economic views of one or two generations past.

As a matter of fact, abundantly established by Mr. WARREN by specific citation and by analysis of some 560 cases during the past twenty-five years, the Justices of the Supreme Court do not allow their decisions to be swayed by their own views of the soundness of the laws they pass upon, the principles underlying them or the future effect of them. On the contrary, they distinctly and emphatically put aside such considerations. In the Oklahoma Bank case the court says, through Justice HOLMES:

> We fully understand the practical importance of the question and the very powerful argument that can be made against the wisdom of the legislation, but on that point we have nothing to say, as it is not our concern.

And in the Lochner case Justice PECKHAM said:

> If the act be within the power of the State it is valid, although the judgment of the court might be totally opposed to the enactment of such a law.

Nor is this the mere formal expression of an abstract principle. In the last twenty-five years the court has passed on 560 cases involving the validity of State statutes, based upon the police power of the States, and most of them using it for the general purposes of amelioration and regulation vaguely classified as "social justice." In only three, and but one of these of real importance—the famous Lochner case regulating bake shops—has the action of the State been overruled. If the Justices be the fossilized old gentlemen imagined by Mr. ROOSEVELT, steeped in the prejudices of by-gone days, they must very steadily and stoutly have repressed their own views and inclinations, and must be as independent as voters in a recall booth. Mr. WARREN says, indeed, that a very simple change in the Judiciary act would make the court practically a perfect instrument for the support of progressive legislation by the States. No case can now reach the Supreme Court except where a State court has upheld the validity of a State act under the United States Constitution. Give the Supreme Court the cases in which an act has been declared unconstitutional by the highest State court,

> and the people of this country can, by that very slight change enacted by Congress, be fully protected against any reactionary State courts, (if such exist;) and practically every State statute involving great social or economic questions can then be quickly and finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of the Nation, whose progressiveness cannot be denied.

Mr. WARREN gives a very formidable list of the varied and numerous cases of State legislation of so-called "progressive" character passed upon and approved by the Supreme Court. They include labor laws, regulating wages and hours of work and employés' injuries; abrogating the old common law defenses; anti-trust legislation; sales of food and other merchandise; suppression of gambling; restraint of liquor and cigarette sales; restricting freedom of contract; regulation of railroads and railroad rates and public service corporations; regulation of banks, insurance and telegraph companies; public improvements and rights of taxation. He sums up:

> It thus appears that, out of over 560 State statutes or other form of State action adjudicated upon under the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses during the last twenty-five years, the court has upheld over 550; it has held invalid only 3 relating to "social justice," and only 34 relating to private rights of property.

Particularly noteworthy is the advanced position taken by the court as to the scope and nature of the police power of the several States. It his frequently been held by the State courts to be confined to three matters only: "public morals, public health, and public safety." The United States Supreme Court recognizes a much wider range. Thus in the case of the C., B. & Q. R. R. vs. MCGUIRE, (1911,) Justice HUGHES says:

> The right to make contracts . . . is subject also in the field of State action to the essential authority of Government to maintain peace and security and to enact laws for the promotion of the health, safety, morals, *and welfare* of those subject to its jurisdiction.

Justice HOLMES goes a shade further and extends the police power to what is "sanctioned by strong and prepon-derant public opinion and held to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare. Mr. WARREN'S portrait of the Supreme Court will, we venture to think, reveal several features and heed a general character not generally recognized. It is a good one to consult whenever Mr. ROOSEVELT delays his picture of the same subject.

MAKING LAW FARCICAL.

On the forcible closing of some of the eating and drinking places along Broadway by the police at night the most obvious comment is that if it is necessary it ought not to be necessary, and that if it is not necessary it ought not to be done. If people have a right to eat and drink in public places after the hour set for their closing by the law the law is unfair, a bad law which ought not to be on the statute books. If, on the other hand, the law is just and proper it ought to have been so firmly enforced since it was first made that such scenes as the police have caused at night lately would be impossible. The dignity of law has not been upheld in the proceedings of the police under the Mayor's recent orders, but quite the contrary. The graphic accounts of the happenings make lively reading for light-hearted folks who tend to a humorous view of life, but their effect is somewhat depressing to those who reflect that this is the way certain supposedly beneficial laws are enforced in one of the largest, wealthiest, and proudest cities of the world.

Of course, the sole object is to assert the authority of the police in a showy way. Everybody understands that. But the legal punishment of lawbreakers ought to be a much simpler matter, conducted in a quieter and more dignified manner. No such proceedings are tolerated in London, where the Licensed Victualers' law is enforced with rigor week days and Sundays. The restaurants and saloons in London are opened on Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and closed promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to be opened again only between the hours of 6 and 11 in the evening. There are no rows. The law is respected and obeyed. Week days every restaurant and every drinking place is closed half an hour after midnight.

We are not advocating similar rules for the conduct of the food and drink trade in New York. The whole excise question here is still an open question which needs the careful consideration of broad-minded and fair-minded citizens. But no such nightly disturbances as have lately occurred hereabout would be possible if the enforcement of the laws we have in New York was firm and continuous. The law which applies to drinking places has been very liberally interpreted hitherto as far as restaurants in which liquor is sold are concerned. The sudden change may be justified, but obviously the restaurant keepers and their hosts of customers think otherwise.

TRUSTING THE PEOPLE.

It is often said that the railways ought to rely upon the people to see that justice is done them. Publicity is the remedy for everything, and the public will protect the railways if the railways will only explain their case to the people. The railways have recently done this at great pains and much expense. The railways demonstrated that the procedure under the Erdman act was imperfect, and particularly so in that while the railways and the firemen each had an arbitrator the general public had no representative on the board. Nevertheless the railways were compelled to submit to the arbitration in the manner which the firemen themselves have since joined in amending.

The full-crew law is another case in point. If the railways did not prove their case for being let alone they never can prove a case for protection by the people. Yet the people were either indifferent or prejudiced in favor of the law. There was no response to the plea either that the full-crew law was oppressive, or that the customers of the railways must pay the bills. It seemed to be thought the business of the railways rather than of the people. And the Governors of New York and New Jersey signed laws such as the Governor of Oklahoma vetoed last week.

The signs are both that the railways cannot trust the people, and that the people cannot trust the legislators. The old complaint that the laws were made for the corporations has become a complaint that the laws are made for the classes which clamor loudest. Corporations are at a great disadvantage with the unions in packing primaries, and Governors and legislators are creatures of the primaries and the polls. The trouble is less that the legislators are corrupt or weak than that the voters are indifferent, and leave legislation to those active in their own special interests. The good citizens can get what they want if they will insist upon it, and if they allow their interests to be subordinated to special interests they must divide the blame with those who are playing the game with the cards put in their hands. In politics as well as anything else those win who play the game in its rigor.

Those who used to complain of the activity of the special interests, the trusts and the corporations, now have another opportunity to complain of the activities of the unions. Or they have their option to see that the unions and the corporations alike get just what they ought to have and no more. It is not reasonable to expect that the unions any more than the other "interests" should develop modesty and self-control and public spirit. Public spirit must be taught by those who have it, and slothful, respectable citizens who leave politics to "interests" of either labor or capital will be disappointed just as certainly as the interests will take whatever they can get.

THE CITY'S SEWER PROBLEM.

It is good news that Mr. MCANENY is tackling the sewer problem. It is only less urgent than the subway problem, and rivals it in extent. Twenty millions is the sum roughly guessed at for the sewers south of Fourteenth Street on Manhattan, and that is only a small part of the problem. It is true that the skyscrapers, which so complicate the problems of street traffic and sewer accommodation, are most numerous in the region named, and that the sewers there also are worse than elsewhere. That is the reason why the beginning is properly to be made there, but it does not dispense with the necessity for considering the extension of the work to other parts of the city.

The mere volume of the flow through the sewers is only part of the trouble. New York is the only metropolis in the world which has not made an attempt to keep sewage out of the public waters surrounding it, and which at the same time is seeking to compel its neighbors to do what it neglects. It is impossible to reconstruct the sewers without taking up the entire disposal problem. The measure of the relief at having Mr. MCANENY undertake this second labor of Hercules in cleaning the city's sewers may be indicated by recalling the plan of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission for the same work. As propounded in a public meeting last week, the President of the Commission proposed to erect disposal works for the city on an artificial island to be created three miles at sea. Mr. MCANENY'S $20,000,000 would not go far toward creating that island, and it may be questioned if the entire city budget could keep it there. It is sure that the city cannot control the tides on the shore of its ocean park, and the tides three miles out are irresistible.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission has done good work in proving the necessity for sewer reconstruction. Everybody knew it, but nobody knew it with such precision as after the Commission had published the results of its studies. But the Commission held aloof from the Passaic sewer litigation, which was prosecuted to a successful conclusion without its co-operation and at large expense along the lines of the Commission's functions. As the Commission costs some years more than $40,000, and as Mr. MCANENY contemplates disposal works on Manhattan Island instead of three miles at sea—which would be an insufficient distance if it were feasible—the Commission may be considered as having accomplished its work. Mr. MCANENY'S plans will be awaited with much interest. Nobody knows better than he the need of a plan which will hold the field against all comers' criticisms, and he has established a standard leading the public to expect nothing less from him.

THE SLIGHTED DANTE.

That statue of DANTE, 29 feet high, which the Hamburg-American Line refuses to give perpetual lodging on its Hoboken pier, and which, it seems, nobody else in this neighborhood cares either to house or to own, doubtless deserves better treatment in an alien land. We understand that the Municipal Art Commission's condemnation of it was qualified. As a matter of fact, Signor ETTORE XIMINEZ'S huge work of sculptural portraiture occupies 230 separate packing boxes, only two or three of which have been opened since they were dumped on the pier. If the Art Commission had assumed to judge of the merit of 230 detached parts when combined in a perfect whole from a cursory examination of two or three it would have outdone MICHELANGELO'S feat with his historic torso.

The commission's objections referred chiefly to the proposed pedestal in relation to the design of the statue. It was therefore denied admission to Central Park, where it might, however, have been in quite suitable sculptured company, or any other park. The citizens of Italian birth who ordered it and paid for it naturally feel grieved. Why should they not? A statue of VERRAZANO by the same sculptor stands in Battery Park. A statue of their other fellow-countryman, VERDI, with fixings, diversifies the not too attractive square at the junction of Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue with a touch of the grotesque and provides a background of unconscious but lasting humor for the row of waiting taxicabs.

New York has so many well-intentioned works of sculpture in its public places, the final effect of which is either utterly depressing or agreeably droll, that it seems hard that even the shadow of a municipal slight should rest upon a perfectly harmless counterfeit presentment of the poet of the immortal Commedia. But DANTE in 230 distinct pieces, 29 feet high when put together properly by one who has learned the trick, and weighing some hundreds of tons, is not to be lightly handled. He cannot easily be put up experimentally and then taken apart and erected somewhere else. Wherefore this ponderous work of art must wait in storage until the appointed authorities make up their minds just what to do with it, and our chief regret is that some of our conspicuously placed statues cannot be taken apart, boxed, and sent to keep it company in storage and relieve its lonesome state.

"CONVICTED, BUT INNOCENT."

Assemblyman HAMILTON has the right idea, although he fails in his attempt to apply it properly. Several cases have recently come to light of innocent men who have spent years of their lives in prison; some other person has confessed the crime which occasioned the horrible injustice, or new evidence has completely exculpated the prisoner. Punished but innocent persons should be recompensed by the State, so far as money can furnish compensation for their injuries. But Mr. HAMILTON'S bill provides that when, in the opinion of the Governor, a person pardoned by him was not guilty, the freed prisoner shall be entitled to compensation equal to $1 for each day of his imprisonment.

Governors are not Judges, and a Governor's opinion of a prisoner's innocence does not constitute proof. Provision should be made in each case that the evidence of innocence be passed upon by the judiciary, otherwise such a law would result in abuse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Automobiles Are True Benefactors.

It was stated, the other day, that of the country's cultivated land a fifth of the whole is devoted to raising food for horses. This assertion, though made with the solemnity that gives such impressiveness to all statistics, is probably an exaggeration, and possibly a rather wild one. There is certainly enough truth underlying it, however, to warrant the hope that the steadily advancing substitution of automobiles for horses, if it does not actually decrease the much lamented cost of living, will at least prevent it from going up as fast as it otherwise would.

Every automobile, whether used for the purposes of pleasure or business, takes the place of at least two horses and does the work of not less than half a dozen. The motor car's near relative, the stationary gasoline engine, also diminishes appreciably the demand for horses as a source of power. The comparative money cost of maintaining horses and these mechanical substitutes is still a debatable question, but the growing popularity of the machines, especially with large social groups that a few years ago viewed them as luxuries attainable only by the rich for amusement and by "big business" as a dubiously profitable utility, indicates plainly enough what the final answer to this question is going to be.

Of course, the automobile, considered absolutely instead of comparatively, is not cheap, and though its first cost is going down, expense of maintenance and operation seems to be going up with other things. Its energy, like its material, however, is obtained from under ground, without infringing at all upon arable land, and the area available for crops serving directly or indirectly for human food will be increased as the number of horses decreases.

This is a benefaction of the automobile that has not received the attention it deserves, and the same thing can be said of the easier and cheaper preservation of hygienic conditions that follows the banishment of horses. With them will go from cities and towns, and even villages, most of the flies, those industrious and effective distributers of more than a few of our most dangerous diseases, and that is a gain, too, that must be credited in large part to the automobile.

Having Fun with the Prohibitors.

President GILMAN of the Model License League, being an energetic opponent of prohibition, promptly seized, of course, the opportunity given him by some recent not too sympathetic remarks of ours for again daring the prohibitionists to show their consistency by advocating the passage of laws penalizing the possession and use of intoxicants. That to do this would be only logical for those who deny that any use of alcohol, no matter how moderate, can be innocent or harmless, is certainly true, but Mr. GILMAN should not push the point of his advantage too hard or too far, for the prohibitionists are under no obligation to carry logic to an extreme which even they recognize as fatal to their policy.

They, or some of them, would doubtless like to do exactly what their enemy jeers at them for not doing, and arguments in favor of it could easily enough be offered. It is the using, not the making or selling, of strong drink that produces the evils which prohibitionists are not alone in viewing with alarm, indignation, or horror, according to individual temperament, and there would be no difficulty in proving that the drinkers of alcohol injure themselves and others to an extent that would excuse, if not justify, putting them under a legal ban. To do that, however, would be to attack the often-mentioned—and not very well understood—"personal liberty" of an enormous class, of which only a fraction has exposed itself to anything approaching general obloquy, while for the makers and sellers of intoxicants nobody else has a good word to say, and they themselves little except that they are engaged in a business legitimatized by Governmental recognition and taxation, and not necessarily or invariably harmful.

It is only common sense, therefore, for the prohibitionists to turn all their activities against those who have no sincere or energetic defenders, and to defer to a more convenient, and probably very distant, day a form of campaign which, though logical, is now obviously hopeless. Mr. GILMAN'S sarcasms they must endure with such composure as they can derive from the consciousness that unless they "compromised with evil" to this extent they would accomplish less than nothing at all in their warfare against the demon.

To his accusation that they hold back lest their own indulgences be interfered with they can afford to answer with silence, contemptuous or amused, according to preference.

Warnings Worth Heeding.

That infectious diseases can be transferred from one victim to another by means of drinking glasses imperfectly cleansed between successive uses is an indubitable fact. That cases of such transmission are numerous enough to cause panicky apprehension can safely be denied. There is, therefore, no necessity for getting wildly excited over the fact that of the innumerable places where beverages of one sort or another are publicly sold, only a few wash their glasses in the way that would make them perfectly safe, and many ignore even the fundamental rules of hygienic science and limit their precautions to the preservation of appearances more or less decent.

Patrons of these places, however, should not be indifferent to a danger that is not the less real because not appalling in a world as full of assorted perils as this one is, and it would be well for them to heed the warnings given within a few days by two of our correspondents as to where lurks the greatest risk of this sort. Dr. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, especially, wrote from large knowledge and with high authority, and if his letter does not lead to an immediate reform of the glass-washing methods and facilities of the soda fountains it will be because the public doesn't take the trouble to protect itself, as it can so easily do by a brief exertion of its irresistible power.

Dr. ROBINSON told exactly why there is more need for care in distributing more or less viscid beverages than in the case of water, and yet it is only as regards the latter liquid that the law has issued its commands or custom utilized the new knowledge as to the agents and avenues of infection.

The tank system of washing glasses in public use should be immediately and everywhere abolished—and the glasses with it if necessary. Paper cups are cheap and they serve every purpose of convenience and safety, and the customer can make sure, if he or she will, that none of them is used more than once.

TAX ON CARTRIDGES

Urged by Order of Backwoodsmen to Check Wanton Bird Killing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been few accurate observations of the habits of cats, and absolute accuracy perhaps is out of the question, or will be until an army of competent, trustworthy, and unprejudiced observers have been made to report upon this question. The writer is actively interested in bird-protective work, and would be the last to defend any destructive influence. But careful observation, carried through many years and covering several thousand captures by country cats, has convinced him beyond the possibility of doubt that birds form an almost negligible part of their prey. This consists almost entirely of rodents, with the destructive field mice (themselves potent destroyers of eggs and young of ground-nesting birds) forming the vast majority. Mother cats and well-fed cats of all kinds bring home their prey, and any careful observer can verify what I have said.

There is before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington a proposition to place an excise tax on cartridges which will be so light as to have no effect on their legitimate use, but will tend to check the wanton, purposeless shooting in which so many gunners indulge, especially when vexed by a day's failure to secure real game. This proposition is indorsed by the Order of Backwoodsmen, an organization of which nine-tenths of the members will each pay some part of the proposed tax.

In this country every year a thousand millions of cartridges are sold, each one of them an avowedly potential death for some wild creature. Have not the vast majority of people who love the birds and do not wish to shoot them a right to say that some check should be put upon the wanton, wasteful destroyer? A fraction of a cent added to the cost of a cartridge discharged at legitimate game would not be counted. But it would save many woodpeckers, nuthatches, song and chipping sparrows, and like victims of the gunner who has no better motive than a desire to say, "Well, I shot something, anyway."

THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer Order of Backswoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., April 3, 1913.

GILBERTIAN.

Certain Memorable Lines Applied to a Pessimistic View of Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by The Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES that Mr. W. B. Trites, returning to this country after seven years' absence, finds this a horrible place and discovers that everything is better in England. It is true that England has produced some things that we can never hope to equal. We have, for instance, no such great satirists as England has produced, say in the person of the late Sir William S. Gilbert, the author of those admirable lines:

> The idiot who praises in enthusiastic tone
> Every century but this, and every country but his own—
> I've got him on the list,
> And he surely won't be missed.

Incredible as it may seem, when Sir William wrote those lines he had never met Mr. W. B. Trites.

AMERICAN BARBARIAN.
New York, April 6, 1913.

Home Training in Morals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is too little attention given to what seems to me to be the principal cause of the social evil. There is too little attention given to the making of gentlemen of our boys in the home, where the making of a gentleman should begin and where a correct and proper attitude of mind and correct principle toward women should be inculcated. It seems to be a generally accepted policy by fathers and mothers of modern times to let the boy have his "fling." We fail here to realize what this "fling" means to the women of our land. Many young men and too many older men have an anemic conception of the moral worth of women and their duty as men toward them. Our boys should be taught self-control and repression to the end that the character is developed and strengthened, which is the possession of all cultured and civilized people.

JULES ORMONT.
New York, April 4, 1913.

"SOCIAL CENTRES."

Needed Expenses Might Be Raised by Picture Shows in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Margaret Wilson, in her letter to THE TIMES this morning, comments on the need of social centres, and the wisdom of using public schools. The wider use of the school plant is a hobby of the social worker. Many of us have been struggling long for this end. We want the schools open all the time, all the year round. A difficulty is the expense. The demand that school playgrounds be kept open is answered by the statement that it costs money to supervise playgrounds, to clean up after many dirty little shoes. To keep schoolhouses open means money for extra cleaning, extra light, extra heat, wear and tear, the cost of supervision and organization, and all the money on hand is needed for more teachers and better equipment. But this difficulty can be overcome in the following way: It has been suggested that public schools be permitted to run moving-picture shows in the evening and charge 5 cents admission. A large revenue could thus be secured to defray expenses. It would afford the family a clean, attractive place for its recreation, and at the same time make possible free moving-picture shows for the children of the school at least two afternoons a week and provide for the cost of moving pictures for classroom purposes. The "New York Social Centre Committee" has run dances in one of the public schools, charging 5 cents admission. These dances have always been successful, covering expenses and yielding a small surplus.

Why is it not possible for the public schools to take over the whole matter of recreation, charging for popular entertainment and thereby providing funds which shall make possible the use of the school plant for many other purposes? The public school is a democratic institution, it is the common property of its citizens. The children feel this, and the parents would have a greater sense of ownership and take a keener interest if they used their property. It would surely be a satisfaction to a father or a mother to feel that money spent on their own entertainment was actually conferring a benefit on their children. Civic responsibility is the thing most to be desired. What the world needs is forethought for to-morrow; the creation of conditions that will breed good citizens rather than the attempt to punish and repress. When parent, teacher, and State combine to provide suitable conditions for all children, using the school as their centre of operations, a new era in history will begin.

MADELEINE Z. DOTY,
Secretary National Child Life Committee, Progressive Service.
New York, April 4, 1913.

SYNTHETIC GEMS DEFENDED.

Equal Natural Stones In Chemical and Optical Qualities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES Mr. Rothschild refers to synthetic stones as imitations. He says: "A wonderful imitation if you please . . . but which for all commercial purposes must always remain an imitation."

I should like to be informed by Mr. Rothschild on what authority he calls a synthetic ruby or sapphire an imitation.

If Mr. Rothschild had taken the trouble to read up on synthetic stones he would have found that a man like Prof. Bauer, the recognized authority on precious stones, in a lecture before the German Chemical Society at Frankfort-on-Main, says:

> The ruby bulb, in spite of its round shape, shows a true crystalline formation. In specific weight, hardness, as well as all optical properties, it is identical with the natural stone; in color and brilliancy it vies with the best specimens from the Orient.

Prof. Moses of Columbia University has made an exhaustive analysis of the synthetic sapphire, the following extract of which was published in The Scientific American Supplement of July 23, 1910:

> The crystalline, optical, and other characters determined are closely those of the natural sapphire. In the absence of natural faces or cleavages the crystalline system, as determined by the optical tests, may be either hexagonal or tetragonal. The parting figures, however, shown in photo I., point to the hexagonal system. Any two natural substances which are as nearly identical in chemical and crystallographic characters as the specimens submitted and natural sapphires would be called identical. The difference is one of origin.

Mr. Rothschild further says: "Sapphires have greatly advanced in price . . . in fact, their value has doubled since the synthetic sapphire has been put on the market." It is apparent that this is due to the increased interest in the sapphire in general, by virtue of the appearance in the market of the synthetic sapphire, and consequently the greater demand for the natural sapphire along with that for the synthetic. The synthetic stone, sold for what it is, is not to be compared with the priceless natural gem, of which, at best, there are but few. But it is superior in beauty to many a natural ruby and sapphire that is full of flaws and has other defects, making it worthless as a gem stone.

SAMUEL HELLER.
New York, April 4, 1913.

HUNTING A PHYSICIAN

Not Easy to Find the Trustworthy and Experienced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How are the people of New York City to find the doctors? There are signs in windows and names in directories, but, although I have lived here a good many years, I do not know how to find out anything about them without a great deal of trouble.

A dirty window may mean a careless doctor, and a good neighborhood a doctor who has either money of his own or a lucrative practice. But these seem pretty poor ways to choose a physician.

The name in the window means little. You might find the physician an old man or a young man, an old lady or a young lady, a throat specialist or a specialist in anything. His fee may be $1 or it may be $25, for it is not true that doctors always charge according to the patient's circumstances.

Renting a physician is worse than hunting a house, for there one can go to a real estate agent and state one's needs. When one is ill it seems too great a task.

New York, April 2, 1913. A. B. C.

The Case of Beulah Miller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Persistency is one of the strongest traits in human nature, and it is usually true that whenever we take an interest in things we make every effort possible to obtain every available fact. But in the most important subject of all, the one which may eventually shed some light upon a future life, we go at it with a rush and then stop. What becomes of all the psychical cases that appear from time to time? Why are they allowed to drop out of sight without anything being settled? Where are the cases that Dr. Hyslop has been telling us about for the past twenty years? And where is Miss Miller, the strange child of Warren, R. I.?

Why do there strange persons get into print when nothing further is ever done really to determine the exact nature of such cases? The sensational introductory story isn't enough. It only gives us a desire to know more, and for some reason or other we are never allowed to know more.

FRANK HOEHMAN.
New York, April 2, 1913.

SKYSCRAPER TOWERS.

Ernest Flagg Gives Solution of Light and Crowding Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Borough President McAneny predicted the other day at the City Club that the day of the skyscraper was passing, and plainly intimated that steps would soon be taken to limit the height of buildings in New York. Action of this kind now will, of course, be an admission that a great mistake was made in ever having allowed them to be built. About twenty years ago, in letters to The New York Sun, I pointed out to the best of my ability the evils which I was sure would follow the unrestricted putting up of high buildings, and urged a limitation of height.

To have followed that advice then would have been wise. To limit the height now will, I think, be a mistake. It is too late. We have the high buildings and cannot get rid of them. They have become characteristic of our civilization, or lack of civilization, and a part of our method of life. A wiser course, it seems to me, would be to devise some plan for correcting the bad features which the indiscriminate erection of them has developed, while preserving their acknowledged good qualities, and I think I can show how it can be done. All European cities regulate the height of their buildings for the following reasons:

To insure light and air for the streets and the buildings themselves.

To prevent congestion.

To secure equality of treatment as regards light between adjacent owners.

To preserve the good appearance of the city.

To reduce the fire risk.

If these benefits could be secured for us by a limit of height it might be wise to have one at any cost; but can they? I do not think so. The conditions here are entirely different from those of a European city where there are no high buildings.

First and foremost is the fact that our people will not agree to a limit of height sufficiently low to be efffective. With streets of the width of ours, for a proper amount of light and air this must not exceed six stories at the most, or about once the width of the street. The fact is so well understood in Europe that the advent of the elevator and the steel frame construction, while making such a transformation in the appearance of our cities, has had no effect whatever in increasing the height of theirs.

If a sufficiently low limit of height to prove effective cannot be had, then it would be better to have none at all; for any other kind will do more harm than good; and there is no sense in cumbering the statute books with laws which will not accomplish the object for which they were made. The present regulations limiting the height of apartment houses have had the effect of reducing the story heights to the highest point allowed by law, and a limit of the same sort, if applied to other buildings, will most certainly have a similar effect, and also lead to the reduction of the areas left vacant for light to the least amount allowed.

I have a plan to suggest which will work in a contrary fashion.

It requires little skill on the part of the prophet to predict that if a limit of height is established here it will be placed at a point between 150 and 200 feet, if not higher; and such a limit is no limit at all so far as any good that may come of it. It will not prevent congestion, will not insure light or prove a safeguard against fire; neither will it serve to preserve the good appearance of the city, because the city has no good appearance to preserve. That has been thrown away by the unrestricted putting up of high buildings. Dignity, sobriety and order cannot be restored to the streets in our time. Some people understand this and others do not. For good or for bad, we have adopted a way of building which is susceptible of but one successful method of treatment—that is to say, the picturesque; and it is a treatment of that kind which I advocate. Let us accept the situation as it is—not back down from the position we have taken, but turn it to good account.

Most of the faults come from crowding. Standing singly and isolated there is little to be said against high buildings except on aesthetic grounds. If they could be sufficiently separated they would not obstruct each other's light, threaten each other in case of fire or too greatly congest the streets. If all sides were exposed permanently to view, then all sides would be treated architecturally. We should have a city of towers which, if not very dignified or restful, would at any rate be no more wild and fantastic than what we have and shall continue to have in any event; while it might be made much more picturesque than it is now.

My plan is simple and could be easily applied. I would establish a general limit of height low enough to be effective—say, at once the width of the street—while on a certain percentage of each plot—say 25 or 30 per cent. of its area—I would allow the building to any desired height, provided the high part were set back somewhat from the front so as not to darken the street. On corner lots and those facing on open spaces a greater percentage of the area might be allowed for the towers than in other places. Owners should have the right to dispose of their right to build high in favor of adjoining land; this would be a valuable privilege and would serve to compensate one for any damage the increased size of the adjoining high building might occasion him.

By this plan, the main cornice line of the street façades would in time be restored to some degree of order and the high parts of the buildings would preserve what has come to be considered a distinctive national characteristic of our architecture — architecture somewhat wild and Western, perhaps, but which might be made beautiful.

ERNEST FLAGG.
New York, April 5, 1913.

Minimum Wage for Ambassadors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hardly to be questioned that the United States does not pay its diplomatic representatives sufficient salaries to meet the expenses of the position as they should be met, if our representatives are to pay the cost of properly entertaining other foreign representatives and officials of the Government to which they are accredited. As an increase of salary is not a satisfactory way of getting at it, why should we not have a Congressional commission to consider the cost of living at the various capitals to which our representatives are assigned and make appropriations covering necessary expenses, which should include suitable shelters for our embassies and legations?

With this allowance for expenses, other than personal should also come instructions as to what kind and how many official functions should be given during the year. These functions would be purely official and practically obligatory, and would be what in the judgment of the commission were sufficient to maintain properly our social and diplomatic dignity. They would also be preventive of any excessive display of American wealth as indicative of the superior riches of Uncle Sam.

W. J. L.
New York, April 5, 1913.

MR. PAGE TRIES HARD TO TALK OF NOTHING

Getting in Training for His English Mission in Speech at Pen and Brush Club.

THINKS HE QUITE SUCCEEDS

Doesn't Hesitate to Say Nice Things of President Wilson—He Is Introduced by Ida Tarbell.

Walter H. Page, who has accepted President Wilson's invitation to represent this country at the Court of St. James's, undertook to entertain the members and guests of the Pen and Brush Club yesterday with a speech which he said he wanted to be informative, but barren of any information which a diplomat must withhold. Writers and painters who heard him expressed the opinion later that he had been as charmingly discreet as a Bayard, as entertaining as a Choate and as instructive as a Page.

The club held a reception in his honor at its quarters, 132 East Nineteenth Street. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the writer and recently elected President of the club, stood at the head of the receiving line to introduce visitors to Mr. Page, and all sipped tea and nibbled biscuits.

Introducing Mr. Page for what she described as his maiden speech, Miss Tarbell said that writers throughout the country were gratified and thrilled when they learned through the newspapers that President Wilson had offered the Ambassadorship to one of their number. She told of the activities of Mr. Page as writer, editor and publisher, and how on one occasion when he had accepted an editorship he told her he had won. "what may be called an ideal position."

When Mr. Page arose to speak it was observed that he wore an English walking coat, gray striped trousers suggestive of Piccadilly and a gray cravat. He said:

"I came here simply to have the pleasure of doing honor with you to your President, who is an esteemed friend of mine. I do not think it fair of her to divert the object of this occasion for even a moment from her and toward myself. Miss Tarbell has referred to my proposed mission to England. I do not know how it will seem for a man who all his life has tried to make known everything worth while he has heard when he finds himself thrust into a position in which it is a crime to tell anything.

"The time has not yet come when men and women find the affairs of life so ordered that they are not influenced in their undertakings to a greater or less degree by the spirit of adventure. This being so, it is the same spirit of adventure which leads me to London. Concerning my fitness or unfitness for the honor I have nothing to say. I must refrain from revealing whether I accepted the invitation eagerly or with reluctance. But the wishes of this particular President who has been called upon to preside over our Nation are difficult to withstand. I do not know of another man whose wishes somehow come true so invariably.

"The spirit of adventure if not followed with recklessness is not a bad thing. It is a kindly light which leads us on often to spheres of greater usefulness and accomplishment. We never know until a great misfortune or a great good fortune overtakes us how many friends we have, and in the present case—"

Mr. Page paused and added:

"That is diplomatic and I have not yet said anything."

When the applause and laughter which greeted Mr. Page's sally had subsided he continued:

"I have a feeling of being at home here because for a man who all his life has been a journeyman it is a pleasure to meet you who lead the world with your pens and brushes. I suppose every one of us who has to make a living with the pen has at some time reached some little elevation of hope and murmured: 'If only I could give my entire time to my life work without thought of the necessity of earning; if I had been born rich what could I not do.' I confess that I have thought and said those things. But we are fooling ourselves. Those who have lack the determination to get. The artistic labor of the world is done by those who wish they had those things which they do not possess.

"Art in literature is like art in anything else. If we think of our friends in literature who have succeeded we will recall that their success came from hard work. Whatever you do, do it artistically; do it so it will leap to the light when you become famous. I recall two men especially during my work whose every effort showed painstaking. Their manuscripts seemed perfect. I read thousands of manuscripts, many of them excellent, but none were so uniformly perfect as those submitted by those two men. No human born could do it without training. The men I refer to are Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Dr. Woodrow Wilson. I do not recall any one of whom this can be said with the same emphasis.

"The President of the United States has been bold enough to take a man out of the ranks of democracy to fill an important place. Those of you who pray, pray for me."

Those who attended the reception also had opportunity to view an exhibition of canvases by members of the club who pride themselves on the fact that they have qualified for membership through earning their living with the pen or brush. Among those who heard Mr. Page's speech were Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams, English miniature painters; Miss Dewing Woodward, a painter of children; Miss Sarah Comstock, writer; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh H. Hunt, Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, writer; Mrs. Annie B. Hooper, painter; Miss Anne Wynn, story writer; Mrs. E. M. Scott, known as the dean among painters of flowers in this country; Miss Susan Riker Knox, several of whose paintings were exhibited; Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara, an expert in ceramics; Miss Lida Rose McCabe, writer; Dr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman, Miss Helen Watson Phelps, an exhibitor in the club; Mrs. Mary Rider Mechthild, playwright; Mrs. Francis Guest, writer, and Mrs. Velma Swanson Howard, translator.

THE HUSBANDETTE.

Prithee, Priscy, why so pale?
Why the snowdrift on your cheek?
Why the shiver, quake, and quail?
Why the— Well, why don't you speak?
Why stand idly, dumbly, there,
Looking at me in affright?
Think you I will ask you where
You've been 'til thus late at night?

Goodness, girl—and gracious, too—
Now that things are changed about,
Now that, not I, dear, but you,
Take the night for spending out,
Can't you see I mean to leave
Explanations out of life?
Fullest faith you will receive
Just as long as you're my wife.

Therefore tell me, Priscy dear,
Why you stand abashed—and quail;
Did you— Oh, I really fear
You forgot my note to mail!
That's what comes from trusting girls;
Ding the dingdong! But I'm mad!
Go ahead with all your whirls,
I am going home to dad!

A. WALTER UTTING.

MORGAN AS A MAN PRAISED BY PASTORS

His Work for Humanity Is Subject of Sermons in Several Churches.

MEMORIAL AT ST. GEORGE'S

Dr. Reiland There and Dean Grosvenor at Cathedral Tell of His Religious Work—Canadian's Tribute.

In every Protestant Episcopal church in New York, as well as in many of other denominations, the memory of the late J. Pierpont Morgan was honored yesterday. In St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, where Mr. Morgan was senior warden, the services were a formal memorial, and the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, the rector, preached a sermon that was a glowing eulogy of St. George's best known and most liberal parishioner.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Dean Grosvenor in the course of his sermon referred to Mr. Morgan as having been among the most generous supporters of the Cathedral, and as among the most loyal of churchmen. The venerable Archdeacon Cody of Toronto also spoke in the Cathedral, and he told of Mr. Morgan's deep interest in the Protestant Episcopal Church outside of the United States, and added that in St. Paul's, London, his generosity would never be forgotten. St. George's, where the memorial service was held, was crowded.

Too Much Interrogation.

"We are living," said Dr. Reiland, "in an age of interrogation. There are some who do not think for themselves, but are influenced by others. There are some who do not hesitate to question everything, and even question the existence of some things. We must accept this spirit of interrogation, and we must recite again and again our confidence in our faith.

"Some of those who are interrogating, and think it is sagacious and broad-minded to do so, say that religion is good only for women and children and not for men. This is far from being true. They say the Ten Commandments are archaic, and that it is a far cry to apply them to modern things. Despite the most extreme post-impressionist thinking they come to the slir in life, and must believe that there is a God over all.

"I do not decry modernism. If it is of the right kind it is good. I have in mind the personality of that truly great man who was received from among us, our senior warden.

"The public prints at home and abroad have borne eloquent testimony to his remarkable character and his distinguished achievements. Conscious of my limitations, I cannot hope to do him reverence according to the measure of his worth. He would be the last to sanction my endeavor, could his voice be heard.

"Not for his sake, but for ours, there are a few things of which I would not have you ignorant.

"His free and open heart; his quiet unknown good; his ready sympathy, so lavishly bestowed; his fixed, enduring friendship, and his secret hand, so generous with its means that no one knows the mighty blessings he sent straight to many lives to whom he was as the sheltering shadow of a great rock in a weary land. All through his long life, charged full with the affairs of men in all the world, and busy with the tread of many marts, a welcome guest in every land and place and foreign court, he still found time to ply the Father's business.

"In yonder pew, where we shall see his face again no more, he stood for God. No wonder that in the fullness of years he affirmed his conviction that personal character was the foundation of the fabric of success.

"Let youth and age alike take note, and write it large upon the tablet of the heart—that character alone is worth while."

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who is a vestryman of St. George's, passed the collection plate on the right of the central aisle, where Mr. Morgan had performed the service for years, yesterday, while Henry W. Monroe passed the plate on the left. In each pew was a copy of the church bulletin, in which were the announcement of the death of Mr. Morgan and a short history of his connection with the church. The bulletin said that he had been senior warden for twenty-three years and that prior to that he had been for more than twenty years a vestryman of the church.

Always Had Time to Help.

At the services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Dean Grosvenor, in the course of his sermon, spoke of Mr. Morgan.

"For very many reasons," he said, "it is fitting that to-day, in this pulpit of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, we should remember the name of John Pierpont Morgan, whom God has called into the rest of Paradise. From his earliest youth he had a peculiar attraction and affection for his church. Through all the years of his strenuous life, crowded with affairs of the largest public import, he always found time to attend divine worship, to consider the living problem of the organized life of the church and to give to her concerns the best of his mind and heart.

"Mr. Morgan gave generously of his means to the church, but those of us who have been privileged to sit with him during the sessions of the General Convention can never forget the striking proof of the fact that he always gave first of all himself. For almost three weeks the sessions lasted. Day after day he was in his place, patiently listening to the long debates. Sometimes the sessions were evidently dreary, and if he was at certain moments restless, there were many of us who shared his silent protest and stayed with him.

"Of his many services to his own parish and to this diocese others will speak, but I would voice here the deep appreciation of his generous support of the Cathedral. From the earliest days, when Bishop Henry Potter began to carry out the purposes of the Cathedral charter granted to the trustees under Bishop Horatio Potter, Mr. Morgan, with great loyalty to his Bishop, and because of the largeness of the vision and the breath of its possible service to the whole people gave his sympathy and support.

"Many leading men and women said that the days of cathedrals were over, and so it meant more than we can now realize for the public to know that so wise and practical and far-seeing a man, with such wide knowledge of men and affairs in our American life, was supporting his Bishop in this great endeavor.

"That beautiful building stands for his hope that the church will not only worship God, but serve all great human causes that God may be in all the life of the people.

"You will allow me a word of personal allusion. My estimate of Mr. Morgan's character is summed up in two words—vision and action; he saw and he did.

"He was a man of few words. Every day there came to him visions of great and powerful and beautiful things, and every moment was filled with the doing of them. He did not tarry for discussion; a single brief sentence was sufficient and forthwith he proceeded to act. He came, he saw, he did, and so he conquered. With all his mastery of men and things he was as simple as a child, and so was impulsive and very human. He had the purita reserve hiding a deep tenderness and making him lonely. He was imperiously generous. Complex as was his nature, he was perfectly honest and sincere, so that his friends, his fellow countrymen, the world, baffled at first, understood and honored him.

"Men tell us that a great financier, statesman, patron of the arts, philanthropist, has passed away. Yes, but a strong, loving heart has stopped its earthly beating, but is alive forever in the eternal love of God."

Tribute from Canadian.

Following the sermon of Dean Grosvenor, Archdeacon Cody of Toronto paid his tribute to Mr. Morgan's memory.

"May I venture," Archdeacon Cody said, "as a citizen of the neighboring dominion and as a British subject, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of your great fellow-citizen who has just passed away—John Pierpont Morgan? Ample acknowledgments are being made of his services to France, to Italy, to Germany, to Egypt, but I am glad to recall that England was to him his other home, his second country. Intimate were his relations with all that was best and highest in English life. Loyal as he always was to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the church of his birth, his choice and his life, he was helpful and generous to the mother Church of England, to her Archbishops and clergy.

"That great shrine of English-speaking Christendom, St. Paul's Cathedral in old London, will ever remember his characteristic generosity. It is true that his passing marks the end of an era in the world of finance, that he was the greatest figure in that realm for a generation, that he rendered priceless service to his own country in times of stress and anxiety, that foresight and insight were his supreme gifts.

"But it is also true that the man himself was always greater than his possessions. They were his friends, not his master. Some men of millions are well-nigh identified with their money, their manhood is sunk in their occupations. But in Mr. Morgan the personality always remained in command. No man takes his millions with him when he dies, but he does take his character and his capacity. Mr. Morgan's personal character and good will form an immaterial fortune that can pass on. He will be remembered as a man who possessed colossal powers of mind and will and who sought to use them for the service and steadying of his generation."

In his sermon at the evening service of the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, referred to Mr. Morgan's career as a churchman, as did also the Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, on 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

TRIBUTE FROM MERCHANTS.

Association Bulletin To-day to Refer to Death of J. P. Morgan.

In the Bulletin of the Merchants' Association to appear to-day will be the following tribute to J. Pierpont Morgan:

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's broad public spirit, comprehended every field of effort in which he found possibilities of usefulness and his patriotic wish to foster and protect the welfare of this city led him to give his liberal support to the work of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Although the multifarious demands upon his time and attention precluded active personal co-operation in the work of this association, he was a member of one of its most effective committees, the body for its object the protection of the public health against the dangers arising from pollution of the waters surrounding this city and those from which its water supply is derived. This is the Committee on Pollution and Sewerage, of which Mr. Edward Hatch, Jr., is Chairman, and of which Mr. Morgan was a member at the time of his death.

On more than one occasion the weight of his name enabled the committee to win a doubtful battle waged in the public interest. Here, as in everything that he undertook, he proved an unfailing tower of strength.

The association has taken steps to give appropriate expression to its regret at his loss.

ROME SERVICE FOR MORGAN.

Prof. Carter Calls Him a Heroic Figure—Likens Him to David.

ROME, April 6.—A memorial service to the late J. Pierpont Morgan was held to-day in the American Church of St. Paul's, of which the mosaics, designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, were largely the gift of Mr. Morgan.

The church was filled to overflowing, many of the American colony being present, including Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien.

The rector, the Rev. F. E. Nelson, eulogized Mr. Morgan, describing him as one of the great men of America, and one of the most interesting and influential personalities of the time. His predominant trait was his belief in his country, as having been highly favored by Providence and with a great destiny. Mr. Morgan, he said, had maintained life-long faith with the world.

Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the new American Academy in Rome, also delivered an address. He drew a parallel between Mr. Morgan and King David, as the work of both was one of construction. The undercurrent of Mr. Morgan's life was supreme devotion to his ideal. Mr. Morgan's was a heroic figure. A silent man, he made no explanations, but was gradually understood, not through his words, but through his life.

Prof. Carter recalled how popular hatred was turned into popular acclaim, and added that Mr. Morgan was not great because he was rich, but that his greatness brought wealth. Whatever he did was aimed at a deeper purpose connected with an ideal as he saw it. His engrossing thought was the tremendous responsibility of judging himself, and he became intuitive and unerring in judging human nature.

"Two weeks ago," said the speaker, "Mr. Morgan was seated in a pew at our Easter service, unconsciously adding himself to the long list of great men, beginning with Charlemagne, who worshipped on Easter Day in the Eternal City. From this Easter service Mr. Morgan passed to the Eternal City of God."

Ruth H. Davis Gives Readings.

Ruth Helen Davis gave an entertainment at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon, which consisted of readings, some of them in dialect, illustrated with music and colored motion pictures. One of her numbers was the "mother" scene from "The Daughter of Heaven," presented recently at the Century Theatre. In addition, her programme consisted of what she called "Messages from Many Lands."

Put Your Savings

To Work at Liberal Pay

Transplant that savings bank account into Guaranteed First Mortgages, which pay interest of 5% without risk of Principal.

Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**

Ask your Physician

Note the Name

CELESTINS

ALLIANCE HONORS WILLIAM SALOMON

Twenty Years a Director of Combined Educational Work of Hebrew Associations.

FIFTEEN YEARS TREASURER

Breakfast at the Claremont Attended by Leading Men, Present and Former Directors.

The Directors and former Directors of the Educational Alliance gave a breakfast to William Salomon at noon yesterday at the Claremont in Riverside Drive, in honor of the twentieth year of his Directorate and the fifteenth year of his services as Treasurer. There were about twenty-five present, including six of the members of the first Board of Directors, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Judge Frederick Spiegelberg, Lee Kohns, Marcus M. Marks, Justice M. Warley Platzek, and Benjamin Tuska. Justice Greenbaum, President of the Educational Alliance, made a brief address, thanking Mr. Salomon in the name of the organization for his services.

A brief history of the work done by the Educational Alliance and the part taken by Mr. Salomon was printed in the menu cards at each plate. It traced the growth of the institution from 1899, when an agreement was entered into by the Hebrew Free School Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Aguilar Free Library Association for the incorporation of a board to be known as the Educational Alliance. Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, James H. Hoffman, Samuel M. Shafer, Myer S. Isaacs, Manuel A. Kursheedt, and Samuel Greenbaum were the first Trustees. In May, 1893, it was decided to convert this organization into a membership body with elected Directors. The first board consisted of seven Directors representing the Free School, seven representing the Aguilar, and seven elected at large. Particular attention was called to the following reference to the work in later years:

"The Alliance has been the beneficiary of two great fairs, the first in 1899 instituted by its three constituent societies and the second in 1895 for the benefit of the Alliance and the Technical Institute. Its mortgage debt of $100,000 was paid off through the munificence of the Baroness de Hirsch de Gereuth, in memory of which a tablet has been erected. It has been enabled to carry on its work through a generous and growing membership, through the gifts and bequests and an especially created endowment fund, and deficits which it has honorably earned have from time to time been met by liberal "debt cancellation funds" or "special five-year donations" underwritten by its devoted friends. In the last year, besides numerous liberal undesignated gifts, it was the recipient of two permanent funds, one of $50,000 from the late Caroline Neustadter and the other of $100,000 from the children of the late Isidor Straus. In Mr. Morgan, who were identified with the work of the Educational Alliance from the start and to whom so very much of its success is due.

"It is not necessary to recount the manifold, varied, intensive, and extensive activities of the society. Its history is that of the east side since its organization. It is one of the most important civic monuments in the municipality. It is a vital institution. It has served as a model and pattern for similar work elsewhere; in fact, its name, which indicates that it was to be merely an alliance between institutions for mental and moral improvement, has, by reason of the work it has accomplished, had imparted to it a new significance, and as such serves as the title of similar socializing agencies in many of our cities. From its beginning Mr. William Salomon has been associated with its work; for fifteen years he has been specially charged with its fiscal complexities, fertile in council, energetic in action, sympathetic in this and its other problems; the record of his twenty years' directorate is that of the institution itself."

G. J. BENZIGER WEDS TO-DAY

New York Publisher to Marry a Denver Girl in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—The marriage of Miss Helen Brown, well known in Denver society, and George J. Benziger, publisher, of New York City, will take place in Chicago to-morrow morning. Miss Brown, with her father, J. J. Brown, has been here for several weeks, purchasing her trousseau.

After the wedding the bridal couple will leave for Austria, where they will visit the bridegroom's mother and sisters.

Mis Brown met Mr. Benziger several years ago on board a liner en route to Liverpool. Her mother, Mrs. J. J. Brown, a heroine of the Titanic disaster, is at present in Germany.

MISS MEYER'S WEDDING.

Invitations Issued for the Ceremony on April 26.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alys Meyer, to Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., on Saturday, April 26, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square. The ceremony will take place at noon, to be followed by a reception and breakfast at the home of the bride's parents on Scott Circle.

The bridal party will include Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the ex-President; Miss Julia Meyer, the sister of the bride; Miss Martha McCook and Miss Ruth Appleton of New York, Miss Christine Hunnewell of Boston, Miss Katharine Jennings, and Miss Dorothy Williams of this city. Donald Cameron Rodgers will be his brother's best man.

The bridegroom is the son of Col. Alexander Rodgers, U. S. A., and a nephew of Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N. He is a grandson of ex-Senator Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Rodgers, who is just concluding a service as Captain of the Sylph, has been one of the junior aids at the White House for several years. His engagement to the youngest daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy came about in the past Winter and was formally announced just before the close of the Administration.

The wedding and attending festivities will conclude a long series of brilliant entertainments by the former Secretary and Mrs. Meyer, who will leave Washington for their Summer home at Hamilton, Mass., shortly after the wedding.

Miss Coates to Wed C. Hamilton.

Mrs. Isabel D. Coates of 300 West Eighty-fifth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Coates, to Clayton Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is dramatic editor of three magazines, and lectures at Columbia University. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Players', Authors', and MacDowell Clubs. The wedding is to take place the last of May.

Breakfast for Theatre Club.

Six hundred members of the New York Theatre Club will have a breakfast at the Hotel Astor on April 15 at 1 o'clock. Lowell Sherman, leading man of Keith's Harlem Opera House stock company, will address the members on "The Modern Stock Company." Mrs. Belle de Rivera is President of the organization.

WARD-STEPHENS'S SONGS.

Recital by an American Composer of His Own Works.

There hardly seems to be a good reason why Mr. Ward-Stephens, an American composer, should have to "fight for a chance to be heard," as he says is the case. He is a composer of songs, and gave a recital of his own compositions yesterday afternoon in the Little Theatre. Mr. Arthur Philips, baritone, and Miss Elizabeth de Cant, soprano, sang the songs, and Mr. Ward-Stephens played the accompaniments on the piano, with the assistance of H. E. Parkhurst and Udo Gossweiler in certain obbligatos on the organ and violoncello, respectively.

Mr. Ward-Stephens is certainly as good a song composer as some whose songs are sung without any great struggle, so far as is known, on the part of their composers, and is better than a good many others. He is not a genius, and he has not the absolute originality that only genius possesses; but no need of expecting that. He is a genuine musician who has ideas of his own and something to say; and he has in an unusual degree the skill and training to write musically, artistically, effectively. He is a genuine musician in the sense, furthermore, that he writes frankly and unaffectedly. His songs are a natural expression; he has not sought to imitate the manner or the mannerisms that are in vogue in various musical circles, and is not afraid to be direct and straightforward.

The twenty songs that made up the programme yesterday are settings of German, French, and English words. Some of Mr. Ward-Stephens's German songs are influenced by the style of German composers, as Schumann; and there is not lacking the voice of certain Frenchmen—not of the latest school—in some of his French songs. There is, nevertheless, true personal utterance in most of them, and an abundant knowledge of the adaptation of means to the ends sought, a true expression of the spirit of the verse, whether in those in which there is suggestion of the folk song spirit, or the more elaborate "thorough-composed" songs. An admirable example of the German spirit is "My Heart's on the Rhine" to the poem by Wolfgang Müller; there are many worse French songs than the setting of Alfred de Musset's "Song of Fortunio," and the mood of Paul Verlaine's "Hour of Dreams" is truly presented in Mr. Ward-Stephens's music, even though he has not resorted to recondite subleties that are supposed to be specially representative in music of Verlaine's poetic traits.

Several of these songs present numerous difficulties which were not always entirely overcome by the singers; yet they clearly entered with devotion and enthusiasm upon their task, and their performances were in many ways excellent. Mr. Ward-Stephens played the accompaniments very well, indeed.

SCHOOL ORGAN RECITALS.

First to be Given Next Sunday—More Music Lectures.

In a number of the high school buildings in the city organs have been installed, but comparatively little use has been made of them. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of lectures, now plans to use them for Sunday afternoon organ recitals. The first of these will be given next Sunday at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; the second on April 20 at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, and the third on April 27 at Eastern District and Manual Training High Schools, Brooklyn.

The Board will continue its special courses of lectures in music during the week. To-morrow evening Daniel Gregory Mason will give a recital on Brahms's piano works at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, and the following evening at the Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Miss Margaret Anderson will give a recital on "Sonatas, Sonatinas and Symphonies." To-morrow night at Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, Randall Hargreaves will lecture on "Songs of the British Isles." On Friday evening at Public School 47, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, Lewis W. Armstrong will give a recital on "Folk Songs of Italy," and the same evening at Public School 38, Dominick and Clark Streets, Frederic Reddall will lecture on "Patriotic Songs." At Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Avenue and 260th Street, to-morrow Edmund Severn will lecture on "The Descriptive in Music."

WINTER GARDEN JUBILEE.

Special Bill to Start Second Year of Sunday Night Concerts.

At the Winter Garden last night there was a large crowd to see the special bill arranged to mark the inauguration of the second year of Sunday night concerts at the theatre. The bill, which was an unusually long one, was made up of appearances of actors prominent in the various Shubert productions.

The Gilbert and Sullivan opera company presented a scene from "The Pirates of Penzance," and the Winter Garden company, at present being seen in "The Honeymoon Express," gave a scene from "The Whirl of Society," last year's vehicle. Others on the bill were Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Adele Ritchie, Grace La Rue, Jose Collins, Charles and Mollie King, the Millership Sisters, Walter Lawrence, Flavia Arcaro, Dorothy Toye, Lind, Lawrence D'Orsay, De Haven & Nice, the Wheelers, and Kalmar & Puck.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA — (Southampton) — Miss Charlotte Broad, H. M. Cooper, E. G. Curry, Miss G. L. Dymond, Mrs. A. V. Elder, Oscar Ferrer, A. A. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. F. French, T. P. Lippitt, B. K. Miller, Dr. G. T. Stewart, Frank Smith, and G. A. Chamberlain.

LORRAINE (Havre)—Mrs. C. Alan, E. Bonnet, G. A. Barnum, N. L. Clark, E. Farne, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pickard, J. A. Streck, Mrs M Suter, Miss H. Toye, and Mrs. M. Naughton.

Misses Walsh and Gugler Heard.

Ethel Walsh, an Irish ballad singer, and Gertrude Gugler, contralto, gave a joint concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. The sudden indisposition of Miss Walsh made a substitution seem imminent for a while, and Master Robert Spokany, a juvenile violinist, was announced. However, Miss Walsh was able to appear and Master Spokany appeared also. Miss Walsh and Miss Gugler sang several duets and each sang groups of songs. Many of Miss Walsh's selections were in English, but most of Miss Gugler's were in German. Louise Lieberman played the accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oliver Morosco and Charles Wagner will put into rehearsal to-day J. Hartley Manners's dramatization of Jeffrey Farnol's novel "The Money Moon." In the cast will be Orin Johnson, Margaret Leslie, Ada Dwyer, and Lennox Pawle. The piece will be produced in Chicago in three weeks.

The W. Francis Parsons Quartet will sing on Sunday night at the Century Theatre at the benefit of the Volunteer Fresh Air Fund and French Day Nursery.

James T. Powers, now appearing in "The Geisha" at Weber & Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre, made it known yesterday that he had completed arrangements for the purchase of the Grant cottage at Elberon, N. J., the property of Gen. Grant when he was President.

It will be "Suffrage Night" to-night at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The talking films of Suffragette leaders in action will be exhibited for the first time, and those shown in the picture have been invited to attend, among them Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Col. Ida M. Craft, Mrs. Cyrus W. Mc., Mrs. Frances Maude Bjorkman, and Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks.

Rudolph Schildkraut has acquired the German rights to "Romance," now playing at Maxine Elliott's, and will be seen in the piece next season in Germany, together with his son.

The bridge and euchre for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund will be held at the Hotel Astor on April 21 at 2 o'clock. Prizes have been donated by Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Hoyard Kyle, Lois Clark, and Laurette Taylor.

PATRICK F. M'GOWAN DEAD IN HOSPITAL

Operation for Spleen Growth Fails to Save Former President of Aldermen.

BELOVED BY SCHOOLGIRLS

Washington Irving High School His Monument—Came to City a Poor Young Man.

Patrick Francis McGowan, member of the Board of Education and formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, who was operated on on Friday for a spleen growth, died in the Polyclinic Hospital last night at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. McGowan had long suffered from spleen trouble, and on Thursday his condition became acute. It was decided on the advice of his physician to remove him from his home at 224 East Twelfth Street to the Polyclinic Hospital, of which institution he was Vice President. He was taken to the hospital in an automobile, and the ride, although made under as comfortable circumstance as possible, was so fatiguing that a day's rest was required before the surgeons considered it safe to perform an operation.

Following the operation, which was performed by Dr. Charles H. Chetwood, it was announced that Mr. McGowan's condition was critical. On Saturday he seemed to rally, and some hope was held out for his recovery. Yesterday he failed, rapidly, but did not become unconscious.

Edward McGowan, a nephew, arrived at the hospital at noon and was at his uncle's bedside when he died. They continued to converse until just before the end came. Mr. McGowan said last night that he had sent many messages out during the afternoon warning intimate friends and relatives of his uncle's grave condition and telling them that it was useless to hope for his recovery. A priest was summoned during the afternoon to administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. McGowan had a notable career in municipal affairs, both as President of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor during the McClellan administration, and as a member of the Board of Education.

Feted by High School Girls.

The last time Mr. McGowan figured conspicuously in public affairs was when the girls of the Washington Irving High School held a McGowan fest just prior to the Christmas holidays in 1908. They met in Cooper Union and made the rafters ring with applause for him and hailed him as "a daisy" and as "the Father of the Washington Irving High School." An oil portrait bearing the title of "Father McGowan" was presented to the school by the girl students and was hung with full ceremonies, in which 2,400 girls participated. The school had been built as a result of his efforts.

A song arranged for the occasion was sung while the girls presented daisies, which they styled McGowan flowers, to each of the invited guests present, and tossed bunches of them in the air. The song paid this tribute to Mr. McGowan:

Bloom, bloom, the McGowan flower, fresh and new.
Hail! hail! the man of the hour tried and true!
Sing a song for the flower bright,
Sing a song for the man upright.
McGowan, McGowan, McGowan, here's to you!

Mr. McGowan was born at Lebanon, Conn., on May 27, 1852. His first employment was as a mill hand in a cotton mill in Blackstone, Mass. When he was graduated from this place it was into a blacksmith shop at Newport, R. I. He worked as a blacksmith for five years, and when he was 28 years old he decided to try his hand at a New York job.

He came to New York and for a time lost himself in the big city. From one saloon to another he went as a proprietor's clerk and finally became bartender in Stewart's saloon in John Street.

Entered Politics in 1900.

The position in Stewart's place brought him into contact with Tammany politicians. In 1900 he entered politics under Tammany auspices, his first appointment being to fill a place on the Board of Education, made vacant by the resignation of Henry W. Taft.

McGowan had given up tending bar some time before receiving this appointment to the school board and had established himself as a clothing merchant in East Fourteenth Street. On Oct. 4, 1905, when the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party met in Tammany Hall, it brought forth the name of George B. McClellan for Mayor, Herman A. Metz for Controller, and Patrick F. McGowan for President of the Board of Aldermen.

"Who's McGowan?" became at once a question throughout Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club, Mr. Murphy said McGowan was his man, and that settled it.

At the convention in Carnegie Hall next day Mr. McGowan received the nomination. It was then freely said that he was Mr. Murphy's choice for Mayor, and that he was being made President of the Board of Aldermen merely to receive some preliminary training in order to be eligible for the Mayoralty nomination at the end of Mr. McClellan's term. A part of the same plan was to make McClellan Governor after one term as Mayor. The plan went awry through the entrance of Mayor Gaynor into the field and the election of Gov. Hughes. Mayor Gaynor's rising political career cut off the career of Mr. McGowan, and caused his retirement from politics.

On June 23, 1906, Mayor McClellan took a protracted vacation and McGowan became Acting Mayor. He served throughout the Summer and became the centre of several hostile political demonstrations. One of these demonstrations occurred on the City Hall steps. It was led by Brooklyn clergymen, who protested against franchises being granted to the B. R. T. Co. The meeting on the steps created much humorous comment for the reason that Mr. McGowan had issued a permit for the policy demonstration against him under the impression that the clergyman were seeking to hold a religious service. The Acting Mayor ordered the police to disperse the crowd, but on being shown his permit for a "religious service" he refired to his office and allowed it to go on to the end.

Mr. McGowan's capacity to work was said to be phenomenal. After entering public life he became a voracious reader of books, and accumulated a large library, in which he spent much of his leisure time. He read especially Burke, Emerson, Scott, Carlyle, Dickens and Balzak, and was fond of quoting from these writers in making speeches. He had one son, Francis Patrick McGowan, Jr., now in college.

MUSIC NOTES.

Wanda MacDowel, pianist; Ida Auld, soprano, and Laura Tappen, 'cellist, with Marie Carter as accompanist, appeared at a concert at the studio of Mme. Agnes Osborn Carter, 1,425 Broadway, on Saturday night.

McCall Lanham, baritone, will give a concert to-morrow evening at the Plaza, when he will sing French and American songs. He will be accompanied by William Fairchild Sherman and the American composers, Marion Bauer and Bruno Huhn. The programme will close with G. H. Clutsam's song cycle, "The Hesperides," in which Mr. Lanham will be assisted by Cora Reming Lee, Gladys L. Davis, and John Barnes Wells.

QUEER NOTES TO AMES.

$10,000 Prize Play Offer Brings Manager Many Odd Letters.

Winthrop Ames's organization at the Little Theatre has not lacked queer letters giving suggestion and weird advice ever since the announcement was made of the manager's offer of $10,000 for the best American play submitted anonymously to him before next Aug. 15. One of the gems of the collection is from a Bostonese, who sent a letter which reads:

Dear Sir: The name of the play is robbing the Bank of England in the middle of the noonday; the afterpiece is bringing a murderess from the gallows free. Written by ——

Please write and let me know if I have to write the play out.

A man writing from Seattle has "ideals which run into a 4 part act." A lady in Montana wished to know if she must send in pictures of the scenes, whether contestants are limited in the number of actors they can use, and whether plays founded on real incidents are barred. A member of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, or so 'tis said, writes to Mr. Ames to be sure to put every contestant under oath that the play he submits is not stolen from anything produced before, so that the Little Theatre will not be imposed upon, with resulting scandal.

A questioner no further away than New York outlines his play in a three-page letter, and asks an interview so that he can explain it further. Then he adds in a postscript:

"Has I would like to win such a large sum of money, has it would give me a start in life, also the parts of this play is through to life."

ITALIAN COMIC OPERA.

Spring Season at Century Theatre by Angelini-Gattini Company.

New York in the near future is to have a Spring season of Italian comic opera by the Angelini-Gattini company at the Century Theatre under the direction of the Liebler Company and George C. Tyler.

The Angelini-Gattini opera company was formed ten years ago in Milan, and since then has won success in London, Paris, Ostend, Cairo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Havana, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Venezuela. For the last six years the company has made an annual tour through South America, but has never visited the United States. The company is headed by Annetta Gattini, soprano, and Augusto Angelini, baritone. There are forty principals in all, a chorus of sixty, a ballet of thirty, and forty musicians.

Among the operas to be sung are "La Cigale," "Fatinitza," "Boccaccio," "Petit Duc," "Petites Michou," "Mademoiselle Nitouche," "The Jugglers," "Geisha," "Merry Widow," "Fra Diavolo," "Dollar Princess," "Count of Luxembourg," "Poupée," "Eva," and "Pure Susanne."

Wagner Concert at Metropolitan.

Alfred Hertz conducted the annual concert devoted to Wagner music at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Johanna Gadski and Jacques Urlus were the soloists and the audience was very large. The programme included the prelude to "Lohengrin," the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the introduction to Act III. of "Die Meistersinger," the duet and Rhine Journey from the prologue of "Götterdämerung," the duet from Act I. of Die Walküre, and the prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde."

Ex-Judge Ernest T. Fellows Dies.

Ex-Judge Ernest Thomas Fellowes, formerly of the Court of Common Pleas in Louisiana, and twice Recorder of Englewood, N. J., died yesterday after an illness of several months from heart disease, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Morgan Roe Howe, 34 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was born in New Orleans seventy-one years ago, was graduated from the University of Louisiana, and served throughout the civil war. After the war he removed to New York, where he practiced law for forty years.

Clarence E. Bennett Dead.

Clarence E. Bennett, a retired farmer, well known on Long Island, died yesterday morning after a long illness at his home, 135 Ninety-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty years ago on a farm on Shell Road, Bay Ridge, owned and cultivated for several generations by the Bennett family. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn.

Prof. Adolf Slaby Dead.

BERLIN, April 6.—Prof. Adolf Slaby, the electrical expert, is dead. Prof. Slaby was at one time a co-worker with William Marconi in experimenting in wireless telegraphy. The German system of wireless telegraphy is based on Prof. Slaby's discoveries.

Obituary Notes.

TITUS BLATTER, 53 years old, senior member of Titus Blatter & Co., importers and manufacturers at 890 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 801 West End Avenue.

GORDON WILLIS, son of the late Gen. Sir Frederick A. Willis, K. C. B., and Lady Willis, died on Saturday in the private hospital of Dr. Walker, following an operation for appendicitis, aged 49. He leaves his wife and two children, who reside at 183 East Sixty-fourth Street, and his mother, who lives in England. For many years he was employed in the uptown branch of the Windsor Trust Company, 5th Fifth Avenue.

ERNEST M. GREENFIELD, member of the firm of Ernest Greenfield's Sons, chocolate manufacturers, Fifth Avenue Building, is dead in his home, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, of heart disease. He was 54 years old.

ABRAHAM SCHULDINER, a glass manufacturer, died on Friday in his home, 281A Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

LOUISE P. BARNICLE, wife of John J. Barnicle, coffee merchant at 136 Front Street, died on Saturday in her home, 551 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 52.

Mrs. ISABELLA CARPENTER, widow of Sheldon Carpenter, died Saturday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Purdy, 74 Chestnut Street, Montclair, aged 85.

Mrs. MARY KEARNEY, 70 years old, died on Saturday in her home, 958 Union Street, Brooklyn, leaving one son and four daughters, Thomas Kearney, Mrs. Annie Donovan, Mrs. Thomas Hayes, Mrs. Daniel McDonald, and Mrs. Julia Clark.

Mrs. CATHERINE HAAS, widow of Henry W. Haas, who was connected with the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, died on Saturday in her home, 210 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71.

JOHN MULLADY, employed in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Saturday in his home, 124 North Elliott Place, aged 67.

Mrs. HERMINE S. GARIEPY, 90 years old, widow of Dr. Jacob Gariepy, professor of medicine in the Laval University, Montreal, Canada, died suddenly on Saturday in the home of her son-in-law, Dr. R. S. Santoire, 148 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM ARTHUR LAW, dramatic author and former actor, is dead in his home, Parkstone, Dorset, England, aged 69. He was the son of the Rev. Patrick Comerford Law. For eight years he was Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Royal Scots Fusiliers. In 1872 he made his debut as an actor in the Edinburgh Royal Theatre. He was the author of fifty plays.

CHARLES ALLYNG COCHRAN, for thirty-five years a traveling salesman for the firm of Noyes, Norman & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, of St. Joseph, Mo., died yesterday from cerebral hemorrhage at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank S. Hunt, 33 Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers. He was 73 years old.

Herman Jacoby, one of the pioneer business men of Wilmington, Cal., died on Saturday in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 70. He served in the civil war in Company H, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war he began business in Wilmington with six of his eight brothers. The business developed into one of the largest department stores on the Pacific Coast. He was once Postmaster of San Diego. After he retired from business, with his wife, Matilda, he lived here with his daughter, Mrs. Morse Silver, at 448 Riverside Drive. He also leaves a son, N. H. Jacoby, in Ballard, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby were on a visit to Los Angeles when he died.

Foreign Books

French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other languages. Catalog free.

Brentano's 5TH AVE. & 27TH ST. New York.

$2,000 from Hippodrome Benefit.

The benefit for the flood sufferers held at the Hippodrome last night under the auspices of Mayor Gaynor netted the relief fund about $2,000, it is estimated. The programme was made up of several of the features of the regular Hippodrome show, some of the Shubert stars providing extra numbers. Fanciulli's band of sixty pieces gave a concert number at the opening of the performance. All the actors, stage hands, and musicians gave their services free, and the use of the theatre was donated by the Shuberts.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUM.—April 4, the

NAVY HERE PROMPT WITH FLOOD RELIEF

Rations and Clothing Worth $403,085 Sent 19 Hours After They Were Ordered.

JOURNAL DEFENDS MILITIA

Work of Ohio National Guard in the Flood a Good Answer to Critcisms of It, Says Paper.

The New York Navy Yard sent supplies worth $403,085 for the relief of flood sufferers in Ohio and Indiana. These supplies were carried in three trains, and the trains departed for the devastated districts within nineteen hours after the order to ship the supplies was received at the navy yard from the Navy Department in Washington.

The supply of clothing shipped from the navy yard included 40,000 pairs of trousers, 186,660 under garments, 24,000 pairs of shoes, 12,200 blankets, 2,200 caps, 4,000 jerseys, and 16,616 pairs of socks.

The provisions included 85,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of flour, 50,000 cans of evaporated milk, 50,000 pounds of sugar 20,000 pounds of coffee, 15,000 pounds of smoked ham, 15,000 pounds of salt pork, 10,000 pounds of prunes, 5,000 pounds of tea, 50,000 pounds of salmon, 5,000 pounds of cocoa, 20,000 pounds of tinned ham, 50,000 pounds of rice, 16,000 pounds of lard, 10,000 gallons of dried beans, and 30,000 pounds of biscuit. Paymaster L. N. Wertembaker was in charge of the consignment.

Referring to the work of the army and navy and the National Guard of Ohio in the flood cities, The Army and Navy Journal in its issue which appeared on Saturday called attention to the fact that when the flood overwhelmed the Ohio cities the National Guard and Naval Militia of that State were fighting bills in the Legislature which threatened the existenc of the organizations.

"The conduct of the National Guard," says The Journal, "was a good and sufficient answer to all the charges that were made against it."

Of the work of the Cleveland and Toledo militiamen The Army and Navy Journal says that incomplete records show that these soldiers saved thousands of lives. It continues:

"The very people who were attacking them called upon them for help. Everywhere throughout the flooded districts the inestimable value of military training and military organization was apparent. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard., Naval Militia, officers and men, were working heroically for the relief of the sufferers. Incidentally it might be asked, 'Where were such anarchistic labor unions as the Industrial Workers of the World?' Some of the higher class of labor organizations which have not been unfriendly to military organizations helped to take care of their own members, but if any of the radical organizations did anything there were no records of it in the papers.

"There is not the least doubt that the lives of hundreds of members of radical labor unions were saved by the work of the military organizations. However, this probably will not deter them when the flood is over from attacking men who, in time of peace and quiet, are preparing to defend the Nation. While military organizations have always responded heroically in time of great disaster, their chief claim to recognition from the country is that they have saved it from destruction, both from enemies within and without. Still, the Army, the Navy, and the National Guard have done enough for the country in time of great disaster to justify their maintenance. It will be a long time before any thinking person in the regions devastated by flood and cyclone sneers at the United States Army.

None of the offices in this city where funds were received for the relief of the flood sufferers was open yesterday.

RED CROSS RESTRICTS FUND

Will Devote Every Dollar to Aid of Flood-Stricken Families.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Ohio Red Cross Relief Commission has decided that not a dollar of its funds shall be expended for public works, and that all shall be devoted to restoring stricken families to normal life. National Director Bicknell, in charge of the situation in Ohio, informed the home office here to-day that a supervisory audit would be kept over all expenditures, and that eventually all accounts would be adudited by the War Department.

The Red Cross, on Mr. Bicknell's recommendation, telegraphed to-day $5,000 each to Peru, Lawrenceburg and Terre Haute, Ind., which cities had received like amounts from the Governor. One thousand dollars was sent to Piqua, Ohio.

The Weather Bureau's special flood bulletin for to-day reads:

The flood situation practically is unchanged. The Ohio at Cairo remains at 54.7 feet, no change in the last twelve hours. The lower Mississippi continues to rise. The stage at Memphis to-night was 44.3 feet, 9.3 feet above flood stage; at Vicksburg, 43.9 feet, 1.1 feet below flood stage; at New Orleans, 15.6 feet, 3.4 feet below flood stage.

RULES FOR CANAL ZONE.

Regulations for Corporations Fixed by President Wilson.

The regulations which apply to all corporations (except insurance companies) intending to do business in the Canal Zone have been issued in an Executive order by President Wilson. They apply to all corporations, whether incorporated in the United States or in any foreign country.

One requirement is that a certificate must be filed with the Collector of Revenues certifying that the corporation or company has consented to be sued in the Canal Zone on all causes of action arising against it therein, and designating the Collector of Revenues to be its lawful attorney, upon whom all process in any such action may be served, and containing other provisions as to legal matters connected with it.

It is specifically stated that the corporation shall file with the Collector of Revenues a duly authenticated copy of its charter or articles of incorporation and a statement showing the amount of capital stock, location of principal office outside of the Canal Zone, description of assets with their cash value, amount of liabilities, and other information. An annual fee of $50, payable in advance, is charged.

PUBLIC BUYS NOTES.

Little Demand Yet for Low Interest Bearing Bonds.

Within the next two months there will mature $90,000,000 in short term note issues. A considerable part of these has been provided for, so that the taking up of the obligations should not have any effect upon the money market, but a great deal of corporation and municipal financing remains to be done, and later in the year, if conditions are at all favorable, some large bond issues will be put out. Commenting on the present situation in the investment market the bond department of the Fourth National Bank says:

"The public is still buying mostly short term obligations, either in the form of note issues or of bonds having only a few years to run. Investors are demanding a high income return. This demand is common to all markets, and shows that high living expenses and other burdensome outlays have been effective everywhere in making people seek a large income return from their investments. No very large loans have been put out here within the last month, and it may be said that the issuing houses have been extremely conservative in their flotations. A broad investment inquiry should develop later on, after the situation abroad clears up sufficiently to bring relief to the foreign money markets."

REMEDY FOR BAD ROADS.

Stern Says It Lies in Putting a Competent Engineer in Highway Office.

The best way to build a State road, according to Eugene W. Stern, a member of Gov. Sulzer's Good Roads Advisory Commission, is to throw out of office all of the politicians who have places in the Highway Department and hire in their place a competent railroad engineer who has had charge of grade and construction work.

Mr. Stern was the only professional engineer on the Sulzer commission. Finding that he could not agree with either the majority or minority reports of the commission, he decided to draw up a report for himself. This report was made public last night and in it Mr. Stern says:

"The railroad engineer obtains a thorough knowledge of organization, of handling of men, and of business methodas. Zeal and efficiency mark the chief engineer of any important railroad from among his fellows, and a competent chief engineer from one of our railroads would be an ideal selection for Chief Engineer of the Highway Department.

"The compensation for the heads is altogether inadequate to attract the proper kind of men for the Highways Department. The Commissioner should receive a salary of $15,000 a year, and the Chief Engineer, $12,000 a year. The Commissioner should not be chosen at large, but should be chosen from the engineering profession, or at least he should be a man who has had to do with the construction of large engineering works.

"England and France are away ahead of us in the way they keep up their roads. It is most important that the Department of Highways should organize a repair force capable of doing work economiaccly, promptly, and efficiently."

The report closes with these protests against existing conditions in the Highway Department:

"Existing contracts for undesirable roads should not be executed, but should be cancelled wherever possible.

"All letting of contracts should be held up until the department is fully reorganized, and a standard type of construction agreed upon.

"Supplementary agreements, radically changing the type of construction contracted for should be abolished.

"Specifications should be uniformly interpreted throughout the department. The highway map should be revised so as to unite the present State and county systems."

NEW ARMORY READY.

Next Saturday Moving Day for 22d Regiment of Engineers.

Following a delay of many years in completing the interior of the building, the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, N. G. N. Y., will move next Saturday out of its old armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street into its newer, larger, and more magnificent home at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The moving day will be a holiday on Washington Heights, and both Gov. Sulzer and Mayor Gaynor are expected to take part in the housewarming ceremonies that will follow the occupation of the new armory.

The regiment, which is the only engineer regiment in the organized militia of the United States, will assemble in the old armory, and then with an escort, consisting of the First Company Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., and the Defendam Association, the last named being the veteran organization of the regiment, will form in line in front of the old building and render a salute as the flag is lowered.

After the salute the column in command of Col. Walter Bryant Hotchkin will march up Broadway to the Eighty-sixth Street station of the Subway, where the regiment and escort will take special trains for Washington Heights. Immediately on the arrival of the regiment the dedicatory services will commence.

After a reception and an inspection of the new armory by the public the regiment and escort will be dismissed to gather in the evening at the Park Avenue Hotel. There will be about 500 persons at dinner.

Next Sunday and on each evening of the week until Thursday there will be receptions and inspections of the new armory, to which the public is invited. The new armory is one of the most complete structures of its kind in the country. The building occupies the block front between 168th and 169th Streets in Fort Washington Avenue, and extends back to within a short distance from Broadway, occupying a plot 185 by 481 feet.

3,807 GET P. R. R. PENSIONS.

A Total of $8,368,786 Paid Out in Thirteen Years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad System has just completed the thirteenth year of its pension system. One of the first acts of A. J. Cassatt as President of the road in 1899 was to recommend a plan to pension employes who had reached the age of seventy.

Records just compiled show that in the thirteen years the plan has been in operation a total of 7,152 men have received payments through the pension funds of the Pennsylvania System of $8,368,786, out of the earnings of the various companies. Of this amount $6,319,902 has been paid on the lines east of Pittsburgh, and $2,048,884 has been paid on the system west of Pittsburgh.

Of those who have received pensions, 3,345 have died, so that at present there are 3,807 men on the pension rolls of the company. Of these, 2,843 are on the lines east of Pittsburgh and 964 west of Pittsburgh. On Dec. 31 last there were 296 pensioners on the lines east of Pittsburgh more than eighty years, and of this number there were nine who were more than ninety.

The pension amounts to one per cent. of the average salary or wage for the ten years previous to retirement, multiplied by the number of years the man has been in the employ of the company. No man may enter the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad after attaining the age of forty-five. Employes retire without any obligation whatever to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and many of them engage in outside occupations.

LAWYERS' ALLOWANCES CUT

$2,000 Limit for Catskill Condemnations, Court of Appeals Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—It became known to-day that the Court of Appeals had just handed down a decision affirming the decision of Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court at White Plains, in which he limited extra allowances to lawyers in the Catskill watershed condemnation proceedings to $2,000. This will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the city of New York.

More than eighteen months ago Justice Tompkins decided that the court was limited by the provisions of the code of civil procedure in the granting of allowances. Prior to that time the courts had always granted 5 per cent. upon the awards to property owners, but when some awards ranged from $50,000 to $400,000 the Corporation Counsel of New York raised the point that the power of the court was limited to $2,000. In the condemning of the Alexander Smith Cochrane estate at Eastview for the filter beds the award was $385,000 and the 5 per cent. allowance would have amounted to almost $20,000.

Justice Tompkins sustained the contention of the Corporation Counsel. All the property owners combined in an appeal to the Appellate Division and that court reversed the Tompkins decision and held that the $2,000 limit did not apply.

Making Safety Sure.

Zeal for the welfare of his traveling constituents seems to have buried the sense of humor, if he has any, of the author of a bill recently pending in the Kansas Legislature. His measure to "regulate the movement" of trains provides that "when two trains approach a crossing both shall stop, and neither shall go ahead until the other has passed by."

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Canned Peas to be Higher.

An improved demand for vegetables was a feature last week in the local canned goods market, but it was mostly true of the sales made by first hands. The jobbing movement hardly kept pace. The improvement was attributed in good part to early preparations for the Summer boarding house and hotel trade, though it was thought that the trade publicity movement was in a share responsible.

A sharp cutting down in the 1913 pack of peas is anticipated as a result of the floods in the Middle West, and packers in other parts of the country are reported to have stopped taking future orders in expectations of an advance. Spot tomatoes were quiet at prices based on 80 cents for standard No. 3 Marylands. Aside from the naming of 1913 prices on California asparagus, which showed little change from those of last year, the rest of this part of the market was featureless. A seasonable movement of canned fruits was reported. Canned fish was rather quiet, with prices on some lines showing a softening tendency.

***

Havana "Pines" Coming In.

Sellers of apples in the local fruit market had more in their favor last week than for some little time, and had little reason to complain of the prices received. The improvement was almost entirely confined to barrel stock, box apples showing little change. Orange prices reflected the gain shown in apples, for which an improved demand and light shipments were mainly responsible. So far as quality was concerned there was little to complain about, and some of the best grades came close to the $6 level. The call for Sicily lemons left little to be desired, but good quality fruit was so scarce that sellers had trouble meeting it.

The opening of the Havana pineapple season occurred during the week, and several thousand crates were received in this market. A large part of them, however, were too unripe for local use and were neglected in favor of Porto Rico fruit.

Cotton Goods Prices Break.

The expected break in printcloth prices came with a rush early last week, and at the close there was hardly a cloth on the list that showed the same figure as on the closing day of the week before. Trading did not improve materially, however, for there was a feeling among buyers that rock bottom had not been touched. Some of the more conservative minded did not share this opinion, and as a result there was a fair volume of business done in a quiet way. Some good-sized lots of 38½-inch 60-52s were sold at 4½ cents, and early in the week 39-inch 68-72s showed activity at 5½ cents. Offerings at that figure were not liberal, however. After the turn of the week some nice spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were put through at 5 1-16 cents, as were some 39-inch 68-72s at 5 9-16 cents. Both these prices were one-sixteenth of a cent a yard higher than the contract price at that time. In the closing days 39-inch 72-76s dropped an eighth of a cent, to 6 cents, and were in fair demand at that figure. These are the week's comparative prices:

	Opening.	Closing.
27-inch, 56-52s	3c	3c
27-inch, 56-56s	3 3-16c	3 3-16c
27-inch, 64-60s	3½c	3½c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3⅝c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	4c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5c	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	6c
39-inch, 80-80s	7⅛c	7⅛c

***

Crockery Buying Shows Some Life.

Last week in the local crockery and glassware market was productive of fairly active business. The floods in the Miami Valley sharply retarded activities in that part of the country, which is ordinarily an excellent market. Buyers in other sections of the country, however, evinced a fair interest in the wares offered, and all in all the week was as satisfactory to sellers as could be expected. Mail and road orders contributed most of the week's business.

Of the import lines German wares continued to lead. Sellers of French goods brightened visibly as the result of the new Limoges list. The congestion of these wares in the customs is now being rapidly relieved. A normal demand for English wares was in evidence. According to reports received by the Crockery and Glass Journal, the floods have hit the potters in the East Liverpool, Ohio, district very hard. Prompt recovery is looked for there, however.

OUR AGRICULTURE DECLINES

Commission Hopes to Learn from Europe What Mistakes Are.

Great Britain is quietly laughing at the spectacle of a visit of a commission from the United States, where business methods reign supreme and are popularly believed to be carried to a pitch of perfection unknown elsewhere, to study agricultural conditions in Europe. The movement which has led to this inquiry arises from a growing consciousness that the agricultural resources of the country are not being utilized as they should be.

"The American people," says The London Times, editorially, "are becoming aware that the soil, which is the greatest of their National assets, is failing to play its proper part in the National economy, and that the development is not keeping pace with the population. That is so far from being the case that the time seems to be within measurable distance when the United States will cease to export foodstuffs and will be unable to support its own population. The urban population has been overtaking the rural more rapidly during the past decade than in any previous one, and the two, which were in the ratio of three to seven in 1880, are now approaching equality. In spite of the great industrial development of which we have all heard so much, it is difficult to realize that the United States is practically stationary as a food-producing country and ceasing to be predominantly agricultural. With all the thought paid to agricultural science and education, there ought also to be an increase in productivity. The view which has led to the present inquiry is that the great defect is a lack of business methods.

"The stagnation of American farming seems due to different causes, and stimulus is lacking. The land falls to attract, not because of its poverty or of foreign competition, but because of greater attractions elsewhere. The best of the countryside turns to the towns, while the enterprising who wish to remain farmers betake themselves to Canada. Most of the latter are probably men from the north of Europe or their sons. Farm life is no longer good enough for Americans. Agricultural development has for many years depended mainly on immigrants, and the counter-attraction of Canada is now making a great difference. Business and the town draw the native born, and that is a disease very difficult to cure. In Europe the land flight, which is causing so much anxiety now in Germany, is different. The land is being denuded of laborers, not of farmers."

Authorities in this country, while aware of the conditions pointed out above, are especially disturbed at the decrease in the number of farm animals. A poorly stocked farm undermines its owner's prosperity. While the number of live stock decreased 25,000,000 in the decade ending with 1910, the population increased 16,000,000.

Values have gone up. The price of live stock has risen tremendously, but considering the growth of population and the national decrease in live stock, this upward scale is unnecessary of comment. The rise in prices could be considered most cheerfully by the intelligent consumer, however, if he were assured that a generous general benefit were resulting—if he knew that the outcome would be a counteracting good, says the Northwestern National Bank. This fortifying knowledge is denied him. On the contrary, he knows that the farms sustaining a decrease in live stock are likewise sustaining at attendant continuous deterioration. The necessity of diversified farming with the raising of live stock as a vital function is too well realized by the informed observer to be dwelt upon. The uncomfortable conclusion presents itself that the farmer whose land shows tendencies toward this critical condition is either himself not alive to conditions, is uninformed as to the contingencies of his business, or that he is helplessly hindered by difficulties.

The reason for the decline in live stock is much less simple of comprehension than the rise in values. The question has many phases. There are, however—the Northwest only being taken into consideration—a few points noticeably prominent. Rapidly immigrating settlers are changing large portions of North and South Dakota and Montana from a range to a farming country. The resulting decrease in cattle and sheep is abrupt. Encountering the difficulty of requisite barns, fences, Winter fodder, &c., and the necessity of quick returns from his new venture, the prairie land settler acquires as large a farm as he can, and sows wheat—as much of it, and as fast as possible. He realizes, very probably, a good measure of success, and thereupon and thereafter becomes an unqualified grain grower. This, in a sentence, is the composite history of prairie settlers. Later, when the need arises for other than his grain resource, he is discovered to have neglected building the slow and sure foundation of such reserve.

The condition of the converted stockman is stated by a trans-Missouri North Dakota banker: "We have some cattlemen left who, at one time, had as many as five hundred cattle on the range, but as farmers they have no experience whatever. Last year we financed a creamery. It ran until August first, and then laid off until April first of this year—a pretty good vacation from a creamery standpoint!" And he expresses a belief that it will take some years of educational effort before the movement for competently stocked farms will be soundly successful. "The transition from a range to a farming country is comparatively recent, and the new settlers did not at first consider the necessity of dairying and general stock farming," adds another banker in a territory extending further east.

In some sections the high price of both grain and stock, steadily maintained for two or three years, led the farmer to market both—until, last year, he encountered the dilemma of a very low grain price on the one hand, and little or no stock to feed it to on the other. This "two short crops and one big expensive one" was thus a strong cause for live stock depletion in some communities.

DECLINES IN COMMODITIES.

Dun's List Shows 42 Downward Revisions Last Week.

Sixty-eight changes were shown last week in Dun's list of minimum wholesale commodity prices quoted in the New York and near-by markets. Of these changes forty-two were declines and twenty-six advances. In the foodstuffs market twenty-one fluctuations were noted, thirteen being upward. The grain and hide markets made the best showing of the week, they having four and five advances, respectively, and no declines. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed five increases and eight recessions. The strong possibility of free wool kept trading light in that market, and prices responded by showing nine declines and no advances. Metals were also weak with six and two, respectively. In provisions beef and lamb advanced at Chicago, but pork showed a drop. Burlaps, cotton goods, flour, hops, jute, and rubber contributed the remaining changes.

This table gives the minimum wholesale price quoted in New York last week, unless otherwise specified, of forty-one leading commodities. Comparative prices for the previous week and last year are also shown:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, m., ch., 100 lbs.	$5.25	$5.25	$4.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.11⅞	.11⅞	.14⅜
Sugar, Brown Sh., yd.	.03⅞	.03⅞	.07⅜
Print Cloths, yd.	.03⅞	.03⅞	.03⅞
Butter, cr. ex., lb.	.34½	.38	.32½
Cheese, f. cl. Sp., lb.	.17	.17	.19½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.18	.19	.21½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11½	.11½	.10
Peaches, Cal., d., lb.	.06	.06	.10
Raisins, lb.	.06	.06	.06¼
Flour, sp. pat., bbl.	4.50	4.50	5.25
Flour, sp. clear, bbl.	3.80	4.00	4.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	1.13	1.12	1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mix., bu.	.59	.58	.80½
Oats, No. 2 wh., bu.	.40	.38½	.60⅜
Cotton, mid. up., lb.	.1260	.1270	.11
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.05	1.00	1.40
Hides, Chic. pack. No. 1, lb.	.17	.17	.15½
Hides, Ch. cows, n., lb.	.16	.16	.14⅜
Leath. hem. sole, lb.	.28½	.28½	.25
Leath. un. backs, lb.	.41	.41	.37
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	17.75	17.75	15.00
Steel bil., Pitt., ton.	28.50	28.50	20.00
Copp., Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15¼	.15	.16
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.0435	.0435	.0420
Tin, New York, lb.	.4760	.48	.43
Petroleum, re., gal.	.13	.13½	....
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 lbs.	7.20	7.10	5.80
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 lbs.	9.05	9.15	7.55
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 lbs.	6.10	5.75	4.40
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 lbs.	11.15	11.27½	9.82½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 lbs.	11.00	10.87½	9.50
Mess Pork, Chicago bbl.	20.50	20.50	17.12½
Rice, dom. pr., lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05⅛
Rubber, Up-River Para lb.	.83	.90	1.17
Sugar, stan. gran., 100 lbs.	4.40	4.40	5.40
Tea, For., fair, lb.	.14	.14	.14
Tea, Jap. low, lb.	.15	.17	.17½
Potatoes, State, bbl., new	1.75	1.65	4.00
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., lb	.2610	.2750	.2503

DECREASE IN PRINT PAPER.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A heavy decrease in news print paper production, with a small decrease in stocks on hand, are features of the February statistics of the American Paper and Pulp Association, filed to-day. The production, 92 per cent. of the computed full capacity, was 94,786 tons, a decrease of 14,878 tons from January. The average daily output was 3,940 tons.

Shipments were 95,664 tons, a decrease of 14,920 tons from January. The excess of shipments over production caused a decrease of 840 tons in stocks, which at the end of February were 37,834 tons.

Importations of news print paper amounted to 12,689 tons, of which 11,269 tons came in free of duty.

TOBACCO ESCAPED FLOOD.

President A. L. Sylvester of the American Cigar Company said yesterday on his return from Dayton, Ohio, that the total loss of the company from flood damage to its five plants would not be more than $50,000.

"Practically all the harm done was to the buildings," he said. "I do not believe that the leaf tobacco on hand was injured to the extent of more than $5,000. The reason for this was that the manager of the Ohio district had had nearly all the tobacco moved to the top floors of the buildings to make room for the new crop, and it was beyond the reach of the water."

ENGLAND LEADS IN STEEL.

Germany's Rapid Gains Have Not Overtaken Her Rival.

The fact that German exports of iron and steel goods in 1912 reached the enormous total of £57,500,000 has given rise to some nervousness in British masters who do not know that the German records are not properly comparable with those of Great Britain, being compiled on a different basis.

The German figures include a great mass of hardware, cutlery, implements, tools, and so on, which in England are comprised under other totals. The value of this hardware is estimated at £10,000,000 for 1912, so that in that year, despite the wonderful progress of the Germans in this field, their exports were £2,500,000 below those of the English.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Akron D. G. Co., Akron, Ohio; E. Glass, dresses; 15 East 26th.
Levi, E. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; wash dresses; 15 East 26th.
Herzog, Samuel, Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Herzog, Fall coats, dresses, suits, children's coats, dresses, waists, skirts; 43 West 27th.
Harry, M., Chicago, Ill.; Fall coats, suits; 43 West 27th.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
Greenbaum, J., Detroit, Mich.; infants' coats, dresses; 835 Broadway.
Filenes, Wm., Sons & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. R. Clark, millinery; Mr. Olin, hosiery; Miss Darine, flowers; 116 West 32d.
Scranton D. G. Co., Scranton, Penn.; Mr. Levi, dresses; 15 East 26th.
Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. L. Wolfert, ladies' suits, skirts, waists, dresses; 72 Leonard.
Hurst, J. E., Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Wells, ladies' Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; P. Wolff, waists; 31 Union Square.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks, velvets; 71 W. 23d.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Jensen, millinery; Mr. Fisher, carpets, rugs, linoleums, lace curtains, draperies; 20 W. 22d.
Moore & Williams Co., Decatur, Ill.; Miss French, moire coats, skirts, waists; 225 5th Av.
Eisenman, Kaiser & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Eisenman, leather goods; 565 Broadway.
Sterns & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Looby, jobs, silks, dresses; 31 Union Square.
Stix, Boer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Logrone, dress goods, silks; 71 West 23d.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; W. H. Buck, carpets, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Curtin, muslin underwear, fancy knit goods; 498 Broadway.
Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing, furnishing goods; Broztel.
Pogue, H. & L., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts; 200 5th Av.
Rizik Bros., Washington, D. C.; V. M. Rizik, cloaks, suits; Latham.
Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; M. L. Clark, silverware; E. Bonnett, toys, trunks, bags; J. A. Steck, silks; G. A. Barnum, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods; 19 East 26th.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Baum, laces, neckwear; 6th Av. and 20th; Elks' Club.
Shroyo, C. M., Goldsboro, N. C.; Notions, furnishing goods; 34 Walker.
Hunter, Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. R. E. Livingston, cloaks, suits, waists; 221 4th Av.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
Forter, J. J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, laces; Grand.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Helberg, ladies' wear; 104 Worth; Wolcott.
Reid & Hughes Co., Lawrence, Mass.; J. A. McElroy, cloaks, suits, waists; Wolcott.
Whitman, Farnsworth & Thayer, Boston, Mass.; W. Farnsworth, dry goods; Holland House.
High, J. M., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. A. M. Stedman, millinery; 45 E. 17th; Victoria.
Cox & Hawkins Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; H. C. Cox, hats; Hoffman House.
Kitchen & Gould, Norfolk, Va.; I. G. Kitchen, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
Myers D. G. Co., Morristown, Tenn.; W. S. Myers, notions, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.
Mahoney-Jones Co., Bristol, Tenn.; J. A. Mahoney, notions, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 45 E. 17th.
Muse, Faris & Walker Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. V. Millen, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d; Wellington.
Bunstyn & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bunstyn, millinery; H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.
Siegel, C., Co., Boston, Mass.; R. G. Alexander, bedding, furniture; 6th Av. and 20th; Herald Square.
Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; J. E. Field, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Broztell.
Schwartz, Mrs. J., Scranton, Penn.; millinery; St. Denis.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; W. H. Bruen, waists, cloaks, suits, wrappers; 43 Leonard.
Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss E. Arthur, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
Newland Hat Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Gleeson, hats; 8 Washington Place; Navarre.
Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Navarre.
Stegenger Company, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. H. Stoutner, suits, waists, millinery; C. E. Vanaman, dry goods; Navarre.
Filenes, William, Sons' Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Biederman, misses' suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Coon, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Cadillac.
Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, notions, ribbons, white goods; 487 Broadway.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. Rains, clothing, hats, caps; 17 E. 22d.
Bernheimer, G., Bros & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Minton, ladies' silk pongee, linen coats, ladies' silk waists; 7 W. 22d.
Good, L. S. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Good, cloaks, suits; 600 Broadway.
Levy, Wallenstein & Harris, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Harris, furn. goods; Rector's.
Harris & Frank Clothing Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. L. Harris, furn. goods; Rector's.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

"Hartford Saxony"
NAME WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
for Private Homes
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
and Public Place

SCARCEST RIBBONS IN NEW YORK
Are Here.
For Immediate Delivery
High Class Warp Prints—Bulgarians—Nell Rose Ribbons
Many exclusive novelties here, shown nowhere else.
WERTHEIMER BROS.
565-567 Broadway, corner Prince St., New York.

SALESMAN to represent a fine line of white waists; one with large following only need apply. Prefer man willing to invest some money; good inducements for right party. Y 152 Times.

MANUFACTURERS and designers collection of 60,000 samples laces, nets, &c., for Levers machines; new, up to date; cheap. "Quick," 166 Times.

JOBS
Open for mixtures and different materials; all wool, large quantities. Itzkourtz Bros., 245 7th Av.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collector Upheld in Paper Duties and Wool from China.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest by the Japan Paper Company and the American Trading Company relating to the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of handmade Japanese paper. The Collector classified the goods under Paragraph 413 and assessed duty at the rate of 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that the paper was not handmade.

The board took adverse action on protests by several importers dealing with importations of imitation parchment paper. It was assessed under the present law at 5 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for wrapping paper having a coating. The importers contended for a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for wrapping paper not specially provided for.

The board upheld the Collector's action at New York in his assessment on wool from China. The importers held that duty was taken on an excessive weight in that duty should not have been levied on the weight of naphthalin packed in the bales as a disinfectant.

Authorizes $6,000,000 Bond Issue.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Public Service Commission has authorized the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company to issue $6,044,000 in bonds. The proceeds are to be used for improvements.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Will Sell To-day, Monday, April 7, 1913, 10:30 A. M., at their salesroom, 13-15 Lispenard Street, New York, for account of several reliable manufacturers,
$35,000 STOCK
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
WEARING APPAREL
consisting of
1,000 Ladies' Suits
in Serges and Fancies.
Guaranteed satin lined. Sizes up to 44.
5,000 Ladies' Dresses
in lingeries, linens, Embroideries, serges, &c.; 5,000 Children's Embroidery Dresses, 5,000 Ladies' and Misses' Spring Coats, in Venetians, serges and fancies; extensive and durable lines of Ladies' Skirts, Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, &c. This offering comprise only reliably made merchandise and affords a splendid opportunity for department store sales.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Telephone 2436-2437 Franklin. Auctioneers.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Bulletin of Sales This Week:
To-day, Monday, April 7, Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel.
To-morrow, Tuesday, April 8, General Merchandise.
Wednesday, April 9, Men's, Youths' and Children's
Clothing.
Thursday, April 10, Retail Stock
Men's, Women's and Children's
Shoes and Oxfords.
Friday, April 11, Dry Goods,
Men's and Ladies'
Furnishings.

SALE OF FINE DIAMONDS,
pearls, rubies, sapphires, jewelry, solid silverware, and French novelties of the first water. Charles Shongood, auctioneer, sells Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway, New York, stock of diamonds, jewelry, solid silverware, French novelties, etc.; this sale inventories $125,000, and will be sold without reserve; there are several gems at this sale, namely 4⅛ karat emerald, 52-grain pear-shaped pearl, 24-grain pearl earrings, 5⅝ absolutely brown diamond, fine solitaire diamonds, fine watches for the wrist set in diamonds, and others too numerous to mention. It gives me great pleasure to invite dealers to this sale, as it is up to date, and in years there has not been a sale of this quality of diamonds and jewelry. Charles Shongood, auctioneer. Goods on exhibition to-day, with descriptive catalogue, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sale under direction of Rosenberg & Levis.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, sell To-morrow, Tuesday, April 8, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $10,000 Stock Fashion's Latest Styles
CLOTHING
being stock of a fashionable tailor, removed for convenience of sale; 600 Men's Suits manufactured by B. Kuppenheimer & Co.; Garson, Meyer & Co.; Hart, Schaffner & Marx; Alfred Benjamin & Co.; Stein, Bloch & Co.; Schloss Bros., Society Brand, Alco System, all designs for the present season. Elegant line of Boys' and Children's Knickerbocker Suits, Men's Trousers, &c.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells on Monday, April 7, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at his salesroom, 539-541 Broadway, a large quantity of books and papers of account, ledgers, etc.

Vorsimer & Sylvia, Auctioneers, sell imported cigars evenings, 1,349 Broadway.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

BROOKLYN ORPHANS TO HAVE AUTO DAY

Coney Island Outing June 3—Suggestion to Date Motor Cars —Indianapolis Speedway Unhurt.

Plans have been completed by the Long Island Automobile Club for giving the orphan children of Brooklyn their seventh annual automobile outing at Coney Island. It is estimated that there will be some 1,500 children to provide for on June 3, the day fixed for this year's outing. Those who are to participate in the event will be taken from the various "Homes" in the borough across the river, regardless of religious denomination. The start will be about 9 o'clock in the morning, and the return from Coney Island abut 4 in the afternoon. It only will be necessary, therefore, for those who desire to contribute their machines for this purpose to relinquish them to the use of the children for about two hours.

After the automobile parade to "Coney" the youngsters will have a chance at the merry-go-rounds and other amusements. They will be the guests of the Feltman Brothers for luncheon, as in former years, and will be the guests of Luna Park in the afternoon. As many machines will be required to adequately take care of so many children the club's committee which has the affair in charge, consisting of C. C. Cluff, Chairman; William Schimpf, W. Fayson Richardson, Arthur E. Beggs, Frank C. Webb, and Louis T. Weiss, is hoping for a generous response to its appeal for cars. The committee can be reached at the Long Island Automobile Club, Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn.

***

Morris Froelich has made the novel suggestion that all car manufacturers place the date when each machine was first sold somewhere on the engine or chassis, in addition to the serial number now used. It is his contention that in this way the value of the car could be determined more definitely.

"When a prospective buyer finds that several cars offered to him as made in 1912, for instance, are really 1911 or 1910 cars," he said, "he soon suspects that the age of all cars offered is misrepresented, and for his own protection refuses to pay more than 1910 or 1911 value for any genuine 1912 car offered."

***

Word comes from Indianapolis that, despite reports to the contrary, no damage was done to the Motor Speedway of that city, where the 500-mile race is to be run on Decoration Day, by the recent disastrous floods. The Speedway is on high ground, to the northwest of the city, and escaped uninjured. Another entry for the race has just been received. It is of a Schacht car, to be driven by Johnny Jenkins. It was also reported here on Saturday that the Clement-Talbot car, which recently made the world's record of 103 miles 1,740 yards, in one hour on the Brooklands track in England, might be entered for the 500-mile race. It is understood that an agency for the car may be established in New York.

***

The Columbia car has just changed its local habitation, although not its name, and taken up new quarters at 1,923 Broadway, whither both salesrooms and service department have been moved.

***

Charging that its touring information had been pirated, the Automobile Blue Book Publishing Company has sued the Automobile Club of America. The alleged infringements of copyright are said to be in the club's "Tour Books" for 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. A "readjustment" rather than specific damages is asked in the suit.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:36|Sun sets..6:30|Moon sets..7:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:00	8:18	1:58	2:04
Governors Island	8:10	8:28	2:30	2:27
Hell Gate	10:00	10:18	4:10	4:07

Arrived—Sunday, April 6.

SS Lorraine, Havre, March 29.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, March 29.
SS Oruteva, Bermuda, April 3.
SS Santiago, Tampico, March 29.
SS Sabine, Galveston, March 30.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, March 31.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, April 3.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, April 4.
SS Franconia, Liverpool, March 29.
SS Howick Hall, Baltimore, April 4.
SS Trafalgar, Norfolk, April 5.
SS Edenhall, Puerto Padre, April 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Franconia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
California	Glasgow	Mar. 29
Amerika	Southampton	Mar. 30
Bristol City	Swansea	Mar. 20
Guiana	Demerara	Mar. 28
Vaidura	Amsterdam	Mar. 21
Toronto	Hull	Mar. 29
Druncree	Rotterdam	Mar. 23
Everlyn	Mayaguez	Mar. 31
Proteus	New Orleans	April 9
Laurentic	Nassau	April 11
San Juan	San Juan	April 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 5
Clan Murray	Dundee	Mar. 23
El Occidente	Galveston	April 1
Albinga	Pt. au Prince	April 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnehaha	London	Mar. 29
Kroonland	Antwerp	Mar. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 29
Carrillo	Port Limon	Mar. 31
American	Antwerp	Mar. 24
Sidonia	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31
Celtic King	Penarth	Mar. 23
Indian Prince	Port of Spain	Mar. 31
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	April 2
Prinzess Irene	Palermo	Mar. 29
Main	Bremen	Mar. 29
Pannonia	Gibraltar	April 2
Curityba	Nipe	April 4
Thames	Kingston	April 4
P. E. Friedrich	Kingston	April 4
Michigan	Antwerp	Mar. 24
Havana	Havana	April 4
El Sol	Galveston	April 3
Esp. De Larrinaga	Santiago	April 1
Pretoria	Hamburg	Mar. 27
Lampasas	Key West	April 5
Apache	Jacksonville	April 6

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Austrian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

F. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M	10:00 A.M.
Oruteva, Bermuda	8:00 A.M	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Re di Italia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Argentina, Naples		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Cubana, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Nathilde, Havana		12:00 M.
Montosco, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 6.

SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, was 1,276 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due 9th, 5:30 A. M. White Star Line.

SS Franconia, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 12:20 P. M.; due 7th, 8 P. M. Cunard Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 440 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due Fishguard 7th, 8 P. M. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 145 miles E. of Ambrose at 7 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, was 354 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Mayaguez to New York, was 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 365 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 141 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 211 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, was 176 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Liverpool, April 6.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, April 6.
SS New York, at Southampton, April 6.
SS Columbia, at Moville, April 6.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, April 6.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, April 6.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, April 6.

Passed.

SS Mitra, New York for Port Said, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... April 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota..April 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle..April 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via Vancouver—Marama ..... April 11
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) via Seattle—Ixion..... April 11
Hawaii, (via San Francisco,) Sierra..April 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) Nile ..... April 20
Tahiti, Cook Islands, and New Zealand (via San Francisco) Aoranga..April 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) United States Transport..April 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura..May 1

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of prices of the leading staple articles during the week was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close April 4.	Close Mar. 28
Cot., spot	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.70
Cot: Rio 7	.12	.11	.11⅝	.12
Sugar, cent.	3.48	3.45	3.45	3.48
Sugar, gran.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25

Metal prices at New York were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close April 4.	Close Mar. 28.
Cop., spot	15.00	14.65	15.00	14.50
Tin, spot	48.20	47.50	47.50	47.15
Lead	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.35
Spelter	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.	Close Apr. 4. £ s. d.	Close Mar. 28. £ s. d.
Cop., spot	68 10 0	67 2 6	68 7 6	66 15 0
Cop., fut	68 10 0	67 0 0	68 10 0	66 17 6
Tin, spot	220 0 0	216 0 0	216 10 0	215 17 6
Tin, fut	216 0 0	213 0 0	213 0 0	211 5 0
Lead	16 11 3	16 7 6	16 11 3	16 6 3
Spelter	25 0 0	24 15 0	25 0 0	24 15 0
Iron, C. W.	66 10½	65 6	65 6	66 0

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY V. VAN RIPER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.

WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSLPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.

PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

MARY E. GAUTIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. GAUTIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of June, 1913.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912.

CHARLES E. GAUTIER, Administrator.
DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 1,732, Int. No. 1,309, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to tax liens.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,138, Int. No. 1,031, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to a retirement fund for the supervising and teaching staff of the normal college.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912.

EUGENE F. McGIRR,
MICHAEL SHEA,
Executors.

ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SCHOOLS.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Founded in 1878 by Felix Adler,
Central Park West and 63d Street.
Examination of new pupils Thursday afternoons during April and May. Appointments for examinations should be made in advance.
FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Superintendent.

The Carmier School of Languages
127 MADISON AVENUE,
(Bet. 30th and 31st Sts., opp. the Colony Club)
LANGUAGES
taught by native and competent teachers at school or residence, day or evening, privately or in classes.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
MADISON SQUARE (1122 BROADWAY).
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
Schools open all Summer.

All Languages 315 5TH AVENUE. 1st, 23d St. The Italian School of Languages.

ITALIAN CONVERSATION BY REFINED, EXPERIENCED YOUNG TEACHER. MISS LESSONS E. BUCCINI, 3,143 Broadway. (125th).

Dancing.

20 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL
915-917-919 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)
Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lancers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.
TURKEY TROT, TANGO, ONE-STEP, BOSTON TAUGHT QUICKLY. PRIVATE LESSONS.
SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

Prof. REMENY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
162 E.86 St.,(Theatre Bldg.)
Turkey Trot, Devil Trot, Tango, &c., Taught quickly $5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,031, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, relative to the acquisition of wharf property by the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 1,788, Int. No. 1,604, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, in its discretion to determine, audit, and allow the claim of Charles A. Phillips for services rendered as physician and surgeon to the Kings County Jail.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly Bill No. 1461, Int. No. 149, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the duties and powers of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,651, Int. No. 1,030, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to playgrounds.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,527, Int. No. 1,145, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the rehearing of charges against and reinstatement of persons dismissed.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly Bill No. 1982, Int. No. 1178, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the inferior criminal courts act of the City of New York, in relation to the City Magistrates' Courts.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 2, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,445, Int. No. 1,255, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the transfer of jurisdiction and control of streets.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,651, Int. No. 1,030, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, relative to the acquisition of wharf property by the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 2,051, Int. No. 1,524, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the duties and powers of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly bill No. 1,706, Int. No. 1,536, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to playgrounds.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,145, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the rehearing of charges against and reinstatement of persons dismissed.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly Bill No. 1178, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the inferior criminal courts act of the City of New York, in relation to the City Magistrates' Courts.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 2, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,255, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the transfer of jurisdiction and control of streets.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate Bill No. 1,015, Int. No. 1,030, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the Board of Examiners of the Bureau of Buildings.

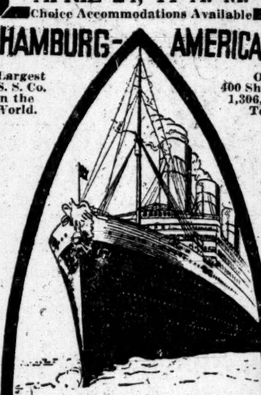
Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

STEAMSHIPS.

NEXT SAILINGS TO
CHERBOURG (Paris)
SOUTHAMPTON (London)
and HAMBURG by
S. S. AMERIKA
(22,500 TONS)
APRIL 12, 10 A. M.
To CHERBOURG (Paris)
PLYMOUTH (London)
and HAMBURG by
S. S. CINCINNATI
(17,000 TONS)
APRIL 24, 11 A. M.
Choice Accommodations Available

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. in the World.
Over 400 Ships, 1,306,819 Tons.



"IMPERATOR"
WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 24, arriving here May 31. Sailing from here June 7, 11 A. M. Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
President Grant..April 10, 11 A. M.
Amerika.....April 12, 10 A. M.
‡Pretoria.....April 17, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati.....April 24, 11 A. M.
‡Pennsylvania..April 26, 12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic.April 30, 2 P. M.
President Lincoln..May 3, 3 P. M.
*‡Patricia.....May 14, 1 P. M.
‡Hamburg direct. $2d cabin only.
*Will call at Boulogne.

From BOSTON
Cincinnati .....June 7
Cleveland .....June 24
Cincinnati .....July 12
Cleveland .....July 29

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)
April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg, (11,000 Tons)
May 20, 9 A. M.
*S. S. Moltke..June 3, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg.....July 1, 2 P. M
*Omits call at Madeira and Algiers.

CRUISES to the Land of the Midnight Sun
Scotland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. From Hamburg during June, July and August.
S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck, and S. S. Meteor.
13 to 24 DAYS.....$56.25 up

Write for information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway
New York
Phone, 1900 Rector

Copyright 1912

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania Lusitania

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL

FRANCONIA	APRIL 12, 10 A. M.	*MAURETANIA	MAY 21, 1 A. M
CAMPANIA	APRIL 16, 1 A. M.	CARMANIA	MAY 31, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA	APRIL 23, 1 A. M.	CARONIA	JUNE 7, 10 A. M.
CARMANIA	MAY 3, 10 A. M.	*MAURETANIA	JUNE 11, 1 A. M.
CARONIA	MAY 10, 10 A. M.	CAMPANIA	JUNE 18, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA	MAY 14, 1 A. M.	CARMANIA	JUNE 28, 10 A. M.

*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

SAXONIA	APR. 26	IVERNIA	MAY 24
CARPATHIA	MAY 10	SAXONIA	JUNE 12
PANNONIA	JUNE 24		
CARPATHIA	JULY 2		

Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States & Canada.
Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, June 19, July 1-July 18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD
Over 400 Ships 1,306,819 TONS

LAST 2 CRUISES TO THE PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA AND JAMAICA
By the palatial cruising steamship
Victoria Luise
(16,500 TONS)
Largest Steamship Cruising in the Caribbean
APRIL 10th & 30th
16 DAYS EACH—$145 AND UP

WEEKLY CRUISES TO
Cuba, Jamaica and the PANAMA CANAL
Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Colombia, by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our ATLAS SERVICE.
Write for information
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, New York.
Phone, 1900 Rector

Copyright 1912

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S **New "OLYMPIC"**

FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
April 12 10 A.M. May 3
and Regularly Thereafter
American Pier 62, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..Apr. 12, 10 am.; May 3, June 6
New York...Apr. 23, 10 am.; May 24, June 20
St. Paul...May 2, 10 am.; May 30, June 27
St. Louis...May 16, 10 am.; June 13, July 11

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N. R.
Minnehaha..Apr. 12, 10:30 am; May 24, Je. 21
Minneapolis..Apr. 19, 9 am; May 17, Je.14
Minnetonka..Apr. 26, 10:30 am; June 7, July 5
Minnewaska..May 3, 8:30 am; May 31, Je. 28

Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N.Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland.....April 12, May 10, June 7
Zeeland.....April 19, May 17, June 14
Finland.....April 26, May 24, June 21
Lapland.....May 3, May 31, June 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic...Apr. 12, 10 am.; May 8, May 24
Majestic...Apr. 19, noon; May 10, May 31
Oceanic.....April 26, noon; May 17, June 7

TRIPLE SCREW New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
S. S. "LAURENTIC"
SAILS APRIL 10 AT 12 NOON.
Cedric.....Apr. 12, noon; May 8, June 5
Baltic.....Apr. 17, noon; May 15, June 12
Adriatic...Apr. 24, noon; May 22, June 19
Celtic.....May 1, noon; May 29, June 26
Cruises—Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic....Apr. 26, 3 pm.; June 12, July 19
Cretic.....May 17, 4 pm.; June 28, Sept. 6
Passenger Dept., 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"Arcadian"
9,000 tons Reg. BEDS throughout, not berths. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra and many other features.
TO
ENGLAND
FROM NEW YORK APRIL 19
Taking the most Southerly course
Via Bermuda and St. Michaels (Azores) at **$75** Single bedrooms at this rate.

An Ideal Opportunity for a Spring Tour to the Azores
Sailing by ARCADIAN
Returning by CRETIC
Round Trip $120.

CUBA—JAMAICA—PANAMA
Next Sailing Thames, 5,621 tons Reg., Apr. 12. Excellent passenger accommodation.
PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO & FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES TO **COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR**
For particulars apply to
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2081 Broadway, and 264 and 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
George Washington ..... April 19
Kaiser Wilhelm der G. ..... April 22
Kaiser Wilhelm II. ..... April 29
Fast Mail Sailings.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ..... April 8
Grosser Kurfuerst ..... April 15
Barbarossa (Bremen Direct) ..... May 1
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene (via Madeira) ..... Ap. 12
Koenig Albert ..... April 29
NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS
June 16, July 5, from Bremen.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 Broadway, N. Y.

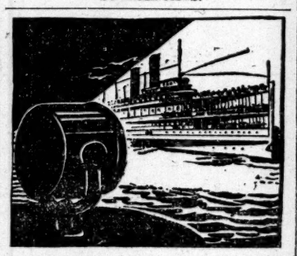
FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily, at 5:00 P. M.
Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH. ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $4.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
Phones Spring 9401 and 9402.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburg-Poughkeepsie and Kingston and intermediate landings
Pier 28, N. R. Tel. 405 Franklin.

STEAMBOATS.



PEOPLE'S and CITIZENS' LINES
To ALBANY and TROY
One Way $1.50
Round Trip (10 day limit) $2.50
Excellent Cuisine and Music
Steamers leave Pier 32 N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 P. M.; People's Line calling at W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PIER 32 N. R. Phone Spring 9400

FLORIDA
New S. S. LENAPE and other palatial steamers, New York DIRECT to JACKSONVILLE
34.80 WED. SAT. 43.30 TUES. FRI.
Round Trip, including meals and berth; return limit, 6 mos.

TEXAS
Circle Tours. New York to Galveston, with choice of rail lines returning, including meals and berth on ship, $75.00.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
A. W. PYE, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
City Ticket Office 290 Broadway.
Offices 958 Broadway. C3

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California..Apr. 12, 11 AM | Columbia...Apr. 26, noon
Caledonia..Apr. 19, 8 AM | Cameronia..May 3, 8 AM

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Maturing in 10 to 25 Years
To Yield 5% and 5⅛%

31 Pine Street
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

UNDERLYING AND FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS
Yielding About
4¼% to 5.15%
If you are interested in bonds of this type, we shall be pleased to send you our Circular No. 1030, bearing the above title and describing twenty different issues.
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Our April Bond Circular
presents a variety of sound issues at low prices, reflecting the influence of the prevailing high rates for money.

	Yielding
Municipal,	4.25% to 4.73%
Railroad,	4.20% to 5.05%
Public Utility,	4.50% to 6.00%

These carefully selected offerings are recommended to institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals as adapted to their requirements. We shall be glad to confer by correspondence or in person with a view to making suitable selections.
April Bond Circular AG-4 Sent Upon Request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

$150,000
New York Central Lines
Equipment 4½s
Price to yield 4¾%
Due 1915 to 1928
Guaranteed by the following six railroads:
New York Central
Lake Shore
Michigan Central
Big Four
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
Toledo & Ohio
Send for description.
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York 115 Broadway — Chicago First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Breaking Ground Early
The preparation for future income is like the construction of a building. The earlier the ground is broken and work begun, the sooner will results be realized. The laying of the first brick of the building is similar to one's first bond purchase.
First Mortgage Bonds, when purchased from a conservative banking house are an ideal nest egg toward that end.
We would be glad through personal interview or by mail to give our aid in the selection of even $100 bonds.
F. J. LISMAN & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Stock Ex. 108 So. Building — Chicago 50 Cong. La Salle St. — Boston 39 Pear Street — Hartford Street

We have prepared a pamphlet describing briefly **15 issues** of active listed bonds at present selling considerably below their average price for the last **5 years** and in which appreciation in value seems reasonably certain.
Information mailed on request.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Domestic and Foreign Bankers
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

During the course of the forward movement which was under way last week, trading on the Stock Exchange broadened into a market more active than any recorded since the closing days of January, and one which showed more strength than at any time since reaction gave place to recovery after the Easter holidays. There was improvement in the investment as well as in the speculative demand for securities, but it was the latter apparently which made the greater impression upon prices. When the market was most active a good deal was heard of the operations of market operators who had been leaders in some previous forward movements, and the stocks with which these particular operators are most often identified were among those which led in the upswing of prices. Many of the followers of this movement were tempted by the advance which had been shown by the end of the week to take their profits, and in doing so they brought about a reaction on Saturday, which was quite marked, but which did not assume any unusual proportions when viewed in the light of the previous rise. Betterment in the investment demand for securities was better shown perhaps by the further improvement in the general level of bond prices rather than by anything which appeared in the stock market. In both departments due weight must be given to the fact that for many weeks prices had been declining steadily, and under these conditions it only needed a slight change in sentiment to turn quotations upward, for it had for some time seemed to many that the market was overdiscounting the adverse possibilities which were being offered in explanation of its prolonged decline.

The improvement in bonds, and to a less extent in stocks, was influenced by a somewhat better money situation, though some reservation is needed in describing the money situation as improved. It came to be recognized last week that limited demand rather than any large abundance of funds accounted for the relatively low rates quoted for both time and call money. The Stock Exchange has not been making large demands upon credit, and it has happened therefore that in the process of apportionment of funds to the several departments of the money market those devoted to time loans on collateral have necessarily been placed at relatively low rates. In the commercial paper field rates are firm on the basis of 6 per cent. for high-grade paper. This is 1¼ per cent. higher than the time money rate, an unusually large divergence. If under the circumstances now prevailing the commercial paper market be accepted as the more accurate index of the true position of the money market, it must be recognized that here at least any recent change in the money position has been a minor influence in shaping the prices of securities. Abroad, however, there has been a substantial recession from the end of March stringency, and with discount rates declining at Berlin and with London talking of the likelihood of an early reduction in its discount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. it is plain that the currents are flowing a little more freely in the money channels of Europe. This was one of the factors which influenced a considerable volume of European buying in this market early in the week, but a more potent one was the apparently brighter outlook for the re-establishment of peace. With the complications which came into the European political situation in the later days of the week, foreign buying in this market was much diminished. London, however, continued to talk cheerfully of the outlook for the American market, and to the extent to which its own circumstances are permitting Europe seems disposed to take a hand on the long side in our market. What Europe may do, however, is evidently bound up more or less closely with the course of political events abroad, and the outlook in this respect was unfortunately more mixed at the close than at the opening of the week. This is a situation which bears less directly on our own market than on those of Europe, but the relationship between all the markets is so close that ours cannot feel entirely free of the influence of the uncertainties of the European political situation.

The New York market was disposed last week to take a more hopeful view of the outlook in respect to the revision of the tariff, with which we are brought face to face by the convening of Congress in special session to-day. Wall Street presumed to have heard last week what the President would have to say in his special message on the tariff, and in some quarters the strength of the market was assigned in part to satisfaction with Mr. Wilson's manner of handling the problem of recasting the country's tariff system. But in searching out the explanation of the further rise in prices last week it is hardly necessary to go far beyond the fact that in a technical sense a recovery of substantial proportions was due after the prolonged decline. There has been no change in certain features of the situation, to which Wall Street gave much thought when prices were declining, the only difference being that Wall Street is talking less about them. Doubtless it is justified in forgetting some of the things which it was saying not very long ago, for it is plain that Wall Street had become bluer than conditions outside of Wall Street warranted.

The forward movement in general business has been checked to some extent, and in this the floods have played a part, but improvement was not lacking last week in some important directions. Copper rose to 15½ cents a pound, a recovery of nearly a cent a pound from the low price to which it recently declined, and copper producers felt much encouraged by the increased demand for their product. Copper exports in March reached record figures, and here at home there was said to be much demand for the metal for practically immediate delivery. This change for the better in so important a trade as the copper industry is one of the very favorable signs which have lately been given. On the other hand, it is seen that bank clearings, instead of showing large increases over the corresponding period of previous years, are at the moment falling to equal the record at this season a year ago. The week before last it was plain that the interruption of business caused by the floods was directly responsible for a reduction in bank clearings, and this influence was still at work in modified degree last week. The indicated falling off compared with a year ago is so small as to be fully accounted for, perhaps, by the influence of this factor.

A number of the railroads reporting last week for the month of February showed that further increases in their gross failed to yield a proportionate increase in net earnings. This was notably true of the Pennsylvania lines. This tendency is likely to be accentuated by further legislative burdens upon the railroads unless a different spirit can be made to prevail than was reflected in the signing last week of the "full-crew" bills in this State and in New Jersey. It availed the railroads nothing against this latest proposal that they were able to point out that it would add a very substantial sum to their operating expenses, without, as the railroads argued, adding anything to the safety of operation. The railroads and the firemen completed last week the presentation of their case before the Arbitration Board, which is to pass upon the demands of the firemen for increased wages. It is taken for granted that an increase will be granted, for the railroads themselves were willing to concede part of the claims of the men. Here will be another addition to operating cost, which will find no direct compensation in increased receipts. An offset in some sense to influences such as these was found in the ratification by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the understanding which was reached between the transcontinental lines and representatives of shippers in the territory which they serve in respect to the rates to Pacific Coast and to intermediate points. To the extent to which the agreement and its ratification by the Commerce Commission goes, it settles a controversy of long standing.

Early in the week the financial community received the sad news of the death of Mr. Morgan. It had in a sense been prepared for this by the reports regarding the seriousness of Mr. Morgan's illness, and the influence of the event upon the market was slight. It was recognized, of course, that Mr. Morgan had been for several years withdrawing from active participation in financial affairs by turning over to others the tasks which he had previously performed himself. The world-wide expressions of sympathy and of appreciation of Mr. Morgan's character and work offered striking proof of the high esteem in which he was held at home and abroad.

BERLIN'S BULL TENDENCIES.

Rapid Easing of the Money Market the Most Important Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The decided and rapid easing of the money market was the most important bull influence of the last week, and caused a strengthening of tone and fair general advances, despite the still perturbed political situation. Wall Street's improvement is also a favorable factor.

Shipping transactions were heavy and the prices higher, despite the threatened rate war in which the Canadian Pacific Line is engaged, and the Canadian Pacific Railroad scored and maintained considerable gains. Other railroads likewise advanced. Industrials remained firm, notwithstanding some mining price reductions. Engagements are still limited, but the outlook, so far as it can be predicted, justifies the expectation of further improvement.

ALBANIA WORRIES PARIS.

Pending the Conclusion of Peace, Operators Are Reserved.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 6.—The Albanian question is considered by the Bourse to be difficult of solution. Operators continue to be exceedingly reserved. Russian industrials, hitherto the only active department, are depressed, owing to the unsettled condition of Russian politics, the scarcity of money, and liquidation in St. Petersburg.

The markets were good last week, with the exception of Rios, while rentes went to the other extreme on rumors of a new State issue of $200,000,000 and the announcement that State railway bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 would be offered for subscription.

The week ended better. Russia's adhesion to the naval demonstration is temporarily allaying fears. The settlement was easy and money was plentiful. No forecast can be made for the coming week, the whole question revolving about Scutari.

LONDON MARKET CHEERLESS.

Public Waits for the Announcement of Peace in the Balkans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 6.—The week's political developments were not encouraging to the stock market, which was in a cheerless and nervous mood. People are indisposed to speculate until the official announcement of peace, although there is a little more evidence in the investment market that they are supporting new issues; but, whereas the Manitoba loan was oversubscribed, the union South American loan was a staggering failure. The report that Scutari had fallen caused all-around depression on Saturday.

The money outlook, on the other hand, is regarded as most encouraging. Thursday's Bank return showed a reserve nearly $4,500,000 above that of last year, when the Bank rate was 3½. The gold influx last week was $6,305,000. With short money plentiful as a consequence of Government disbursements, and gold flowing into the reserves, the lowering of the Bank rate is anticipated as soon as politics allows it.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Total reserve decreased	£1,013,000
Notes reserved decreased	932,000
Notes in circulation increased	775,000
Public deposits decreased	5,028,000
Other deposits decreased	981,000
Government securities decreased	2,000
Other securities decreased	4,941,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,303,979	£25,997,429	£37,907,457
Reserve	25,726,000	24,888,000	27,981,607
Notes res'd	24,557,000	23,438,875	26,850,100
Res. to liab.	41⅞%	39⅝%	45⅛%
Circulation	29,027,000	28,557,000	28,375,850
Public dep.	21,089,000	22,162,000	19,786,882
Other dep.	46,373,000	46,502,000	42,065,558
Govt. secur.	15,032,000	14,282,000	15,136,152
Other secur.	41,091,000	41,856,000	36,460,624

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Sec.
1913	£36,303,979	£25,726,000	£41,091,000
1912	35,997,439	24,888,000	41,856,000
1911	37,907,457	27,981,607	36,460,624
1910	33,246,875	22,764,075	33,983,250
1909	41,711,090	30,754,040	35,597,186
1908	39,722,848	28,905,630	34,438,302
1907	34,340,713	25,860,303	36,684,633

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P.C.		P.C.
1913	41⅞	1907	41⅜
1912	39⅜	1906	45¼
1911	45½	1905	52
1910	39½	1904	44⅛
1909	48½	1903	48⅜
1908	49⅜	1902	47⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	10,686,000
Silver holdings increased	3,059,000
Notes in circulation increased	259,950,000
General deposits decreased	112,525,000
Bills discounted increased	158,725,000
Treasury deposits decreased	102,125,000
Advances increased	12,850,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,245,887,000	3,225,475,000	3,230,150,000
Silver	610,112,000	808,400,000	842,350,000
Circ'n	5,850,620,000	5,510,689,365	5,301,750,330
Gen. dep.	619,972,000	650,520,932	576,918,467
Bills dis.	1,939,670,000	1,463,089,275	1,079,033,625
Tr. dep.	141,050,000	124,491,334	95,797,397
Adv'nces	713,182,000	676,480,664	636,836,791

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold, Francs.	Silver, Francs.	Circulation, Francs.
1910	3,451,100,000	873,975,000	5,244,422,905
1909	3,593,329,615	887,178,316	5,128,239,830
1908	2,706,240,324	901,739,119	4,870,280,940
1907	2,581,461,813	974,110,113	4,554,681,935

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand decreased	27,842,000
Gold and silver decreased	63,977,000
Notes in circulation increased	544,486,000
Deposits decreased	54,536,000
Loans increased	47,016,000
Discounts increased	484,175,000

The important returns compare with those of one and two years ago as follows in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver:	1,180,222,000	1,151,640,000	1,059,000,000
Loans and discounts:	1,842,690,000	1,742,260,000	1,576,080,000
Circulation:	2,324,741,000	2,099,480,000	1,973,580,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,040,800,000 marks: in 1909, 1,013,380,000; in 1908, 870,940,000; in 1907, 633,580,000.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	Low.
March 31	98⅛	97⅜
April 1	98¼	98⅛
April 2	98¼	98
April 3	98⅝	97⅞
April 4	98⅝	98½
April 5	99	98¾
Week's range	99	97¾

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
March 31	90⅞	90¼	90	89½	89⅝	89⅝
April 2	91½	90¼	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝
April 3	91½	90⅝	90¾	90	90⅝	90
April 4	91⅝	91⅜	90⅝	90½	90⅜	90⅛
April 5	91⅝	91½	90⅞	90½	90½	90
Week's r'ge	91⅝	90⅝	90⅞	89½	90⅜	89

CORN.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
March 31	53⅜	53⅛	54⅞	54⅝	55⅞	55⅜
April 2	54⅛	53⅞	55½	55	56½	56
April 3	55	54⅛	56⅜	55⅜	57¼	56⅝
April 4	55	54¼	56⅛	55⅝	57¼	56⅝
April 5	54⅝	54⅜	56	55⅜	56⅞	56⅜
Week's r'ge	55	53⅛	56⅜	54⅝	57¼	55⅜

OATS.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
March 31	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	34	33⅞
April 2	34⅜	34⅛	33⅞	33⅝	34¼	34
April 3	35	34⅛	34⅜	34¼	34⅝	34¼
April 4	35	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34¼
April 5	34⅝	34⅜	34½	34	34½	34⅛
Week's r'ge	35	33⅜	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	33⅞

Provisions.
Chicago.
LARD.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 31	11.15	11.05	10.97	10.87
April 2	11.15	11.10	10.97	10.92
April 3	11.15	11.05	11.00	10.92
April 4	11.00	10.90	10.92	10.82
April 5	10.95	10.85	10.90	10.82
Week's range	11.15	10.85	11.00	10.82

RIBS.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 31	11.37	11.20	10.95	10.85
April 2	11.30	10.97	10.97	10.90
April 3	11.35	11.25	10.97	10.92
April 4	11.25	11.17	10.95	10.90
April 5	11.20	11.15	10.97	10.87
Week's range	11.37	11.15	10.97	10.85

PORK.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 31	20.55	20.40	20.40	20.22
April 2	20.57	20.45	20.37	20.30
April 3	20.52	20.35	20.37	20.22
April 4	20.40	20.20	20.25	20.17
April 5	20.40	20.05	20.37	20.07
Week's range	20.57	20.05	20.40	20.07

New York.
COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 31	11.80	11.79	12.01	11.98
April 1	12.29	12.08	12.16	11.98
April 2	12.36	12.23	12.22	12.11
April 3	12.30	12.14	12.17	12.08
April 4	12.18	12.05	12.15	12.03
April 5	12.15	12.12	12.12	12.09
Week's range	12.36	11.79	12.22	11.98

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
March 31			12.25	12.19
April 1	11.63	11.52	11.65	11.54
April 2	11.63	11.55	11.66	11.58
April 3	11.60	11.52	11.62	11.55
April 4	11.58	11.52	11.60	11.54
April 5	11.60	11.55	11.60	11.58
Week's range	11.63	11.52	12.23	11.54

Highest and lowest prices for the most active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.	Lowest, 1913.
Wheat, No. 1	$1.02¾ Jan. 15	$0.97¼ Mar. 17
Wheat, No. 2	1.23 Apr. 2	1.07 Jan. 8
Corn	.65 Jan. 6	.57 Jan. 9
Oats	.41 Apr. 3	.37½ Mar. 17
Flour	4.80 Jan. 21	4.65 Jan. 2
Lard	11.65 Mar. 28	10.60 Jan. 7
Pork	22.50 Mar. 24	19.00 Jan. 10
Beef	24.00 Jan. 2	23.00 Feb. 11
Coffee	.13⅜ Jan. 2	.11½ Mar. 20
Sugar	4.00 Jan. 2	4.25 Feb. 24
Iron	18.75 Jan. 2	18.50 Mar. 11
Steel billets	28.50 Jan. 8	27.50 Jan. 2
Lead	4.35 Mar. 6	4.25 Jan. 3
Tin	51.12½ Jan. 15	45.75 Mar. 13
Copper	17.22½ Jan. 2	14.00 Feb. 18
Cotton	.13.40 Jan. 2	12.40 Mar. 1
Print cloths	.04 1-16 Jan. 2	.03⅞ Mar. 31

Range in 1912 was as follows: Wheat, No. 2 red, high, $1.27, May 10; low, 98c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, 94c, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 20. Oats, high, 64½c, April 18; low, 28c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.97, May 10; low, $4.90, Dec. 10. Lard, high $12.60, Oct. 11; low, $9.10, Feb. 28. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, $17, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, Dec. 23; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15½c, Oct. 17; low, 13⅝c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, $5.80, Feb. 16; low, $4.65, Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 13. Lead, high, $5.20, Sept. 19; low, $4, Feb. 5. Tin, high, $51.10, Dec. 2; low, $42, Jan. 13. Copper, high, $17.50, Aug. 26; low, $13.65, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.80c, Feb. 2. Print cloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 9; low, 3c, Jan. 2.

BILLIONS IN INSURANCE RISK

Tremendous Business in This State Outside of Fire and Marine Lines.

ALBANY, April 6.—The various insurance companies doing business in this State, with the exception of fire and marine companies, carried $24,450,347,410 of insurance during the past year, according to the State Insurance Department. The aggregate assets of these companies are $4,476,028,552. They include all life, casualty, fidelity and surety, real estate and mortgage guarantee insurance companies, fraternal orders, life and accident associations, and town and country fire insurance corporations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Ruling Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Mar. 31	5½@6	6	5 @5¼	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Apr. 1	3 @6	6	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
Apr. 2	3¾@4½	4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Apr. 3	2 @4	4	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Apr. 4	3 @4	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Apr. 5	4	4	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾

Week's Range.—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 4¾; 60 days, 4½@5¼; 90 days, 4½@5¼; six months, 4¼@5¼.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2½@5; ruling rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@3½; 90 days, 3½@3⅝; six months, 3⅝@4.

Year to Date.—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 2⅜; 60 days, 3¼@6; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 3¾@6.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@5; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3½; 90 days, 2¼@3¾; six months, 3@4.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
March 31	4½ @4⅝	4 9-16	5⅝@5¾	4
April 1	4⅝	4⅝	5¼@5⅝	4
April 2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞@5¼	4
April 3	4 7-16@4⅜	4⅝	4⅜@5	4
April 4	4 5-16@4⅜	4⅝	4⅜@5	4
April 5	4 5-16@4	4⅝	4⅜@5	4

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
March 31	$4.8715	$4.8315	$4.8780
April 1	4.8720	4.8310	4.8765
April 2	4.8710	4.8310	4.8765
April 3	4.8715	4.8325	4.8770
April 4	4.8715	4.8330	4.8770
April 5	4.8715	4.8330	4.8770

Week's range—Demand, $4.8710 to $4.8720; sixty days, $4.8310 to $4.8330; cable, $4.8765 to $4.8780.

Same Week Last Year—Demand, $4.8680 to $4.8715; sixty days, $4.8285 to $4.8410; cable, $4.8710 to $4.8745.

Year to Date—Demand, $4.8485 to $4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060 to $4.8370; cable, $4.8610 to $4.8865.

Same Period Last Year—Demand, $4.8630 to $4.8760; sixty days, $4.8315 to $4.8460; cable, $4.8680 to $4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 31	Par.	*25c.	*30c.	*40c.
April 1	Par.	*25c.	*30c.	*40c.
April 2	Par.	*25c.	*30c.	*40c.
April 3	Par.	*30c.	*30c.	*30c.
April 4	Par.	*25c.	*15c.	*40c.
April 5	Par.	*15c.	*5c.	*40c.

*Premium.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
March 31	77 9	76 4½	26½
April 1	77 9	76 4½	26½
April 2	77 9	76 4½	26 7-16
April 3	77 9	76 4½	26¾
April 4	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
April 5	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
March 31	8.35	15.00
April 1	8.40	15.00
April 2	8.35	15.00
April 3	8.30	15.00
April 4	8.35	15.00
April 5	8.35	15.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. Turk. 4s.	4s.
March 31	74⅝	87f 75c	76	91½	86
April 1	74 5-16	87f 37½c	76	*90¼	86
April 2	74¼	86f 95c	*75	90½	86
April 3	74 5-16	86f 47½c	75	*90½	86
April 4	74¼	86f 62½c	75	90½	86
April 5	74⅛	86f 77½c	75	90½	86

*Ex interest.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F.	C.	Berlin. M.	Pf.
March 31	25	26	20	45½
April 1	25	25	20	47½
April 2	25	25½	20	47½
April 3	25	25½	20	48½
April 4	25	25	20	47½
April 5	25	25	20	47⅝

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

The transactions in the leading securities on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, April 5, with price changes for the week, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,500	Bay State Gas	5-16	⅛	¼	— ⅛
4,300	Br.-Am. Tob.	24¼	23½	24	+ ¾
100	Brown Shoe pf.	98	98	98	+ 2
110	Burns Bros.	44	43	44	+ 3
100	Cont. Can pf.	93	92	92	+ 4
1,385	Houston Oil.	22¼	19½	22	+ 2
10	Kaufm'n Dep. St. pf. new	96	96	96	— 2
2,300	Marconi of A., new	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10,600	*Mays Oil	25	23	23	— 3
725	Stan. O. N. J.	373	359	372	+ 1
700	Tob. Prod. pf.	90½	90	90	..
12,900	U. C. S. w. i.	101⅛	97½	100½	+ 1¼
200	Un. C. S. pf. w. i.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— 6
100	U. S. L. & H., new	11	10	11	+ 1
20	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	64	64	64	— 1
100	Wileys Over.	64	64	64	+ 4

RAILROADS.

300	Am. L. & T.	415	392	411	—29
3,520	Man. Transit.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..

MINING.

1,300	Alaska G. M.	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
800	Alaska Cop.	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
820	Bessie G. Dr.	15	14	15	+ 1
14,350	*Big Four	88	85	85	— 3
5,000	Braden Cop.	9¼	9	9	..
2,800	Br. Col. Cop.	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
3,455	Buffalo Mines	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
600	Butte & N. Y.	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22,209	Can. Gold. Sil.	1½	1⅛	1½	..
3,009	*C. O. D. Con.	7	6	6	— 1
400	Con. Ariz. S., new	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
950	Davis-D. Cop.	2⅛	2	2 1-16	+1-16
1,000	*D'field Daisy	4	4	4	— 1
2,000	*D'field B. B.	3	2½	2½	— ½
3,375	El Paso, new	5	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
10,900	*Ely Con.	11	9	11	+ 1
2,000	*Florence	51	48	51	+ 4
1,200	Giroux Mining	3	2 15-16	3	+ ⅛
10,200	Gr.-Can., new	8⅛	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
7,000	*Greenw. Cop. Min. & Sm.	5	4	5	..
400	Halifax Tono.	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
10,900	*Jumbo Ext.	28½	23	28½	+ 3½
3,500	Kerr Lake	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	..
800	La Rose Con.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+1-16
900	Mason Val., n.	7¼	7	7¼	..
1,300	McK.-Dar.	2	2	2	..
800	Mines Co. of Am., new	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4,000	Nevada Hills	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	..
500	N. J. M. Co.	*17	17	17	..
2,700	Nip. Mines	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
510	N. B. Devel.	7-16	⅜	7-16	—1-16
500	Ohio Copper	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
2 085	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2 3-16	2	2 3-16	+ ⅛
1,000	S. U. M. & M.	5-16	¼	5-16	..
1,000	Stewart Min.	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	+1-16
36,500	Tono. Merger.	*95	82	95	— 9
8,950	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2	2½	+7-16
100	Tono. M. of N.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—7-16
2,000	Tri-Bullion	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
500	Tuolu'e C.	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	+1-16
4,420	W. E. Cons.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+1-16
14,500	West End ex. i.	11	10	11	— 4
9,800	Wet. Silc. M.	*15	13	14	+ 1
1,750	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2 11-16	—	⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$5,000	Braden C. 7s.	180	180	180	+ 6
154,000	Brook. R. T. 5% notes.	96 11-16	95½ 96	9-16	+1 1-16
15,000	Chicago El. new 5s.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ¼
30,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	98⅜	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
12,000	West. P. 5s.	83½	82½	83½	+ 1½

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
70	100	American Coal	85	Sept. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
122	150	Buf., Roch., & P. pf	130	July 23
..	..	Clev. & Pittsburgh	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
20	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
2½	5	D. M. &

STANDARD OIL

Reports on Atlantic Refining, Washington Oil, S. O. of Kansas.

In Current Weekly Summary on Request.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Outside Securities Department

AMERICAN BANK NOTE
SAFETY CAR
AMERICAN BRASS
HALE & KILBURN

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds. Telephone 3155 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Dix & Bangs

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

National City Bank Building

55 Wall Street

New Jersey Municipal Bonds.
Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place. Tel. 2030 Jersey City. Jersey City, N. J.

5½ to 6% First Mortgage Bonds

We own and offer absolute direct first mortgage bonds, to net 5½ to 6 per cent. These attractive investments are secured by direct first liens on the highest class of improved real estate.

S. W. STRAUS & CO., Incorporated

Mortgage and Bond Bankers

Straus Building, CHICAGO — One Wall Street, NEW YORK

Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

Bigelow & Company,

49 Wall Street — New York

New York Railways Stock

Vaughan & Company Specialists

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Phone 4165 Rector. 45 Broadway.

INDIAN REFINING CO.

Common and Preferred
BOUGHT AND SOLD
E. BUNGE & CO.

20 Broad Street, 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

Wanted

100 Dayton Power & Light Com.
50 Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
100 Am. Investment Securities Com.
150 Pere Marquette 1st Pfd.
100 Pere Marquette Com.
25 American Brass Company.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston, Mass. Phones 5580-1 John. Private Phone to Boston.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN

Bankers & Brokers
111 Broadway, New York

We deal in
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
MULLER & NASH
35 Broad St. Tel. Broad 3115.

WANTED
Otis Elevator, Com.
Lown & Ross
10 WALL ST. Phone Rector 1608.

American Bank Note Company
70 Broad St., New York

CREDIT MEN PROPOSE A BANKING SYSTEM

Flexibility in Use of Bank Reserves Urged as the Most Essential Feature.

THIS IS TO STOP HOARDING

An Open and Rediscount Market for Sound Commercial Paper—Elasticity to Currency Demands.

Supplementing a previous demand for banking and currency reform, the National Association of Credit Men is now sending a bulletin broadcast throughout the country, telling what must be provided by new legislation if the system is to be made adequate and safe.

"Having previously shown serious defects in the present banking and currency system and proved that business is constantly menaced by these defects," they say, "it would be neither proper nor consistent if we failed to enunciate certain fundamental constructive principles which experience demands should support a new system.

"It is inopportune to propose a complete banking and currency system to amend or replace the present, but as this important question is having unusual public agitation, and clearness of thought and wise decision are so necessary to business welfare, we deem it opportune to emphasize that a new system, to be adequate and safe, must provide for flexibility in the use of bank reserves, elasticity of the currency and an open market for the discount and rediscount of sound commercial paper.

"Flexibility in the use of bank reserves, through central control, will make them available to support currency and credit in the relief of financial stress and for the needs of business at the time and place when and where relief is needed. This will foster co-operation in banking, with the beneficial results that usually attend it. Flexibility will also correct the tendency to hoard—a misconception of self-protection—which brings division of bank reserves and resources among our thousands of banking institutions at critical periods—a situation that aggravates rather than corrects the conditions which induce panics."

Elasticity of currency, they contend, will permit the currency to act in accord with legitimate business demands, expanding when there are unusual demands, such as for seasonal crop movements and business emergencies; contracting when these unusual demands have been satisfied and there is a return movement to normal conditions. "Elasticity," the bulletin continues, "will thus correct the rigidity of our present currency system, which is now controlled more by the market for Government bonds than by currency demands, tending in normal periods to unnecessary inflation and to serious embarrassment and risk in those periods when the requirements of currency are large.

"An open discount and rediscount market for sound commercial paper will foster honest business and adequately and safely provide for a sound commercial growth by permitting a form of liquid asset desirable for the investments of bank and individual funds and convenient in commercial transactions. It will develop an international market for our sound commercial paper. It will correct our present system of a flow of bank funds into central reserve cities to be invested largely, and necessarily so, in fixed capital securities, such as stocks and bonds, resulting in the promotion of speculation and not commerce."

Every financial crisis of the last fifty years, it is claimed, with its waste, embarrassment, and suspension, could have been prevented had the three principles emphasized been in operation.

"If we are to avoid in the future," is said in conclusion, "the wastes and expenses of a bad banking system, adequate banking and currency legislation must be the prompt work of Congress. The new system must provide the three principles urged if it is properly to support our commercial growth as a nation; it must provide adequately for readjustment periods and foster deserving enterprises. The necessary legislation will be had when the business men demand it, not before."

LOWER RENT BILL OPINIONS.

College Professors Give Their Views on the Salant-Schaap Measure.

The New York Congestion Committee sent out a series of questions recently as to the effect of the Salant-Schaap Lower Rent bill. The bill calls for a referendum vote on the question of gradually reducing the tax rate upon all buildings in New York City to half the tax rate upon the land. The Committee has received replies from Profs. Irving Fisher of Yale, T. N. Carver of Harvard, Walter E. Clark of the City College, E. A. Ross and J. R. Commons of the Wisconsin University, C. Linn Seiler of the University of Pennsylvania, and Franklin I. McVey of the University of North Dakota.

Only one of the six, Prof. Ross, is of the opinion that the selling value of the land would be appreciably reduced. All agree that building would be stimulated with a halved tax rate on buildings. Four say that rents would be reduced to a greater extent than the reduction in taxes.

Prof. Seiler thinks that where the total tax on an improved property is increased because the land is worth so much more than the building the owner can shift part of the increased tax to the tenant. The rest deny this. All are agreed that it is just to tax land increments at a higher rate than that imposed on all land in the city.

As to whether it is "confiscatory" to tax land values at a slightly higher rate, Prof. Ross says, "No;" Prof. Seiler, "Difficult to answer;" Prof. Fisher, "All taxation is confiscatory;" Prof. Carver, "Somewhat, but not enough to count;" Prof. Clark, "Not unless every tax is confiscatory."

To the question whether it is "discrimination" to tax land values at a higher rate than buildings, Prof. Fisher, "No more than the difference in any other taxes, e. g., whisky and matches;" Prof. Carver, "Yes;" Prof. Clark, "It is valid discrimination;" Prof. Ross, "It is proper discrimination, based on differences in origin of such values."

Every one agrees that it is good fiscal policy to tax land at a higher rate than buildings.

All but Prof. Carver think it would encourage the ownership of homes.

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stock on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the last week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Atl.Coast L. of Conn.	240	240	240
43	Bank of Baltimore	184	184	184
70	Bank of Commerce	31½	31½	31½
10	Baltimore Trust	158	158	158
25	Baltimore Elec. pf.	44½	44½	44½
140	Consol. Coal	100	100	100
165	Con.G., El.L.& P. pf.	115½	115	115½
5	Equit. Mtge. & Tr.	126	126	126
40	Exchange Bank	162	162	162
925	Fidelity & Deposit	146	146	155½
635	Fidelity & Dep. rights	9⅝	9	9⅝
10	Farmers & Mer-chants' Bank	49¼	49¼	49¼
35	First Nat. Bank	147	147	147
5,980	Houston Oil pf. tr.	22	19¾	22
640	Houston Oil pf. tr. ctfs	65	62½	64½
445	Mercantile Trust	171	159	170
95	Maryland Casualty	102	102	102
55	Merch.-Mechan. Bank	33½	33¼	33½
15	Munsey Trust	106	103	106
90	Northern Central	123	123	123
130	Penn. Water & P.	66	64	66
875	Seaboard Air Line	20⅝	19⅞	20
250	Seaboard Air L. pf.	45¾	44½	44½
17,270	United Railways	27⅝	24½	27¼
45	U. S. Fidelity	200	199	200
65	Western Nat. Bank	41½	41½	41½

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 17, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an agreement for the consolidation of The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, The Utica & Black River Railroad Company, the Oswego & Rome Railroad Company, the Carthage, Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad Company, The Niagara Falls Branch Railroad Company and the Little Falls & Dolgeville Railroad Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 17, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Company's principal office, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1913. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN METER CO.,
11th Av. & 47th St.
New York, March 31, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Meter Co. will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.

THE WEEKS-NUMAN COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 14th, 1913, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 39 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 27th, 1913.

CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R.R. & S.S. Co.
New Orleans, La., March 7th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Co. will be held at the Company's office, City of New Orleans, on Monday, April 7th, 1913, at 12 M.

ST. D. J. DeBLANC, Secretary.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1913. Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	52
Albany So. os	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	80	82
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	3½	Q	May 1, 13	44	46
Am. P. & L.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	71	72
Do 6%cu. pf.	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	82	84
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 6%nos.'21	2,190,100	..	..	.....	12	14
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	99½	100
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	.....	63	65
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	98	100
Aug.-Al. R. & El. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	..	..
Do com.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
A., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ben. Ha-St. J. 1st 5s, '35	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Blr. R., D. & P. C. 4½s. Do ref. ex6s '57	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	89½
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,976,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Buff. & L. E. 5s, '36	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '42.	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	45	55
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
Butte E. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 13	75	78
Capital Tr. Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	120	120¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s. C. M. L. & P. pf.	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	109½	110
Do. 6s, 1940	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Chas. C. Ry. 5s, 1923	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	70	75
C. L. H. & P. 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	102½
Do com.	2,454,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pref.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	840,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	80	85
C. T. of N. J. Do 1st 5s, '36	11,564,000 15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	87
Cons. El. & P. 5s, '36.	10,088,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	78½	74½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	90
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '29.	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Ee.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	94	99¼b 101b
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000 1,000,000	2½ 1¼	S Q	J. & D. J. & J.	98	99
El P. E. 5s, '32	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Fed. L. & T. Co. pf.	4,750,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.		1½	Q	Feb 28,13	30	33
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	90b	92½b
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	1,500,000 3,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Do 6s, '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	25	30
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	68	71
Ind. Un. Tr. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Int. Ry. of B. & El. 5s, '46	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	103
B. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83	85
L. & O. Div 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 6s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. .... D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68½
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080 9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	13	16
Do 1st i.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	38	36
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	91	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	103	104
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	76
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	83
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	92	94
Do 6s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 13	97½b	100b
L. R. Ry. & L. Co. 1st 5s, '48.	1,959,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	M. & S.	95	97½
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Montana Pr. Do pf.	.....	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk'e G. & E. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	42¼	44
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	102
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '19 B	1,058,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '20 C	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L. & O. P. 5s, '54.	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r L. G. 4s, 2004	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Do d. 5s, '54	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	83
N. H. Co. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. O. L. & P. Do 1st 6s, '31	15,000,000 4,585,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,400,000	..	..	.....	16	20
N. St. Power Do pf. ex. d.	4,700,000 5,975,000	3	S	Dec 31,12 J. & J.	59	62
N. T. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	2½	Q	Jan 15,13	89	92
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	20	21½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st 5s, '28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	101
Ont. P. St'k	7,382,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	99½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Ore. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	84
Ot. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	97	..
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Por. Gen. El.	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99¼
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	106	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 13	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	$48	$52
Rep. R. & L. Co	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do pf.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Roch. Ry. & Lt. tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	86½
Rockl. & L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	97
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	98
San Diego Con G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103½
Sran. Ry. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,500,000 1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	80	..
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,13	99½	101
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Sea. Lig. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94½
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Spfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. 5s, '26.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Stan G. & E. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	..	..
Tampa El. 1st 5s	10,977,950	2	Q	Mar 15,13	$17	$17¼
Tenn. R., L. & P.	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	$47	$47½
Do pf.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	97	101
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	10,250,000 2,000,000	1¼ 2½	Q S	Mar 1, 13 J. & J.	19 92	20¼ 96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1913. Asked.
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	.....	62	66
Do pf.	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	93	95
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92¼
United Util. Do pf.	5,000,000 1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	40	42
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	94	96
V. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	93½	94½
Wash. R. & El. Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	91¾	93
Do con. 4s, '51	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	90½	92
W. Cit. G. & E. pf.	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	83½	84
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.	500,000 14,670,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	90b 18	92½b 21
W. P'n. Rys. 5s of '31.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
West. St. G. & E. Do pf.	V	V	S	A. & O.	101	101½
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,503,000 1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	45 88b	50 92b
Wheel. El 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	99
b—And dividends or interest accrued.	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	50½	52
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	53¼	53¾
Am. Brass	12,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	137¾	142
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 10,13	195	200
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	102
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	100	106½
Do pref.	1,600,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	140	144
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	..	51
Do pref.	1,500,000	8	S	Feb 15,13	140	150
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	114½	115½
Am. St. Fy. 6s	2,455,000	3	Q	Feb 15,13	14½	15
Am. Typef'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	A. & O.	99½	102
Do. pref.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	46	48
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	100	103
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Ari'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	107½	112
Autos's Guns & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	1	V	J. & J.	18½	21
Do 6s.	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	61	62½
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	102	105
Bar. & Sm. C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do. pref.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bliss, E. W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	70	82
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 11	75	80
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Apr 1, 13	115	122
Do pref.	21,250,000	3	S	Feb 15,13	114½	115½
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,13	106	107
Do 6s.	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	105	87⅝
Brown, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	185
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	175	180
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	50	56
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 3, 13	95	98
Cen. Firewks	1,406,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do pf.	1,267,200	..	..	1907	2	3
Childs C.	3,000,000	2½	Q	.....	22	26
Do pref.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,13	170	176
Cluett-Pea.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 10,13	108	112
Do pref.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	56	61
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	100½
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	Apr 10,13	41	42
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	J. & J.	77	77½
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	17½	22
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	60	75
Do pref.	5,500,000	2½	Y	Apr 1, 13	51	54
Crock.-Wh'ler Do pref.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	91	93
D., L. & W. C.	6,750,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,13	104	107
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	2½e	Q	Apr 15,13	325	340
Do pref.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	42	47
Hav. Prov.	29,790,700	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	92	96
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	7	10
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	21	21
Do pref.	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	128	130
Int. Nickel.	9,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	137	138½
Do pref.	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	104	105
Interco. T. & T. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	72½
K. C. Stk'y'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	78½	79½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Kaufm'n B's Dept Stor's	7,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Lanson Mon	6,000,000	w	w	Apr 1, 13	96	99
L. Y. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	84¾	85
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	99
Man Sht. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do pref.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	103
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Merg. Lino.	12,797,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	21²⁷⁄₃₂	23¼
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Apr 15,13	81	85
Do pref.	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	97

ENGINEERS.

Completed Contracts

United States, Great Britain, Canada, Holland, France, Italy, India, New Zealand, Australia, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, Philippine Islands and Mexico.

The J. G. White Companies

ENGINEERS MANAGERS FINANCIERS

New York Chicago San Francisco

W.S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
60 Pine Street New York

H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated
Chicago: Insurance Exchange Bldg.
New York: Trinity Bldg.
Purchase, Finance, Construct and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway and Water Power Properties.
Examination and Reports.
Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

WE offer you an investment as secure as human ability and integrity, backed by New York Real Estate, can make it, and with a return that only carefully selected N. Y. Realty can equal.

Booklet E will interest you.

New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Twenty-Year Four and One-Half Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds.

The Second Installment of $288.50 per $1,000 bond on subscriptions to The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Twenty-year 4½% Convertible Gold Bonds will be payable on April 15th, 1913, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where Subscription Receipts must be presented in order that this payment may be endorsed thereon.

Holders of subscription receipts (first installment paid) who desire to anticipate payment of the final installment, (due May 15th,) may do so on April 15th, in which case the amount payable, with adjustment of interest, will be $672.42 per $1,000 Bond.

J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.
Baltimore, Md., April 7th, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

Railway Steel-Spring Company.
30 Church Street, New York, March 20, 1913.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of the surplus earnings for the year 1912 has this day been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 20th, 1913, to stockholders of record May 1st, 1913, at Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.
Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed on May 1st, and reopened on May 21st, 1913.
RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY.
E. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
April 24, 1913.
86TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 5th.
JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

United Cigar Manufacturers Co.
New York, April 7th, 1913.
A dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on May 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record on April 24th, 1913, at 3 P. M.
MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Salesthyl Manufacturing Company:
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 30 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, that a meeting of the stockholders of said company, a domestic corporation, will be held at the office of the company, No. 76½ Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Monday, April 21, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and of transacting any other business that may properly come before said meeting. WM. P. CHASE,
A Stockholder of American Salesthyl Manufacturing Co.
Dated April 5, 1913.

New York, April 30th, 1913.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Park Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 12 o'clock.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

VALVES.
Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 8, 1913, for Contract 105 for furnishing, delivering, and installing bronze riser valves and appurtenances for the city tunnel of Catskill aqueduct in the City of New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture, Forest Service Supply Depot, Ogden, Utah. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M. Friday, May 2, 1913, for furnishing stationery and office supplies, instruments, field equipment, furniture, and telephone supplies to the Forest Service Supply Depot at Ogden, Utah, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. Proposal blanks with full instructions and information furnished upon application to the Chief Clerk.
B. T. Galloway,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Bank Department. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 30th earn from May 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City.
4%

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George William Kemp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nelson S. Spencer, Esq., No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.
Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1913.
MARGARET HUTTON KEMP,
EDWARD CHARLES MEARS-KEMP,
SAMUEL H. ORDWAY,
Executors.
NELSON S. SPENCER, Attorney for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK APRIL 5	2,529,678	SALES WEEK APRIL 5	$12,329,500
SALES WEEK MARCH 29	1,932,679	SALES WEEK MARCH 29	10,144,000
SALES WEEK APRIL 6, 1912	3,152,356	SALES WEEK APRIL 6, 1912	15,028,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	24,688,030	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	153,193,000
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	35,701,451	SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	248,616,000

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended April 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, April 5. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended April 5. 13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅝	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3		ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	145	205	..	140	148	.....
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	2⅝	Apr. 1	15,501,800	.....	..	..	Adls-Chal. Co. t. r. 3d pd.	100	3⅛	3½	2⅝	3¼	2	1	3½	4¼	1,700
..	..	12¼	Jan. 15	6¾	Mar. 25	14,115,500	.....	..	..	Allis-C. Co. pf. t. r. 3d pr.	100	7¾	9	7¾	9	6	+ 1½	9	9¼	1,100
92¾	90	80⅜	Jan. 2	65¾	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	72⅜	78½	71⅞	76⅝	82⅝	+ 3¼	76⅜	76⅞	250,100
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Jan. 13, '13	1	Q	Am. Agri. Chemical Co.	100	53	54	53	54	60½	+ 2	54	58	300
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	94	Apr. 2	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	95	95	94	95	100¾	+ 1	95	95¾	900
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	32	37½	31½	36	61⅞	+ 3¾	35¼	35¾	15,800
101¼	90	83	Mar. 6	83½	Mar. 10	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	84	98¼	..	83	85	.....
107⅝	91⅛	96¼	Jan. 4	93⅝	Mar. 3	4,600,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	93½	93⅞	93¼	93¾	..	..	93¼	93½	1,000
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	129	Mar. 20	5,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	130½	134	130½	134	153⅜	+ 3½	132½	135½	200
47⅜	11¼	40⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	33½	38⅜	32⅞	36	27⅝	+ 2⅜	36	36½	121,240
126¼	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	96½	Apr. 1	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	122½	122⅝	96½	98	110⅜	+ 1⅝	98	98¼	16,823
63⅝	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	47½	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	50⅝	52½	50⅜	52	58⅜	+ ⅛	51⅜	52¼	2,400
120	115	117	Mar. 5	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	114½	115	114	115	117	+ 1	114	118	710
60¾	30⅝	45¾	Jan. 6	40	Mar. 31	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	41	42½	40	41	..	+ ⅛	40	41	1,300
84⅝	77½	78½	Jan. 2	72	Mar. 25	20,535,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	73½	75¼	73½	73½	..	+ ⅛	70	73½	100
98	94	87	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	92	.....
114	108⅜	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	109	.....
60¼	45¼	57⅝	Jan. 2	42¾	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	48	50½	46	49	54½	+ 1½	48	50	5,300
99¼	95	96¾	Jan. 10	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..	+ ⅜	95⅞	98	100
220	180	166	Feb. 8	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	164½	165½	162	163½	220	+ ⅝	165	170	360
7¼	3	3⅝	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,300	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	..	..	4¼	4⅝	300
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	22½	Jan. 2	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	24½	26	24½	26	26	..	24½	25½	300
30⅜	18	27⅜	Apr. 4	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	25	27⅜	25	26	29	..	25	27	9,082
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10⅝	11½	10¼	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛	11	11⅜	900
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	28½	29½	28½	29½	32	+ 1¼	27	29½	500
47¼	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	33½	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	38½	39¼	38¼	39¼	41¼	+ 1⅜	38½	39	1,925
110½	106	106¾	Jan. 2	104⅞	Feb. 5	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	106	106	106	106	108½	+ ⅝	106	106	100
19¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	7⅞	Feb. 18	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	10	10⅜	10	10⅛	12⅞	..	11	12	700
69¼	42	61¼	Jan. 31	47	Feb. 18	8,726,300	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corpo'n pf.	100	55	55⅞	55	55⅞	57⅞	..	55	56	1,400
91	66⅛	74⅜	Jan. 30	63⅞	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	69⅛	73⅜	69⅜	71½	86⅝	+ 1	71½	71⅜	25,300
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	100¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	103¾	105⅛	103¾	105⅛	107⅛	+ 2⅛	104¾	105⅛	510
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	83⅞	Mar. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	85	85	85	85	87⅞	+ 1⅛	85½	87	150
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	171	Mar. 8	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	175	180	175	180	133⅞	+ 5	176	182	400
105	90	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,915,900	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	103	102	..	101½	103	.....
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 5	32	Mar. 24	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries.	100	35	37	35	37	33	+ 1	36½	37½	1,400
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	109⅝	Mar. 19	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	114	115	113½	114⅝	129⅝	..	114	115	1,120
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	113	Mar. 20	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	115½	116	115½	115½	123	+ 1	114	116	150
78	60	66⅛	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	58	58	58	58	78	..	60⅜	63	10
149½	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	130¼	Mar. 20	344,457,400	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	132¼	132⅝	132	132½	145⅜	— 1⅜	132½	132⅝	7,800
324½	241½	294¾	Jan. 16	232½	Mar. 8	49,314,700	Mar. 1, '13	‡15	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	245	247½	243	243	264	+ 3	242½	247	1,556
106⅜	101⅜	106⅛	Jan. 27	101	Mar. 12	51,623,700	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	103	103½	103	103½	103½	..	103	103⅝	300
99⅛	97½	99	Jan. 4	96	Mar. 17	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	96½	..	..	95¼	97	.....
31	15	18¾	Jan. 11	16⅜	Mar. 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	17	28½	..	17¾	25	.....
94½	79	81	Jan. 3	77¾	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	78⅞	79	78⅞	79	92	+ ½	79	81	800
41⅜	25⅛	32½	Jan. 2	26	Mar. 31	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	26	28½	26	28¼	32½	+ 2	28½	29½	510
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,312,500	Jan. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	25	38	39⅜	37⅞	38⅝	44¼	+ 1⅛	38¾	38⅞	21,400
127½	105½	120	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,967,600	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	107	107	107	107	111	+ 2	106¾	109	100
47	41½	42¾	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07	$1.50	..	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	43¾	..	..	..	..	.....
111⅜	103⅞	106⅞	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 25	174,819,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	102¾	104	102¾	103⅝	109⅜	+ ⅝	103¼	103½	14,110
104⅜	100⅜	104⅜	Jan. 29	99⅝	Mar. 20	114,199,100	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100	100⅝	100	100¼	103¼	+ ¼	100¼	100½	800
148½	150⅜	133⅝	Jan. 2	122½	Mar. 20	67,555,700	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	126	129½	126	129¼	142	+ ¾	125¼	126	1,100
60⅝	49	53¼	Jan. 8	46¼	Feb. 25	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	48	48	48	48	48	+ ¼	48	49	800
108½	102⅜	104⅝	Mar. 4	103⅜	Feb. 17	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	104	104½	104	104½	108¼	+ ½	103½	105	200
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	99⅛	Feb. 25	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	101	101⅜	100⅝	101½	108⅝	+ ⅝	101⅜	101½	4,210
91	86½	88	Jan. 10	83	Mar. 7	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	83½	83½	83½	83½	88	+ ⅛	83	83½	100
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	—	Batopilas Mining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	2	+ ¼	1¼	1⅝	100
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	33	Mar. 19	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	36¼	37⅝	36	36½	35⅜	+ ½	36	37	8,500
80	56½	72⅝	Apr. 4	63⅜	Feb. 28	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	71	72½	71	71⅞	63½	+ 1¼	71½	72½	2,300
94¼	72⅝	92⅝	Jan. 4	86⅜	Mar. 18	48,915,035	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	89⅜	91⅞	88¼	91¼	84	+ 2¼	91¼	91⅝	31,720
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	126	Feb. 25	17,999,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	132	134½	132	133½	142⅜	+ 2½	132½	134	1,000
11¾	7⅞	8⅝	Mar. 18	7¼	Jan. 21	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec.Co	100	8⅛	8⅝	8	8	9½	..	8	8¼	600
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	105	Mar. 18	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	2½	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	105	105	..	108½	113	.....
40½	28	31	Feb. 8	27⅜	Mar. 24	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	28⅛	28¼	28	28¼	30½	— ⅝	27½	28⅝	1,350
72¼	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	45⅝	Mar. 18	13,572,900	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	49½	50	48⅜	49½	..	— ⅛	49¾	49½	11,350
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	76⅛	Mar. 18	10,600,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	77	77¾	77	77¾	..	— ¼	77	78	300
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	62¼	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	63	..	..	59	64	.....
283	226½	266¾	Jan. 9	218¼	Mar. 10	199,985,500	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	234¾	240½	233¼	238¼	247⅜	+ 3⅜	238½	238¼	45,155
.....	.....	232⅜	Apr. 4	215¼	Mar. 11	.....	.....	..	..	C. P. sub. rcts., 1st inst. pd.	..	232	232⅜	230	232⅜	..	+ 4⅜	231	233	1,100
101½	96⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	96¼	Mar. 19	11,289,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	100	100	100	100	..	+ ¼	100	100½	100
33⅜	16½	30¼	Mar. 19	24¼	Mar. 19	26,384,900	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	26⅝	28	25¾	27	25¼	+ ¼	26½	26¾	4,055
100½	80	97¼	Mar. 3	93	Mar. 24	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93½	94½	93½	94⅛	91½	+ ⅞	94	94⅛	700
395	305	362	Jan. 13	323	Mar. 19	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey.	100	..	..	..	325	360	..	325	350	.....
121½	114¼	•112½	Feb. 24	•112¼	Feb. 24	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	•112½	..	..	100	112	.....
85½	68¼	80	Jan. 2	67⅝	Apr. 5	62,793,700	Mar. 31, '13	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	71⅝	72⅝	67⅝	68⅝	80¼	— 3⅝	68⅝	68½	61,250
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10	Mar. 20	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	..	..	..	10	24¼	..	10	17	.....
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	25¾	Feb. 25	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	25¾	..	..	25	40	.....
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 2	13	Feb. 25	45,150,700	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	15	16⅝	15	16⅛	20	+ 1⅛	15	15½	2,300
39¼	30⅜	35	Jan. 9	28	Mar. 10	40,996,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	29	31½	29	31	38½	+ 2	30⅝	31	900
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	106	Feb. 25	116,848,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	110¾	113⅜	110⅝	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅞	112¼	112⅜	35,500
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	136½	Feb. 25	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	139	139¼	138½	139¼	145	+ ⅝	137½	139½	400
145	134½	138	Jan. 6	132	Feb. 25	130,121,900	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	135⅞	136	135¾	136	144¾	..	135¼	137	1,100
198	188	188	Mar. 3	185⅝	Feb. 11	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	..	..	..	188	195	..	185	187	.....
144	126	125	Mar. 8	120	Mar. 24	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	120	..	..	120	140	.....
155	116	150¼	Jan. 2	136	Feb. 27	11,250,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	150	..	..	150	180	.....
84⅜	77½	50⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	3,898,000	.....	..	..	Chino Copper	5	40⅞	43⅜	40½	42⅜	28⅞	+ ½	42⅜	42⅝	33,000
98	94	87	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	52½	53	52⅜	52½	57	+ ⅝	52½	53½	4,200
114	108⅜	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	90½	100	..	90	95	.....
60¼	45¼	57⅝	Jan. 2	42¾	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	35½	37½	34¼	36⅝	31¾	+ ⅞	35½	35⅞	8,700
99¼	95	96¾	Jan. 10	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	.....
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	26	Feb. 26	30,845,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	27¼	..	..	30	..	.....
76⅞	60	69	Mar. 4	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	68	68	68	68½	..	+ 1	68	70	100
71	66½	65¼	Apr. 1	65¼	Apr. 1	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	65½	65¾	65⅛	65½	..	+ ⅝	60	70	185
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Jan. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	100	103	.....
149½	135⅝	142⅝	Jan. 9	127	Feb. 25	99,738,400	Mar. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	132⅜	137¼	132⅜	135¾	145¼	+ 2½	135½	136	8,400
22⅝	10	17⅛	Jan. 31	10	Mar. 4	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	10⅞	12	10⅜	11⅛	16	+ ¼	11⅛	11¼	7,850
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	63½	Mar. 13	29,826,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	69½	70⅛	68⅜	68⅝	83	+ 2½	68¼	69⅜	1,210
86	77	86	Feb. 10	77	Feb. 10	2,985,700	Dec. 15, '12	1¾	..	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	77	70	..	75	85	.....
96	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	7,893,800	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	92	.....
100¼	99⅝	100¼	Jan. 16	97⅜	Feb. 26	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	98	98	98	98	..	..	98¼	98¼	300
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	159¼	Feb. 27	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	160	160	160	160	172	..	160½	164	400
597	530	445	Jan. 13	395	Feb. 25	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	50	415	415	415	545	..	..	387½	420	100
.....	.....	420	Feb. 4	385	Mar. 28

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—Motions. Rehearing—McCarthy v. Cent Dredging Co. General calendar. 217—David v. Harris. 218—Barnes-King Co v. Assets Collecting Co. 219—Dampskibsselskabet Ella v. Inter-American SS Co. 220—Keller v. Loyless. 221—Frank v. Prina Eitel Friedrich. 222—Empire Lighterage Co v. same. 223—Gleason v. Thaw. 4—Anderson v. Roche. 107—Lehigh Coal, &c, Co v. Tug R. B. Little. 148—U S Metals Refining Co v. Jacobus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Jury calendar. 118—Guertin v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 237—Amst Bldg Co. v. R. U. Delapenha & Co. 266—Pavone v. Penn R R. 148—Van Cleave v. Demorest. 188—Newlands v. Butler. 200—D'Aulia v. Internat Merc M Co. 352—Am Bonding v. Alcatraz Const Co. 46—Fitzell v. Larkin. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 97—Weintraub v. same. 98—Same v. same. 218—Weeden v. N Y C & H R R R. 109—Kusnetz v. Interborough R T Co. 224—Charles H. Welling Co v. Sohmer. 228—Clancy v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 230—Priaulx v. M. Groh's Sons. 213—Inowye v. James T. Haverty's Stables. 146—Micha v. Silverstein. 11—Harned v. Internat Magazine. 128—Casale v. Lustig. 129—Same v. same. 182—Lehman v. Morse. 187—Boericke v. Uiestres. 221—United States v. Economu.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Equity calendar. 103—Alberti v. Langman. 55—Breuchaud v. Degnon Cont Co. 6—Gundlach v. Manhattan Ry. 73—West v. Gillies. 77—Univ Tob Machine Co. v. Borgfeldt S Machine. 85—N Y Trust Co v. Improved Property H Co. 87—Same v. same. 91—Same v. same. 94—Ballard v. Ballard. 67—Frank S. Smith Metal Window H Co. v. Yates. 16—Mack & Potter v. Wanamaker. 43—Perfection Cooler Co. v. Rose Mfg Co. 59—Nat Elec S Co v. Telephonen W Tel Co. 79—First Nat Bank of Akron v. Bureau of Nat Literature. 101—Kolar v. Glass. 65—United States v. Hom Yurn. 107—Cont'l Securities Co v. Interborough R T Co. 106—Victor T Machine Co v. Leeds & Catlin. 113—Cons Rubber Tire Co v. Doherty. 114—Same v. Fl. Goodrich Co of N Y. 115—Same v. Republic Rubber Co of N Y. 116—Key West Cigar Mfrs Assn v. Rosenbloom Trading, &c. 117—Goidin v. De Biere. 118—W. D & John Barnes Co v. Van Dyck, Churchill Co. 119—Gen Elec Co. v. Gen Sy Signal Co. 120—Bulls Ferry Chem Co. v. N Y Tanning Extract Co. 121—Continental Sec Co v. Interborough R T Co. 122—Glidden Varnish Co v. Sheaff-Co. 123—Chadeloid Chem Co v. Chicago Wood Finishing Co. 124—W. F. & John Barnes Co v. Van Dyck, Churchill Co. 125—Gen Elec Co. v. American Brass and Copper Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy discharges: E. T. Fairbanks. G. I. Goodman. J. Freedman. J. Rothenstein. I. Burger. H. Cohen. H. Rothstein. H. Engel. G. G. Porter. L. G. McCramm. S. Phillips. J. S. Sampson. A. Son. F. W. Fulton. C. F. Uhlridge. J. Hessen. Boroms Waist Co. Under objections: L. Rudolph. I. F. & J. Slater. Westchester Woodwork Co. Adjourned cases: Smith v. Tamm Schaff. D. Price & Co. W. Kennedy. Involuntary cases. Petition: Leo Gassner. Motions: Rosenthal Brothers. J. Mesibovsky. Royal & Brass. E. & B. Reibstein (2.) A. Gassow. Yonkers & Schmidt. 144—Longworth v. Hughes. 145—23d Ward Bank v. Winton. 146—Matter of Devany. 147—Meylan v. Meylan. 148—Breslin v. Breslin. 149—Wolfinger v. Ibrow Realty Co. 150—Smith v. Britton. 151—Drucklieb v. Harris. 152—Matter of Reizen. 153—Wilson v. Wilson. 154—Marmor v. Lessin. 155—Matter of People ex rel Emmet, &c. Empire State Surety Co. 156—Matter of Haifern. 157—De Guzman v. Strang. 158—Minsky v. Minsky. 159—Matter of Goldberger. 160—Hebron v. Waterman. 161—Abert v. Abert. 162—Harrison v. Ferris. 163—Levine v. Levine. 164—Matter of N Y Barber Towel Supply & Laundry Co. 165—De Guzman v. Strang. 166—Hariem Sav Bk v. Sands. 167—Sharp v. Justice. 168—Matter of Breen. 169—Northern Bank v. Robin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 133—Behrman v. Gotskay. 134—Koerting & Mathisen Aktien Gesellschaft v. Excello Arc Lamp Co. 135—Wise v. Collier. 136—Kennedy v. Freban. 137—McCotter v. Sutherland. 138—Healy v. Hicks. 139—Kruck v. Columbus Circle Arcade Co. 140—Conley v. Allen. 1—Pavenstedt v. Smithers-Nordenholt Co. 2—People, &c, ex rel Inter R T Co. 3—Same v. N Y City Int Ry. 31—Braumann v. Amend. 32—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. 63—Morris v. Illinois Surety Co. 122—Mutual Milk & Cream Co v. Deering. 126—Bush v. Bush. 123—Rateau Sales Co v. Stephens. Preferred causes. 2359—Prentice v. Ladinsky. 1429—Rezanno v. Rezzano. 714—Carson v. Rothenberg. 2294 Prinz v. Prinz. 2221—Copeland v. Sire. 2435—People ex rel Weiss v. Philip Bernstein Sick & Benefit Socy. 2320—Dobson v. Thorn. 649—Lipman v. Lipman. 2675—Farley v. Schaar. 2676—Same v. Weinstein. General calendar. 1857—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 1823—Elmer & Amend v. Roberts. 1637—Hamilton v. Goodwin. 2138—Lockwood v. Lockwood. 629—Tigner v. Randel-Brown Co. 1853—Clary v. Clary. 1140—Security Const Co v. Ellison Const Co. 6—Lawrence v. Flint. 1054—Howard v. Harburger. 1927—Harrison v. Harrison. 2133—Glass v. Glass. 2065—Quigley v. Greenwich Sav Bank. 2086—Same v. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank. 2067—Same v. Bank for Savings. 2135—Thibault, Inc, v. Frankfort Realty Co. 1325—Raichik v. Raichik. 1035—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 2180—Gleason v. Gleason. 2458—Abramowitz v. Sterngold. 2168—Catlow v. U S Mort. &c, Co. 2128—Greenberg v. Lewis. 2185—Childs Co v. McNulty. 2155—O'Brien v. Robinson. 1032—Berger v. Berger. 2189—Cody v. Powers. 1852—Grassi v. City of N Y. 2279—Gitler v. Lesser. 1355—Farrell v. Farrell. 816—Schwartz v. Mandel. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 1912—Simplex Automobile Co v. Kahnweiler. 2144—Met Tobacco Co v. Rosoff. 1943—Van Buren, &c, Bill Posting Co v. Sullivan Adv Co. 873—Am Paper Co v. Weinberg & Co. 452—Schue v. Held. 1103—Smith v. Wiener. 1836—Botkin v. Botkin. 1654—Rotterdam Holding Co v. Wolf. 972—Solomon v. Altmayer. 471—Waldron-Holmes Realty Co v. Hanf. 596—Rich v. New Netherlands Theatre Co. 303—Klein v. Metz. 904—Hoffman v. Burch. 283—Gaugel v. Klein. 930—Cowen v. Bernard. 334—Levin v. Mayer. 151—Brady v. Erlanger. 574—Koehler Co v. Schnabel. 1477—Passehl v. Bjurstrom. 1034—Riverside Con Co v. City of N Y. 1065—McCaffrey v. Hodgetts. 362—Tilton v. Gans. 1672—Club v. Wolf. 1374—Burada v. Adler. 384—Barber Asphalt Co v. City of N Y. 411—Lifschutz v. Schlzberger. 932—Delaven v. N Y, N H & H R R. 319—James v. Bon Ton Bk Am, Inc. Eastern Hotel. 318—Buchanan & Co v. same. 1632—Tanqueray-Gordon Co v. Zelazo. 1691—Jameson & Son v. Nickel. 1692—Tanqueray-Gordon Co v. same. 280—Coxey v. Gillette. 569—Bielowitsch v. Kiesler. 240—Kahns v. Kahns. 18—Keating Co v. Rossman & Bracken Co. 1143—Kreil Auto Grand Piano Co v. Auto Pneumatic Action Co. 906—176th St & Anthony Av Co v. Kramer Cont Co. 1041—Hollingsworth v. Kellogg Offset Press Co. 2689—Scott v. Scott. 886—Bobrow v. Kirsch. 1844—Caglia v. Caglia.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar. —S. J. Hackson. —Joseph H Mittleman. 3—Jos Phillips. 4—Jos Dun. 5—Edwin Fraser. 6—Timothy Leach. 7—Thomas Taylor. 8—Thomas J. Brohan. 9—Richard Samuels. 10—Isaac White. 11—Isaac Whitt. 12—Jos Hastings. 13—Thomas Seavers. 14—Abraham Bogal. 15—Fred R Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bijur, J. Case on. Inquest. 1855—Taylor v. Taylor. Certified cases (city). 1812—Tremont Land Co v. Purdy. 1813—Slebrecht v. same. 1814—Columbus Circle Arcade Co v. same. 1815—59th St & Madison Ave Co v. same. 1816—E M Gattle Co v. same. 1817—Same v. same. 1818—59th St & Madison Av Co v. same. 1819—Same v. same. 1822—Herzog v. same. 2074—Hammerslough v. same. 2461—Stein v. same. 2462—Reliance Const Co v. same. 2463—Kaskel & Kaskel v. same. 2464—Heilborn v. same. 2465—Hill Leasehold v. same. 2466—Hecht v. same. 2467—Gutwillig v. same. 2468—Clark v. same. 2469—Mortimer v. same. Certiorari cases (State). 2—Pennsylvania R R v. State Board of Tax Commrs. 823—Same v. same. 824—Same v. same. 820—Westchester Lighting Co v. same. 821—Westchester Lighting Co v. same. 390—Amsterdam Gas Co v. same. 391—Same v. same. 832—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 833—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 836—Northern Union Gas Co v. same. 837—Same v. same. 841—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 843—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consol Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 846—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3382—Stanton v. Roney. 3297—Stebbins v. Margolies. 3111—Taylor v. Gen Motor Truck Co. 3356—Kuller v. Heffron Co. 3328—McKee v. Munroe. 3226—Adams, Jr, v. Ore Creek Mines Co. 1724—People, ex rel Hamilton v. Prendergast. 2272—Hitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 1961—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 1562—Hamet v. Lancke. 2922—Matter of Cardos v. Edwards. 2436—White v. Shoberts. 2294—Werner v. Leibowitz. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 3318—Phillips v. Lane. 3388—Jacob v. Beale. 3359—Northern Bank v. Robin. 3486—People ex rel McGloin v. Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delany, J. 2563—Tanzer v. Reed. 2082—Isaacs v. Heidelberg. 2556—A Ladislav v. Dallies. 2558—Ladislav v. Sallick. 2752—Berkowitz v. City of N Y. 2471—Pfaehler v. Ehret. 1754—Lewin v. City of N Y. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 2663—Lustig v. Joline. 2776—Duff v. City of N Y. 2792—Forbell v. City of N Y. 2793—Sweet v. Geo W Jackson, Inc. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of Am Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 3000—Suslow v. City of N Y. 1820—Gurfein v. Brewster. 2823—Stoliker v. Galbraith. 2824—Stollker v. Galbraith. 2825—Stolliker v. Galbraith. 2925—Houghton v. Martin. 2565—Heisler v. Int R T Co. 2539—Cox v. Wyckoff Church & Partridge. 2576—Kilty v. Elgar. 3041—Camaida v. Rutland R R. 3075—I Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3076—A Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3077—Zelger v. Nathan. 3078—C O'Reilly v. Reilly & Sons. 3009—C O'Reilly v. Jordon. 3080—Knopf v. Splitdorf. 3081—Paul v. Lewis Pub Co. 3082—Rosi v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ford, J. 2455—Hart v. Elditz. 456—Lillanthal v. William J Taylor Co. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 2509—P Dowdeswell v. City of N Y. 1501—E Handweiler v. City of N Y. 5513—Mowbrey v. Schwaner. 2186—McCormick v. City of N Y. 2167—Juliano v. City of N Y. 2168—Bello v. City of N Y. 2169—Kanner v. City of N Y. 2506—Lilowich v. City of N Y. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 1797—Stefens v. Union Ferry Co of N Y & Brooklyn. 2440—A Schuck v. Eberhard. 4144—M Schuck v. Eberhard. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 2566—Larsen v. Bonsal. 2437—Feltenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2438—Consolidated Watson Con Co. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R. 1997—Day v. Woolworth Const Co. 2394—Yaunasi v. James Dempsey Co. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 1441—Elec R R Advertising Co. 1442—Same v. same. 1443—Elec R R. 2064—Mullen v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Donnelly, J. 2818—Voute v. City of N Y. 3010—Aiken et al. v. Linch. 2541—Quontullo v. Interborough R T Co. 1386—Roberts v. J J Eccles Co. 3011—Dignon v. Linch. 2786—Munn v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 2810—Murphy v. Martin & White. 2754—S Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2756—Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2743—Noah v. Interborough R T Co. 3004—M Engelman v. Graham. 3005—G Engelman v. Graham. 2550—Iragaszi v. Met Tob Co. 2737—Collins v. Dickson. 3007—Taylor v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 2817—Goffe v. Heinze. 1832—Strauss v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1833—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 2552—Russo v. Bartholomae. 2470—Weiss v. Douglass. 2816—Winegard v. Tillson. 2527—Rosenfield v. City of N Y. 2528—S Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 5663—Barry v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works. 2992—Bobbink v. South Pacific Ry. 2719—Steers v. City of N Y. 2822—Nelson v. Lehmann. 2823—Lehmann v. Schmidt. 3012—O'Connor v. Crawford. 3032—Warren v. Joline. 3054—I Harms v. Laber. 3055—R Harms v. Laber. 3053—Capone v. Tietjen. 3060—Marzocorola v. Weiner. 3061—Cucuruzo v. Weiner. 3062—Mazzarella v. Weiner. 3063—Midini v. Weiner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 2153—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 2063—23d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2839—Corcoran v. Joline. 1376—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2774—Katz v. Mandel. 2780—Turner v. Lippman. 2779—Harman v. Reardon. 2934—Lipkin v. Interborough R T Co. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 2987—Hack v. Levine. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. 2844—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 2257—Fransenlin v. Goldberg. 2022—Rosenthal v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 1854—Lyon & Healy v. Musical Courier Co. 2700—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 2397—Jacobs v. Cuba Railroad Co. 2390—Harris v. I S Raincoat Co. 3156—Cassel v. City of N Y. 2786—Weinstein v. Graf. 2793—Herwig v. Block. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2954—McAffee v. N Y Rys. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 2988—Bovner v. Kantor. 2874—Goodwin v. Joline. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2791—Donohue v. Jas Everard Breweries. 3021—Lewis v. N Y Rys Co. 3034—Cooley v. Joline. 3040—Drum v. N Y Rys. 3068—Levy v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Cohalan, J. Inquest. 1587—Heiter v. Marco. 2746—Dugan v. M Reid & Co. 1955—M Spatz v. O'Brien. 1056—J. Smith Sweet v. Geo W Jackson, Inc. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of Am Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 3000—Suslow v. City of N Y. 1820—Gurfein v. Brewster. 2823—Stoliker v. Galbraith. 2824—Stollker v. Galbraith. 2825—Stolliker v. Galbraith. 2925—Houghton v. Martin. 2565—Heisler v. Int R T Co. 2539—Cox v. Wyckoff Church & Partridge. 2576—Kilty v. Elgar. 3041—Camaida v. Rutland R R. 3075—I Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3076—A Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3077—Zelger v. Nathan. 3078—C O'Reilly v. Reilly & Sons. 3009—C O'Reilly v. Jordon. 3080—Knopf v. Splitdorf. 3081—Paul v. Lewis Pub Co. 3082—Rosi v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 1474—Wasserman v. Miller. 2667—P. Fishman v. Reiner. 2728—I. Fishman v. Reiner. 2680—Powers v. L I R R. 2800—Stirling v. J Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 2673—Reinle v. Fitz. 2303—Bruder v. Eagle Pencil Co. 2801—Devine v. Walcott. 2385—Carhart v. Keene. 1998—Dolan v. Melrose Const Co. 2795—McGuire v. Marquette Co. 1701—Schafran v. Adolph Prince Co. 2807—Nygren v. Hoffman Dyerberg Const. Co. 2675—M Norwood v. Lavelle. 2677—O Norwood v. Lavelle. 2678—Holland v. Joline. 2681—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Sons, Lim. 2668—Flavin v. C I & B'klyn R R. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 3016—Fuerck v. Joline. 3017—M Elmer v. Root. 3018—C Elmer v. Root. 3022—Ligatino v. Arrigoni. 3024½—Minkler v. N Y, N H & H. R R. 3026—Truger v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 3027—Branick v. City of N Y. 3029—Leifelstein v. Mutual Milk & Cream Co. 3030—Montalbano v. Consol Tel & Elec Subway Co. 3036—Morris v. City of N Y. 3037—Davern v. Cab & Taxi Co of N Y. 3039—Welser v. Edelstein. 3043—Jandrew v. Eder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part XI.—Erlanger, J. 2705—L Lusey v. Liberman. 2706—J Lusey v. Liberman. 2532—Sheehan v. Associated Operating Co. 5575—Muckian v. Finco Embossing & R Co. 2480—Simek v. Isle. 2503—Van Dantzker v. Borolzheimer. 2827—Musinger v. N Y Transp Co. 2836—Anglin v. N Y Cab Co. 2836—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 2837—O'Hearn v. John W. Cornish Const Co. 2520½—Behr v. Interborough R T Co. 2531—Jann v. Cent R R of N J. 2767—Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2533—Bochhaus v. Interborough R T Co. 2812—Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2722—Rosenberg v. People's Co-op Co. 2829—Schwalle v. Nicholas. 2830—Fisher v. Spencer. 2740—Seills v. Parrish. 2721—Oliva v. Franke. 2841—Ujlaky v. Miller. 2694—Gong v. Israel. 2321—Sanderse v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 2465—Nass v. Bade. 2830—Seawall v. Brett. 2708—Interborough R T Co v. Steinway & Sons. 2164—Millet v. Jaeckel. 981—Berg v. Scott. 1764—Risque v. Delamater. 1850—M I Strunsky & Co v. Cram. 3377—Dale v. Clarke. 906—Title Guar & Trust Co v. McNally. 2708—Interborough R T Co. v. Cram. 3377—Dale v. Clarke. 906—Title Guar & Trust Co v. McNally. 2708—Interborough R T Co. v. N Y C & H R R R. 225—Moritz v. Postal Telegraph Co. 154—Tooker v. Reynolds. 1992—Korf v. Ross. 2021—Hyman v. Bullman Ironworks Co. 2444—Chappel v. Kessler. 1647—Cohen v. Bean. 1134—Dunn v. Gardner. 1841—Hanover Nat Bank v. Lagny. Jr. 1987—Saffery v. Lavery. 1793—Hasbrouck v. Gallagher. 1952—Candelaria Gold & Silver Mining Co. v. McKinley. 1245—Brown v. Aydlett. 777—Guidone v. Muray's Iron Works. 1825—McColm v. McKee. 2232—Kibrick v. Brown. 2237—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 2239—Riede v. McGowan. 2241—Dill & Collins Co v. Morrison. 2243—Soraci Con Co v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 382—Colwell Lead Co v. Black. 2211—Mahney v. Smith. 2504—Salzer v. Petri. 2105—Bernier v. Ericsom. 2497—Title Guar & T Co v. Keasbey & Matteson Co. 1698—Title Guar & T Co v. Asbestos, Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co. 624—Herrman v. Bernheim. 2538—Fisher v. Edmonston. 534—City of N Y v. Hearst. 272—J D Elwell & Co v. Acme Portland Cement Co. 660—Bauman v. Hess. 1205—Ritchey v. Coleman. 2207—Morris v. Warren. 1870—C Harms v. Laber. 3055—R Harms v. Laber. 3053—Capone v. Tietjen. 3060—Marzocorola v. Weiner. 3061—Cucuruzo v. Weiner. 3062—Mazzarella v. Weiner. 3063—Midini v. Weiner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 2153—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 2063—23d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2839—Corcoran v. Joline. 1376—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2774—Katz v. Mandel. 2780—Turner v. Lippman. 2779—Harman v. Reardon. 2934—Lipkin v. Interborough R T Co. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 2987—Hack v. Levine. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. 2844—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 2257—Fransenlin v. Goldberg. 2022—Rosenthal v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 1854—Lyon & Healy v. Musical Courier Co. 2700—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 2397—Jacobs v. Cuba Railroad Co. 2390—Harris v. I S Raincoat Co. 3156—Cassel v. City of N Y. 2786—Weinstein v. Graf. 2793—Herwig v. Block. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2954—McAffee v. N Y Rys. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 2988—Bovner v. Kantor. 2874—Goodwin v. Joline. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2791—Donohue v. Jas Everard Breweries. 3021—Lewis v. N Y Rys Co. 3034—Cooley v. Joline. 3040—Drum v. N Y Rys. 3068—Levy v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Greenbaum, J. 1867—Hines v. European-Amer Financial Dev Co, Inc. 1427—Johnston & Collins Co v. Pulitzer. 1430—Collins v. Pulitzer. 1431—Same v. same.

Muldoon v. Harris. 2198—McClellan v. Jamison. 569—Nor Bank of N Y v. Kelsey. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. 1767—Croton Falls Const Co v. City of N Y. 2075—Bohlig v. Prud Insur Co. 1942—Wechsler v. Rawak. 2169—Donnelly v. Hart. 1388—Gay v. McCarthy. 1864—De Koven v. Shubert. 1422—Wills & Marvin Co v. Bankers Surety Co. 727—Rose & Conover v. Eckstein. 2484—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 2159—Cosgrove-Daly Co v. City of N Y. 1705—Rosenfield v. Peck. 219—Callen v. Mason. 1865—Quinn v. Peck. 1005—Sire v. Shubert. 2174—Main Commrs. of Georgia Home Insur Co. 2175—Same v. Michigan Commi Insur Co. 2176—Same v. Scottish Union & Nat Insur Co. 2177—Same v. New Hampshire Fire Insur Co. 2178—Same v. Liverpool & London & Globe Insur Co. 2179—Same v. Caledonian Amer Insur Co. 2180—Same v. German Fire Insur Co. 1588—Estate of B. Johnson v. Bonwit. 2197—Harris v. Pincus. 2060—Austin v. Fox & Pier Inc. 2061—Same v. same. 843—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consol Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 846—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3382—Stanton v. Roney. 3297—Stebbins v. Margolies. 3111—Taylor v. Gen Motor Truck Co. 3356—Kuller v. Heffron Co. 3328—McKee v. Munroe. 3226—Adams, Jr, v. Ore Creek Mines Co. 1724—People, ex rel Hamilton v. Prendergast. 2272—Hitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 1961—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 1562—Hamet v. Lancke. 2922—Matter of Cardos v. Edwards. 2436—White v. Shoberts. 2294—Werner v. Leibowitz. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 3318—Phillips v. Lane. 3388—Jacob v. Beale. 3359—Northern Bank v. Robin. 3486—People ex rel McGloin v. Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delany, J. 2563—Tanzer v. Reed. 2082—Isaacs v. Heidelberg. 2556—A Ladislav v. Dallies. 2558—Ladislav v. Sallick. 2752—Berkowitz v. City of N Y. 2471—Pfaehler v. Ehret. 1754—Lewin v. City of N Y. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 2663—Lustig v. Joline. 2776—Duff v. City of N Y. 2792—Forbell v. City of N Y. 2793—Sweet v. Geo W Jackson, Inc. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of Am Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 3000—Suslow v. City of N Y. 1820—Gurfein v. Brewster. 2823—Stoliker v. Galbraith. 2824—Stollker v. Galbraith. 2825—Stolliker v. Galbraith. 2925—Houghton v. Martin. 2565—Heisler v. Int R T Co. 2539—Cox v. Wyckoff Church & Partridge. 2576—Kilty v. Elgar. 3041—Camaida v. Rutland R R. 3075—I Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3076—A Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3077—Zelger v. Nathan. 3078—C O'Reilly v. Reilly & Sons. 3009—C O'Reilly v. Jordon. 3080—Knopf v. Splitdorf. 3081—Paul v. Lewis Pub Co. 3082—Rosi v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ford, J. 2455—Hart v. Elditz. 456—Lillanthal v. William J Taylor Co. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 2509—P Dowdeswell v. City of N Y. 1501—E Handweiler v. City of N Y. 5513—Mowbrey v. Schwaner. 2186—McCormick v. City of N Y. 2167—Juliano v. City of N Y. 2168—Bello v. City of N Y. 2169—Kanner v. City of N Y. 2506—Lilowich v. City of N Y. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 1797—Stefens v. Union Ferry Co of N Y & Brooklyn. 2440—A Schuck v. Eberhard. 4144—M Schuck v. Eberhard. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 2566—Larsen v. Bonsal. 2437—Feltenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2438—Consolidated Watson Con Co. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R. 1997—Day v. Woolworth Const Co. 2394—Yaunasi v. James Dempsey Co. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 1441—Elec R R Advertising Co. 1442—Same v. same. 1443—Elec R R. 2064—Mullen v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Donnelly, J. 2818—Voute v. City of N Y. 3010—Aiken et al. v. Linch. 2541—Quontullo v. Interborough R T Co. 1386—Roberts v. J J Eccles Co. 3011—Dignon v. Linch. 2786—Munn v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 2810—Murphy v. Martin & White. 2754—S Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2756—Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2743—Noah v. Interborough R T Co. 3004—M Engelman v. Graham. 3005—G Engelman v. Graham. 2550—Iragaszi v. Met Tob Co. 2737—Collins v. Dickson. 3007—Taylor v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 2817—Goffe v. Heinze. 1832—Strauss v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1833—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 2552—Russo v. Bartholomae. 2470—Weiss v. Douglass. 2816—Winegard v. Tillson. 2527—Rosenfield v. City of N Y. 2528—S Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 5663—Barry v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works. 2992—Bobbink v. South Pacific Ry. 2719—Steers v. City of N Y. 2822—Nelson v. Lehmann. 2823—Lehmann v. Schmidt. 3012—O'Connor v. Crawford. 3032—Warren v. Joline. 3054—I Harms v. Laber. 3055—R Harms v. Laber. 3053—Capone v. Tietjen. 3060—Marzocorola v. Weiner. 3061—Cucuruzo v. Weiner. 3062—Mazzarella v. Weiner. 3063—Midini v. Weiner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 2153—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 2063—23d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2839—Corcoran v. Joline. 1376—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2774—Katz v. Mandel. 2780—Turner v. Lippman. 2779—Harman v. Reardon. 2934—Lipkin v. Interborough R T Co. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 2987—Hack v. Levine. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. 2844—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 2257—Fransenlin v. Goldberg. 2022—Rosenthal v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 1854—Lyon & Healy v. Musical Courier Co. 2700—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 2397—Jacobs v. Cuba Railroad Co. 2390—Harris v. I S Raincoat Co. 3156—Cassel v. City of N Y. 2786—Weinstein v. Graf. 2793—Herwig v. Block. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2954—McAffee v. N Y Rys. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 2988—Bovner v. Kantor. 2874—Goodwin v. Joline. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2791—Donohue v. Jas Everard Breweries. 3021—Lewis v. N Y Rys Co. 3034—Cooley v. Joline. 3040—Drum v. N Y Rys. 3068—Levy v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Cohalan, J. Inquest. 1587—Heiter v. Marco. 2746—Dugan v. M Reid & Co. 1955—M Spatz v. O'Brien. 1056—J. Smith Sweet v. Geo W Jackson, Inc. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of Am Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 3000—Suslow v. City of N Y. 1820—Gurfein v. Brewster. 2823—Stoliker v. Galbraith. 2824—Stollker v. Galbraith. 2825—Stolliker v. Galbraith. 2925—Houghton v. Martin. 2565—Heisler v. Int R T Co. 2539—Cox v. Wyckoff Church & Partridge. 2576—Kilty v. Elgar. 3041—Camaida v. Rutland R R. 3075—I Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3076—A Dauf v. Werbelovsky. 3077—Zelger v. Nathan. 3078—C O'Reilly v. Reilly & Sons. 3009—C O'Reilly v. Jordon. 3080—Knopf v. Splitdorf. 3081—Paul v. Lewis Pub Co. 3082—Rosi v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 1474—Wasserman v. Miller. 2667—P. Fishman v. Reiner. 2728—I. Fishman v. Reiner. 2680—Powers v. L I R R. 2800—Stirling v. J Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 2673—Reinle v. Fitz. 2303—Bruder v. Eagle Pencil Co. 2801—Devine v. Walcott. 2385—Carhart v. Keene. 1998—Dolan v. Melrose Const Co. 2795—McGuire v. Marquette Co. 1701—Schafran v. Adolph Prince Co. 2807—Nygren v. Hoffman Dyerberg Const. Co. 2675—M Norwood v. Lavelle. 2677—O Norwood v. Lavelle. 2678—Holland v. Joline. 2681—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Sons, Lim. 2668—Flavin v. C I & B'klyn R R. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 3016—Fuerck v. Joline. 3017—M Elmer v. Root. 3018—C Elmer v. Root. 3022—Ligatino v. Arrigoni. 3024½—Minkler v. N Y, N H & H. R R. 3026—Truger v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 3027—Branick v. City of N Y. 3029—Leifelstein v. Mutual Milk & Cream Co. 3030—Montalbano v. Consol Tel & Elec Subway Co. 3036—Morris v. City of N Y. 3037—Davern v. Cab & Taxi Co of N Y. 3039—Welser v. Edelstein. 3043—Jandrew v. Eder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part XI.—Erlanger, J. 2705—L Lusey v. Liberman. 2706—J Lusey v. Liberman. 2532—Sheehan v. Associated Operating Co. 5575—Muckian v. Finco Embossing & R Co. 2480—Simek v. Isle. 2503—Van Dantzker v. Borolzheimer. 2827—Musinger v. N Y Transp Co. 2836—Anglin v. N Y Cab Co. 2836—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 2837—O'Hearn v. John W. Cornish Const Co. 2520½—Behr v. Interborough R T Co. 2531—Jann v. Cent R R of N J. 2767—Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2533—Bochhaus

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL FUND.

Indications That the Campaign to Raise $100,000 Will Be Successful.

When the Columbus Hospital Campaign Committee, which is directing the work of a thousand women and as many men in the effort to raise $100,000 in twelve days for a new building for the hospital at 226 East Twentieth Street, receives reports to-day, it is expected that they will show the larger part of the money has been subscribed or donated in eight days. The campaign was started last Monday by Cardinal Farley when Countess Annie Leary, carrying out the expressed wish of Pope Plus X., gave a reception to the Cardinal in the Hotel Savoy.

At the luncheon at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in the headquarters of the committee, 220 West Forty-second Street, the women workers will present their first report, and the speakers will include Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., and Mrs. A. Neur Jewell.

R. A. C. Smith, Mayor Gaynor's new Commissioner of Docks, will address the men workers in four languages when they meet at 7 o'clock to-night in the headquarters for their "rally dinner" and to follow the women with their reports on collections. The workers include American, German, Italian, Irish, Spanish and French Catholics. There is considerable ribalry between the women and men as to which will be able to get the largest amount of the total subscriptions.

Seven clocks, each eighteen feet in diameter and with pointers eight feet long, have been placed at advantageous sites in the Italian districts to indicate the progress of the work. The growth of the fund is shown continuously. Other clocks have been placed at 1,149 First Avenue, 536 Ninth Avenue, and 213 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. The hospital for which the fund is intended is under the charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

FIGHT ACCIDENT GRAFTERS.

Police Clear Not Only Debris on Bridge, but Chances of Fake Suits.

Within a half-hour and a half-block of each other, two trolley car collisions enlivened the Williamsburg Bridge traffic yesterday afternoon and kept the police busy gathering up the fragments and soothing the alarmed and bruised passengers. What the police were especially careful to do was to prevent any fraudulent injuries from receiving attention.

A month ago, following an accident on the Williamsburg Bridge, although only ten persons had been in the car at the time, exactly fifty-five applied for medical aid, some of the applicants having taken care to roll on the ground to get a coating of dust. It was assumed that these were the preliminaries to a lot of damage suits, and therefore the police were guarded yesterday in extending sympathy and aid.

Both collisions occurred in the bridge tunnel that thrusts its way underneath DeLancey Street. Where the Hamburg Avenue cars swing out of the terminal, one of them yesterday afternoon ran into a Bushwick Avenue car, also headed for Brooklyn, with the result that a dozen people were bruised and cut and five dozen people were frightened into hysteria.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS. England.

equipment!

The Cecil is the largest hotel in Europe—the most comprehensively equipped residential establishment in the world. Has a broad and noble frontage picturesquely situated overlooking the River Thames, with entrance giving on to The Strand, London's principal thoroughfare, whence access to City and West End equally convenient.

Bedrooms quiet and restful; bath room contiguous to every one. Radiation in Rooms and Corridors. Telephone in every room. Empire Restaurant—meals *à la carte* at PRIX-FIXE. Handsome lofty Louis Quatorze Palm Court: orchestra throughout the day. Tariff moderate. Booklet post free from Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave.

F. W. KAISER, General Manager.

HOTEL CECIL London

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

For Health and Pleasure
The Early Spring Months Are Delightful at

Atlantic City

America's Famous All-Year Resort

These are glorious days at Atlantic City. The salt sea air, always refreshing and invigorating, is peculiarly beneficial at this season of the year, and the famous Boardwalk is daily the scene of a happy throng.

There is offered every opportunity of recreation and pleasure, both indoors and out, and the leading hotels are like big cozy homes, catering to the comfort of all.

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Marlborough-Blenheim Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Co.

Hotel Strand Always open. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.

Hotel Chelsea In the fashionable Chelsea Section. Open all year. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Hotel Dennis American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.

Hotel St. Charles Open all year. Newlin Haines Co.

Seaside House Open all year. F. P. Cook's Sons.

Galen Hall Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.

The Shelburne European Plan. J. Welkel, Mgr.

The Holmhurst Open all year. Henry Darnell.

The Pennhurst Open all year. Wm. R. Hood.

Convenient through trains in three hours from New York via Central R. R. of N. J. or Pennsylvania R. R.

RESORTS. BERMUDA.

As a Springtime Resort

Bermuda is fascinating. The garden spot of the world, where the oleander, tropical flowers and plants are seen in the fullness of their beauty.

The Hamilton Hotel

Which is the largest and finest hotel in Bermuda, offers every comfort and convenience at reduced rates. Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and golf.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel RUDOLF

Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea Water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH

Virginia Av. and Boardwalk; elevator; sun-parlor; southern exposure; orchestra. European plan. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily; special weekly. No charge for fresh sea water baths. Booklet.

Warlborough-Blenheim ATLANTITC CITY, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. New Wing. Absolutely Fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 14th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Avenue; desirable rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; $125 upward until October.

NEW YORK—Westchester County

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

A Health Resort, 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park; 500 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Rates $3 & up. Open all year. Booklet. Also Bungalows and houses for rent.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS. England.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

France.

When in Paris, stop at Chic Hotel, 43 Rue Fontaine, gem arrt., near the Moulin Rouge, the centre of Paris; up-to-date comfort; hot and cold water in every room; electric light; steam heated, baths, &c.; moderate prices by day, week, or month; English spoken; German spoken. G. Vinck, proprietor. Telephone 302-77.

Visitors in Paris.—Very interesting; see the tea parlor of Mme. Louise; open all night. 13 Rue Rochechouart first floor.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Rome

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BARGAINS
USED PIANOS

High-Grade, Low-Priced, Carefully Overhauled.

CHICKERING	WEBER	GORDON
$125	$130	$70
$150	$140	$85

NEW PIANOS

—OUR MAKE—

PLAYER-PIANOS	SMALL GRANDS	UPRIGHTS
$550 to $750	$600 to $700	$250 to $350

—OTHER MAKES—

PLAYER-PIANOS	SMALL GRANDS	UPRIGHTS
$400 to $750	$600 to $700	$250 to $450

These pianos, quality, price and terms, will appeal to you.

WE RENT NEW PIANOS

JAMES & HOLMSTROM (Inc.)

23 EAST 14TH ST.

FOR SALE.

American Watch & Diamond Co
Cash or credit; weekly or monthly payments. 4 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

City and Suburban Property to be Offered at the Vesey St. and Bronx Borough Salesrooms.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 245-251, n e corner of 24th St, 86.11x79.2, 12-story loft building; S. S. Terry against 24th St and 7th Av Corporation et al.; T. N. Ripsom, attorney; Leighton Lobdell, referee; due, $46,024; taxes, &c., $121; subject to two mortgages aggregating $300,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Canal St, 335-41, n e corner of Washington St, 101x22.2x irregular, 8-story loft and store building; Seaman's Bank for Savings against Greenwich Investing Co. et al.; Strong & C., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $109,712; taxes, &c., $5,096.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 361, s s, 106.10 ft e of Montgomery St, 25.11x62.3x25x61.2, 5-story tenement and stores; also

Water St, 590, n s, 70 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.7x—, 2-story tenement; C. P. Howland against M. M. Foley et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. M. Boyle, referee.

Water St, 608, n s, about 115 ft e of Montgomery St, 24.11x61.2x25x62.3, 5-story tenement; Mabel Rusch against M. M. Foley et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. M. Boyle, referee; due, $4,202; taxes, &c., $450.

52d St, 245 East, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 15x100.5, 3-story dwelling; Lincoln Trust Co., trustee, against C. F. Dixon et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; R. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $7,841; taxes, &c., $150.

By Samuel Marx.

123d St, 444 East, s s, 153.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 33.4x100.11, five-story tenement; John Aspinwall et al, executors, against Metropolitan Holding Co. et al; James, S. & E., attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $33,325.85; taxes, &c., $402.85.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 897-99, w s, 250.10 ft s of 163d St, 36.3x75, vacant; also

Jackson Av, 898-900, e s, 250.10 ft s of 163d St, 36.3x175, to Forest Av, vacant; C. E. Gleason against F. E. Parker et al; R. J. Morrison, attorney; W. A. McQuail, referee; partition.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

142d St, 56 West, s s, 262 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement; H. F. Schwarz, trustee, &c., against Kane Construction Co. et al; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; Albert Ritchie, referee; due, $33,083.61; taxes, &c., $634.85.

142d St, 60 West, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement; H. F. Schwarz against Kane Construction Co. et al; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; Albert Ritchie, referee; due, $33,091.01; taxes, &c., $634.85.

By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 123 West, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11x irregular; five-story tenement; Van Beuren Realty Co. against E. D. May et al; J. C. McEachen, attorney; C. J. Leslie, referee; due, $16,673.93; taxes, &c., $835.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

121st St, 158 West, s s, 124 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers Loan & Trust Co. against G. M. Karpas et al; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $14,456.28; taxes, &c., $665.04.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

174th St, n s, 110.5 ft e of Webster Av, 40.3x99.5x47x100.4, vacant; Tremont Mills against R. M. Coyle and others; E. L. Jacobs, attorney; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $1,953.45; taxes, &c., $487.79.

Jerome Av, e s, 376.11 ft s of Belmont Av, 24.4x14.2x19.9, gore, vacant; Elway Co. against M. M. Kelley and others; Harold Swain, attorney; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $690.57; taxes, &c., $72.59.

By Henry Brady.

Hoe Av, e s, West Farms Road, n w s; 167th St, n s, gore block, 228.1x271.11x148.1, vacant; M. F. Martin against A. C. Bachman and others; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; Timothy Murray, referee; due, $9,690.22; taxes, &c., $635.01.

By J. H. Mayers.

186th St, 462 East, s s, 220 ft e of Park Av, 20x100, four-story tenement; A. S. Borun against Charles Pinzka and others; Esselstyn & H., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due $8,038.84; taxes, &c., $287.75.

By James L. Wells Co.

216th St, East, n s, 81 ft e of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Anna Kaiser against E. G. Ellis and others; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $3,822.19; taxes, &c., $937.

Brook Av, 1,468, w s, 55.6 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 22.3x22.9x34.10, three-story tenement and store; R. D. de la Cortina against Abr. Shatzkin and others; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $481.20; taxes, &c., $53.05.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 2,260, w s, 80.10 ft n of 166th St, 20x90, three-story tenement and stores; C. Le Boutillier against Giuseppe Sisti and others; S. B. Robinson, attorney; C. A. Hickey, referee; due, $9,732.19; taxes, &c., $246.83.

9th Av, 70, e s, 19.8 ft n of 15th St, 19.8x100, three-story brick tenement and stores; C. N. Ely and others, executors, against A. C. M. Azoy and others, trustees; Main & M., attorneys; T. A. Leary, referee; due, $31,539.01; taxes, &c., $752.02.

35th St, 412 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement and stores, two-story front and rear tenement; Raoul Dupuy against M. B. Dupuy and others; F. D. Arthur, attorney; S. S. Menkin, referee; partition.

107th St, 208 East, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; J. C. Higham against Sigismondo Gallina and others; William Bondy, attorney; T. K. McCarthy, referee; due, $7,654.07; taxes, &c., $400.

130th St, 22 East, s s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. J. Smith and others; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,561.71; taxes, &c., $105.07.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 69 East, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. W. Sharp against Meyers Shapiro and others; E. A. Acker, attorney; G. W. Clune, referee; due, $10,677.25; taxes, &c., $192.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. H. Hoar against Lordi Pernetti & De Rispiris Construction Co. and others; L. S. Tenney, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $8,776; taxes, &c., $374.54.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

166th St, 435 East, n s, 127.11 ft s of Park Av, 92x99.6 to to Park Av., (3,402-3,406.) x 78.3x212.1x49.11x35.1x121.11x w 64.7x90x 95.11, one, two, and three story mill; J. G. Dolson against Magdalena Walter and others; Hatch & C., attorneys; W. S. Dryfoos, referee; due, $34,447.35; taxes, &c., $2,785.87.

Heath Av, 2,888, e s, 242.5 ft n of land of T. N. Reed, 20.2x100.7, three-story dwelling; Julius Brenzinger and others against Pouch Realty Co. and others; F. A. O'Neill, attorney; Albert Blumenstiel, referee; due, $7,016.62; taxes, &c., $176.73.

Richardson Av, s w corner of 241st St, 100x100; also

Bronx Boulevard, n e corner of 241st St, 100x50; also

Carpenter Av, s w corner of 239th St, 100x100; E. F. Crowe against W. W. Penfield and others; F. C. Leubuscher, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $4,573.53; taxes, &c., $26.

Sedgwick Av, 2,587, w s, 510.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 37.6x118.4x37.8x121.9, two-story dwelling; A. J. Lyons against Fordham Realty Co. and others; R. S. Patterson, attorney; J. H. Buck, referee; due, $2,278.67; taxes, &c., $263.58.

Tremont Av, 1,006 to 1,012, s w corner of Lillian Place, 79.9x75.9x79.8x77.9, two-story dwelling and one-story building; Tax Lien Co. against C. L. Schloemer, Incorporated, and others; William Lustgarten, attorney; Hyman Turchin, referee; foreclosure of tax lien; due, $12,425.04; taxes, &c., $4,005.12.

By J. H. Mayers.

182d St East, s s, 54.4 ft e of Belmont Av, 20.9x115.8x25.6x100.9, vacant; W. B. Samuels against J. P. Duff and others; W. E. Sammis, attorney; Louis Enstein, referee; due, $3,170.55; taxes, &c., $53.07.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Riverside Drive, 2, e s, 140.8 ft s of 73d St, 37.7x85.3x25.10x90.8, vacant; A. M. Borth against Manhasset Development Co. et al.; Creevey & R., attorneys; P. C. Wolff, referee; due, $49,046.08; taxes, &c., $1,822.05.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 167 West, n s, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, 4-story dwelling; C. C. Rull et al. against T. W. Russell et al.; Howard Hasbrouck, attorney; George Burnham, referee; due, $31,560.96; taxes, &c., $394.15.

4th St, 37-S West, n s, 25 ft w of Greene St, 50x94x irregular, two 4-story brick and stone loft and store buildings; Gertrude Skidmore et al. against F. S. Myers, executor, &c., et al.; Williams & C., attorneys; W. C. Arnold, referee; partition.

125th St, 117 East, n s, 216 ft e of Park Av, 16x99.11, 3-story dwelling; P. E. Lamarche, guardian, against S. McCormick et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $7,635.08; taxes, &c., $483.26.

By Henry Brady.

8th St, 48-50 East, s s, 48.10 ft e of Green St, 749.2x61.10x48.2x58.6, two 5-story loft and store buildings, leasehold; T. J. Falls et al. against Charles Brandt et al.; L. S. Tenney, attorney; C. A. Hickey, referee; due, $16,146.50.

3d Av, 1,704, w s, 46.10 ft s of 96th St, 26.10x100, 5-story tenement and stores; Herman Wiebke et al. against A. M. Love et al.; W. H. Giegerich, attorney; Lester Lazarus, referee; due, $6,395.44; taxes, &c., $643.40.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

16th St, 25 West, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, 3-story dwelling; County Holding Co. against Henry Malito et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $39,-933.06; taxes, &c., $419.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

236th St, 508 East, s s, 72.8 ft e of Verio Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; Victoria Wild, executrix, against W. H. Westrup et al; J. P. Carroll, attorney; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $5,831; taxes, &c., $378.73.

Jerome Av, e s, 239.7 ft s of Belmont St, 37.3x100x irregular, vacant; Elway Co. against J. A. Woolf et al; Harold Swain, attorney; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $3,114.37; taxes, &c., $539.43.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.
11 A. M. AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
By Joseph P. Day.

33d St, 43 to 47 West, n s, 102.11 ft e of Broadway, 63.4x98.9, six-story building; Fox leasehold; also

5th Av, 341 to 347, e s, 50.3 ft s of 34th St, 75x100x irregular, eighteen-story loft building; Delano leasehold; also

5th Av, 320 and 322, n w corner of 32d St, 65.10x123.6x irregular, eleven-story loft building; Bell leasehold; also

6th Av, 736 to 744, n e corner of 42d St, 100.5x208, six-story Fleischman Building; Hoffman leasehold; also

Broadway, n w corner of 27th St, 135.10x87.7x irregular, four-story building; Schiefelin leasehold; also

5th Av, 84, n w corner of 14th St, 103.3x100, eleven-story loft building; Van Beuren leasehold; also

5th Av, 110 and 112, n w corner of 16th St, 42x158.4, ten-story Judge Building; Goelet leasehold; Equitable Trust Co. as trustee, against Improved Property Holding Co.; foreclosure of blanket mortgage; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; Arthur Berry, special master.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Lafayette St, 176, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25.1x100.6, five-story tenement and stores; Bronx Investment Co. against Rock Realty Co. et al; action 1; Merrill & R., attorneys; W. D. Leonard, referee; due, $31,-414.96; taxes, &c., $774.07.

Lafayette St, 178, w s, 150.1 ft n of Grand St, 25.1x100.6, six-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $35,430.78; taxes, &c., $1,049.20.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 316x8, s w c Bleecker st, 40.3x 98.10x40.3x95.7, 4-sty loft & str bldg; Baron de Hirsch Fund agt Leo Ettinger exr et al; M S & I S Isaacs, attys; F C Parish, ref; due, $75,355.06; taxes, etc, $24.90.

Essex St, 11, w s, 153.8 n Division st, 25x87.6, 5-sty tnt & strs; L J Sloane, exr agt Abr Halprin et al; T F Gilroy Jr, atty; L W Harburger, ref; due, $11,392.44; taxes, etc, $633.74.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Claremont ave, 184, e s, 140 n 125th st, 40x 100, 5-sty tnt; Jos Metzger agt Nova Realty Co et al; Arnstein, L & P, attys; J H Judge, ref; due, $12,257.71; taxes, etc, $180.

Claremont ave, 186, e s, 180 n 125th st, 40x100, 5-sty tnt; J G Walter et al exrs agt Nova Realty Co et al; Arnstein, L & P, attys; J H Judge, ref; due, $13,932.31; taxes, $180.

By Henry Brady.

148th st, 502-4 W, s s, 100 w Ams ave, 41.8x99.11, 5-sty tenmt; Sigmund Aslner agt Martin Friedmann et al; Goldfogle, C & E, attys; R F Wagner, ref; due, $10,087.35; taxes, etc, $1,305.70.

61st st, 123 W, n s, 235 w Columbus ave, 20x100.5, 4-sty tenmt and store; Jos Pornick agt A C Barry et al; Cary & C, attys; J J Hynes ref; due, $13,168.26; taxes, etc, $610.46.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Wendover ave, 544, s s, 137.6 e 3d ave, 37.6x 131. 5-sty tenmt; Equitable Trust Co agt Hattie Kaufman et al; Cary & C, attys; H M Stevenson, ref; due, $35,196.41; taxes, etc, $1,181.23.

Wendover ave, 540, s s, 100 e 3d ave, 37.6x 131.9x37.6x132.5, 5-sty tenmt and stores; Laywers' Mfg Co agt Hattie Kaufman et al; Cary & C, attys; H M Stevenson, ref; due, $35,198.96; taxes, etc, $1,180.55.

Anthony ave, w s, 190.1 s 199th, 25x125, vacant; G G Taber agt Jno Stockll et al; W E Sammis, atty; Geo Burnham, ref; due, $549.14; taxes, etc, $467.81.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

WEST END AVE. CORNER

MODERN WHITE STONE HOUSE
Cost $155,000 five years ago.
WILL SELL FOR $140,000.

17 rooms, five baths and passenger elevator. Decorations and draperies most modern and expensive.

Would lease for $7,500 yearly.

W. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.
34th St. & MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

East Side.

50th Street Near Fifth Av.

Magnificent American basement dwelling; thoroughly up-to-date, decorated in materials; five baths, electric light; no reasonable offer refused; full brokerage paid. Will rent.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CASH $100 BUYS

BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN HOME

$4,250 to $5,500, $25 to $30 per month; new one-family brick; every improvement; send for booklet. SALES MANAGER, 62A Liberty St., New York. Telephone Cortlandt 5528.

FLATBUSH REAL HOMES.

One-family brick, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; parquet floors throughout; price $5,650-$7,000 cash. Brighton "L," Ocean Av., or Smith Street cars to Avenue J. J. S. Dahl, East 15th St., near Avenue J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Jamaica Hillcrest

DETACHED HOUSES

Colonial, Mission, Craftsman and Bungalow Styles.

$6,500—$7,200—$8,300—$9,200

on convenient Terms.

RESTRICTED AND HIGH CLASS

Something Better for Something Less. Compare and Be Convinced.

Convenient express trains leave Flatbush Av., connecting with Subway via L. I. R. R. Daily 9:00, 10:12, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:37, 2:11, 3:36, 4:11, 4:44 P. M. Sunday, 9:10, 10:01, 11:21 A. M., 1:12, 1:59, 3:00, 4:43 P. M., direct to Union Hall Street, Jamaica (also many additional local trains.)

JAMAICA HILLCREST CO.,
PROPERTY OFFICE,
Hillside Av., Cor. Grand Av., Jamaica.
Brooklyn Office, 180 Montague St.

JAMAICA HOUSES

For Sale, Rent and Exchange

H. B. PEARSALL, JR.
376 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Handsome Home on the Sound.

Beautiful cottage, 8 rooms; hardwood trim, &c.; strictly up to date; sewer, gas, electricity, also use of dock and club; 25 minutes out; fine shade; $300 cash needed; balance $25 a month or deed. Rabus, 174 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES AT PREVAILING RATES.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

MAIN OFFICE, COR. BROADWAY & 80TH ST.
BRANCH 29 LIBERTY ST.

4½ and 5% MORTGAGE MONEY
H. H. HAZELTON & C. R. LEVY
55 LIBERTY ST

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TRUTH

Vacant, high-class corner plot, 75x 125, s. e. corner of 177th St. and Walton Av., centre of most active section and transit facilities; slightly below grade; ready for building; will sell cheap owing to illness of owner. Apply to JAMES K. PRICE, 1,646 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx, City.

ATTENTION

BUILDERS AND OPERATORS.

I have several 50-foot plots on East 149th St., on line of new Lexington Av. Subway, between Southern Boulevard and Mott Av. Station. Can be bought right. Further particulars of

E. J. BUSHER

N. W. Cor. Courtlandt Av., E. 149th St., Block west of the Subway. Phone Mel. 270.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 Cash $25 Monthly

Pays interest, principal and taxes and BUYS this elegant house AT JAMAICA Price $3,200. Full Size Lot 6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heat

Builder, 236 Fulton St., Jamaica; 206 West 34th St., New York.

HOUSE BARGAIN

Save $1400 Cash.
THIS WEEK ONLY.

$5500 Buys House Costing $6900.

If sold this week will sacrifice on easiest terms beautiful suburban home. Artistic design, handsome interior, decorated to suit. Finest modern improvements. 28 minutes to Manhattan, close to trolley and depot.

Call, write, or 'phone SEYMOUR, Room 403, 334 5th Av. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 8425.

FREE

YOUR HOME PLANS. Do you own your home, or are you still paying rent? We are building at Fanwood, New Jersey, several semi-bungalows, handsome designs, on beautiful shaded plots, which we are selling on very easy terms. We will send you plans of these houses free upon application. H. C. Lockwood Co., Room 1513, 141 Broadway.

Gentleman's Country Home.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial house; hollow tile and stucco fireproof construction; 9 rooms and 3 baths; located in a year-around neighborhood of the most desirable kind; sewerage, sunken lighting, private police; North Shore, 30 minutes from Penn. Station; 5 minutes' walk to railroad, 10 minutes to water; docking and bathing privileges; will not be rented; no brokers; photograph and particulars on request. Owner, Box G 70 Times.

MY CONTRACT
AT
FOREST HILL GARDENS

CORNER PLOT.

Apply 40 WALL ST., ROOM 60.

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Several small farms, houses, cottages, bungalows, with water-front privileges, can be purchased with a small payment down; balance same as rent; only thirty minutes from city. Write for full information and transportation. Cecile, 171 Times.

GREAT SOUTH BAY,

Opposite Long Beach; bungalow sites, with water-front rights; price, $300 each; desirable location for all-year-round homes, with improvements; houses from five to ten rooms for sale, and terms to suit; write for booklet. Henry, 175 Times.

Hasbrouck Heights Plots $95 up. Overlooking Manhattan 25 minutes out; terms; bargain at double the price. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church, N. Y. Telephone 8040 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

YONKERS

The Ideal Home City

has

1 PUBLIC LIBRARY
6 HOSPITALS
19 RAILROAD STATIONS
21 PUBLIC SCHOOLS
31 CHURCHES
75 LETTER CARRIERS
100 FRATERNAL LODGES
271 PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY
5,350 TELEPHONES

Yonkers Is Growing

For Information See

J. Romaine Brown & Co.
506 South Broadway
YONKERS

See
QUAKER RIDGE

before you locate.
Station and office on the property.
Quaker Ridge Improvement Co.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON

Choicest and Most Complete

LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

Anderson Realty Co.

New Rochelle.

A Beautiful Country Home at New Rochelle

High location, choice residence section; mansion modern in every detail; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, garage and stable; ¾-acre plot; 2 street frontages.

Owner authorizes us to sell at Big Sacrifice, or would rent for term of years.

O'CONNOR & McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Home Ready for You
ON EASY PAYMENT PLAN

Only $200 down, then $30 a month until paid for; seven-room new dwelling, on lot 50x110 feet in very choice location, at Palisades Park; all improvements, including steam heat; half block from 5c. trolley to Harlem ferry; four blocks from Erie station; 22 minutes to Hudson Terminal for uptown or downtown Manhattan. Call in forenoon or address PALISADES REALTY CO., 25 Ann St., New York.

"ALONG THE LACKAWANNA"
ARTISTIC COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS at

EAST ORANGE	WEST SUMMIT	GILLETTE
25 minutes out.	45 minutes out.	55 minutes out.

Restricted; high altitude; healthful; all improvements; at or near Lackawanna Railroad Stations.

$4,500 to $7,500 $500 to $1,000 cash.

Balance like rent.

Write, call, or phone for free transportation, photographs, and full particulars.

SUTTUL REALTY CORPORATION,
810 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 4647.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOME

Newly decorated and improved; house, 9 large rooms and tiled bath; splendid garage; grounds, 85x235 feet; fine trees, shrubs, lawn, and flowers; water, gas, electricity, and artesian well; steam heat; spacious concrete cellar, walks, and curbing; large veranda, inclosed in glass as conservatory or sun parlor; best section; very convenient; 35 minutes express service to New York; 90 trains; near depot; all new, up-to-date; will sacrifice; easy terms. Owner, 9 Monroe St., Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The lightest offices in New York City. Not artificial, but natural light.

There are just four points to the compass, and we have light from those four points.

North light for the man who has to use his eyes all day.

East light for the man who wants sunny rooms in the morning.

South light for the man who likes all day comfort.

West light for the early to work man.

Which kind do you want?

In the center of things as they are.

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

Best known address in America.

Inquire of Rental Agent, Room 406.

Phone 1000 Bryant.

29 to 33 W. 38th St.

64 x 100

New 16-story building

Store and Floors, Offices

no manufacturing.

Tucker Speyers & Co.

435 Fifth Ave.
or renting agent on premises.

St. James Building

BROADWAY COR. 26TH ST.

Offices and Salesrooms

$25.00 AND UPWARD

Separate freight elevator for packages. Permanent light on all sides.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Agents on Premises. Mad. Sq. 3434.

Offices

81-83 FULTON ST.

Outside Offices for rent at very ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

If you rent space by the square foot, we can show you the best value in lower New York.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel., 2000—John. 92 William st.

12,500 SQUARE FEET

The entire top floor in substantial four story factory building, 536 to 546 West 23d Street.

Good light on all four sides, steam heat, ample power, sprinkler system, and elevator. Attractive rent.

ARTHUR V. LYALL
50 Church St., N. Y. City

Offices

261 BROADWAY.

Several choice Offices for rent overlooking CITY HALL PARK.

You will miss something if you lease elsewhere before first learning what we have to offer. Ask for Mr. Atherton.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel., 2000—John. 92 William st.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

STORE & BASEMENT TO LET
NO. 13 EAST 30TH ST.

CLOSE TO 5TH AV.; STEAM HEAT, electric light; rent moderate; possession May 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale, Furnished or Unfurnished.
River View Country Estate on the Hudson

Including the contents of the Barn and Garage and Farming Utensils.

PIERMONT

west bank of the Hudson River, about 25 miles from city, Rockland County, N. Y., one hour by Erie R. R. from Herald Square. Residence of about 16 rooms and bath, with maids' quarters; improvements. Property five acres, with river front. Garage on river lot for 2 cars.

This property will be sold for $15,000, free and clear, or one-half can remain on mortgage. Particulars, OWNER, from 11 to 1 o'clock only, No. 20 West 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley—6023.

J. G. GOLDSMITH.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,000 TERMS

MOUNTAIN COTTAGE

Seven rooms, bath and all conveniences; half-acre plot, near station; 750 ft. elevation; less than one hour from N. Y. City. Best of train service. Healthy section of N. J.

OWNER, P. O. Box 378.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING

409-415 PEARL ST.,
CORNER NEW CHAMBERS ST.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFTS
TO LEASE

About 8,000 square feet on each floor. Building is of EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, equipped with SPRINKLER SYSTEM and ELECTRIC ELEVATORS. POWER, LIGHT and HEAT included in Rentals.

Apply A. P. COBURN, 11 West 81st St., or Superintendent on premises.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SHORE FRONTAGE
1,200 Ft. on the Sound at

Southfield Point

Stamford, Conn.

PRICE $45,000 SUITABLE TERMS

Restricted to one Residence costing not less than $20,000.

Southfield Point is one mile from Stam

THE WEATHER.

The weather is unseasonably cool throughout the Eastern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake Region and cold weather is generally in the Northwest States. Temperature is decidedly above the normal over the Plains States and the Southwest. There were snow flurries Sunday in the Atlantic States, north of Virginia and a number of points on the Great Lakes. The weather will be generally fair Monday and unsettled Tuesday throughout the East States, while west of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature will rise Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic coast light to moderate northwest; South Atlantic and East Gulf coast light variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate northwest and west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; moderate northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, fair Monday; Tuesday probably fair and warmer; moderate north winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New New York, fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer, probably local rains; moderate north to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	55	40	4 P. M.	74	41
6 A. M.	53	36	6 P. M.	72	39
8 A. M.	57	41	9 P. M.	66	33
12 M.	68	38	11 P. M.	61	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 38; maximum temperature, 44 degrees, at 11:15 A. M.; minimum, 35 degrees, at 10:25 P. M. Humidity, 64 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

4:50—108 W. 39th St.; Mrs. Saloner. Trifling
11:10—206 E. 66th St.; Daniel Wegner. Trifling
11:40—200 W. 96th St.; John Carmody. Trifling

P. M.

1:05—150 W. 28th St.; 7th Realty Co. Trifling
2:00—3,834 Broadway; Bernard Rainer. $15
3:15—106 Mulberry St.; Mike Montonora. $10
3:30—473 Central P. W.; Sylvia Wurmer. Lawn, flowers, shrubs; good neighborhood; 5 minutes from school and station. Appraised $13,500. Bargain to close estate, $10,000. Tomkins Brothers, 200 5th Av., New York. Trifling
3:45—1,023 Simpson St.; Michael McLoughlin. Trifling
4:30—618 Water St.; John J. Dunn. Trifling
5:00—40 W. 67th St.; Mr. Night. Trifling
6:45—Meadows at Throggs Neck. Trifling
8:15—132 W. 90th St., Mrs. Louise. $25
8:40—96-98 Stanton St., S. Pollack. Trifling
9:09—415 Cherry St., A. Lebermann. Trifling
9:40—283 East 4th St., J. Scherer. Trifling
11:00—3,979 Third Av.; unknown. Trifling
11:10—26 W. 10th St.; Robert L. Fowler. Trifling

Real Estate

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Leaving city; must sell beautiful detached residence on wide paved boulevard, parked through centre with grass, shrubbery, flowers; near "L" station; 30 minutes Manhattan; 18 by new Subway; 7 rooms, large tiled sanitary bath, laundry, sewer, steam, parquet floors, electricity, elegant fixtures, lovely decorations, automatic hot water supply; little cash; easy terms. SACRIFICE, Box 167 Times Downtown.

$8,850.—4th St., above 6th Av., private block, 3-story and basement stone; 11 rooms and tiled bathrooms; furnace; beautiful hardwood throughout; newly decorated; really worth $10,500; your terms; see the exceptional offering.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION, 6TH AV. AND 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

Ten lots along Sea Beach Subway line cheap; owner needs cash. E 310 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

WILL SELL MY CONTRACT
FOR MOST DESIRABLE PLOT AT FOREST HILLS, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., BLOCK 33, LOTS 13, 14, 15; MONTHLY PAYMENTS. WRITE E 116 TIMES.

Wishing to sell my brick house of 8 rooms and bath; all large rooms and fireplace; gas, electricity, and hot water heat; large sleeping porch; lot 60x125; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sell very cheap to quick buyer. Howe, 173 Times.

JAMAICA PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
Acreage, lots, houses.
BENJAMIN H. SWEET.
324 Fulton St., Jamaica, New York City.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Two lots fronting on White Plains Av., one block from proposed Allerton Av. subway station; price, $5,000; four lots, 3 blocks from the easterly end of Washington Bridge, four blocks from proposed 170th St. station on Jerome Av. extension; large activities in new apartment; price, $12,500. Joyner, C. De Voe, 1,423 Jessup Place, Highbridge, New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Residences! Private bathing; also private boat anchorage; exclusive and delightful community; Southfield Point, on the Sound at Stamford, Conn.; only 50 minutes from Grand Central; schools, churches, also golf, yacht and country clubs; house contains 11 rooms, 3 baths, all city improvements, including sewers; 6 minutes from station; price $11,500, with plot 100 by 135; large mortgage; small amount cash required. Frederick P. Jones, 505 Fifth Av.

BUNGALOW SITES
for Summer or all-year around homes; fully restricted lots with water, sewer, gas, and electricity; within five minutes fine bathing beach. Seashore, E 172 Times.

Larchmont.—Detached, modern cottages; opposite golf grounds; 8 rooms; $40, $45 monthly by the year. Collins, 54 Franklin St., N. Y

Yonkers.

PLOT 10 LOTS, (25x100,) Woodlawn-Wakefield section, $6,000—$2,000 cash. Flannery, 860 Broadway, Manhattan.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

DISTINCTIVE HOME BARGAIN, QUEENS, will sell on reasonable deposit and $40 monthly, or will rent with option to purchase; large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace, parquet floors, special hardwood trim; asphalt street, gas, electricity; tennis courts; refined community; 30 minutes from Manhattan. P. F. Edson, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 6546 Greeley.

Have old-fashioned house near Whitestone, containing range, hot, cold water, gas, bath, etc.; plot 100 deep on improved street, five minutes to depot, giving purchaser bathing and boating privileges on Sound; only $3,950; $150 cash, $25 monthly. Trieper, 312 Times Downtown.

LITTLE FOLKS' PARADISE, where they can fish, bathe, and sail in an atmosphere of clean, dustless ozone. Lots for sale $200 up on easy payments. Particulars from OCEAN BEACH-FIRE ISLAND CO., 334 5th Ave.

100-foot corner plot in best section of Long Beach; near ocean and boardwalk; convenient to station; price reduced. Address Owner, 170 West 88th St.

Seven-room house, 35 minutes out; improvements; large plot; good soil; no objection to chickens; $300 cash; balance same as rent. C. H., E 77 Times.

Chicken farm, 10 acres, buildings, orchards, $1,600; complete; Coram, centre pine belt, Long Island. Fink, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. No agents.

Port Washington.—New stucco home, 8 rooms, modern, $6,200; $250 cash, bal. monthly; request photos. Frind, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 2060

Farms.

FARMS
FOR SALE at a great bargain at Pocantico Lake, in Sleepy Hollow, adjoining the property of Rockefeller. Carroll, 506 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 710 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Dec., 1912.
CHARLES W. SCHUMANN, Executor.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Varied, Unique and Helpful

One's course in life is frequently materially changed by reading TIMES Want advertisements. THE TIMES Want advertisements have brought many employes and employers together—located desirable tenants for landlords and provided business partners in many undertakings.

The Want pages close at **9:00 P. M.** on Saturday for Sunday's paper.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Boarders and Board Wanted	
Agents Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	25c
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	30c
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

House for sale at Oradell, N. J., eighteen miles out; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; parquet floors; newly decorated; corner lot, 80x150 feet; large shade trees; sidewalks and curbs laid; private garage; grape arbors, &c.; fine location; an ideal home at a bargain; price, $6,000. Apply to owner, W. E. Williams, 83 Pine St., New York.

For Sale.—Newark, N. J., 69 Mt. Pleasant Av. Comfortable house, fine condition, 12 rooms, 2 baths; 75-foot frontage. Lawn, flowers, shrubs; good neighborhood; 5 minutes from school and station. Appraised $13,500. Bargain to close estate, $10,000. Tomkins Brothers, 200 5th Av., New York.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.—House, six rooms and bath; near Fairmount Station, Hackensack; 50x200; frontage on two streets; large attic; every improvement, including sewer; easy terms; additional lots if desired. Box 383, Madison Square.

Bungalow gem; new 5-room house for year round living; craftsman design; open fireplace, bath, finest plumbing; at Hillsdale, choicest Jersey suburb; all improvements; a bargain at $3,500; easy terms. Hillsdale Estates, 802 Singer Building.

A 7-acre village farm; 7 rooms, bath, modern improvements; brook; hennery; 200 fruit trees; 700 feet grape arbors, berries; convenient, attractive; reasonable price. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

159-acre farm, $2,950; rich trucking soil; good orchard; running stream; 7-room house, large buildings, good condition; ¼ mile to stores. Louis Schlesinger, Inc., Newark or Blairstown, N. J.

N. J. Coast Real Estate.—Furnished cottages, river and ocean front properties, farms. Write your wants. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

3-room bungalow, nice porch, outhouse; $395; large plot; shade trees; 35 minutes out; $150, $10 down. Lackawanna, F 238 Times Downtown.

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST DEAL
Cottages for Sale and Rent.
WM. C. BURROUGHS, ASBURY PARK, N.J.

HACKENSACK.—Corner plot, 100x100; very select neighborhood; terms easy. Johnson, Box 383, Madison Square.

BROAD ST., 1,004.—House to let, from May 1, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, and laundry. Inquire at 1,002 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

On account of poor health will sell my 120-acre farm in Wayne, Me., with 1,000 apple trees, mostly Baldwins, good and thrifty; good grass land and wood lot; one-and-a-half-story house, wooshed, henhouse, and barn; maple shade; water in house and barn. For particulars write Herbert G. Maxim, R. No. 23, Winthrop, Me.

FOR SALE at Woodmont, 17-room house, well established as Summer boarding house. Partially furnished. An unusually good opportunity. Price low. Estate of James F. Beebe, Woodmont, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

COLD SPRING-ON-HUDSON.
(GARRISON AND WEST POINT.)
CASCABELLA, the property of Capt. Henry Metcalfe; 7 acres; 200 feet above river; all conveniences, municipal and residential.
WM. M. BENJAMIN CO., 30 Pine St.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—$30,000 second mortgage; excellent security; subject first mortgage $61,000; give 15% to cover. David Weiss, 200 5th Av.

Abundance estate moneys to loan on bond and mortgage in any amounts. Estates, 320 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL, PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

MUST SUBLET IMMEDIATELY
at a reduction, governed by the desirability of applicant; apartment contains six completely furnished rooms; will leave silver, linen, piano; in every way insuring comfort. Apartment 22, 7 West 92d St.

Beautiful corner apartment, 200 CLAREMONT AV., (127TH ST.,) six large, finely furnished rooms; delightful view Palisades; high-class elevator apartment; excellent neighborhood; block Subway; Riverside. Morn. 211. Apt. 42.

69TH ST., 131 WEST.
Private residence; elegantly furnished suite two rooms; bath, electric light; all conveniences; slitable one or two gentlemen; also large-sized single room; references. Phone 30 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Hamilton Apartments; for $200, five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; view of Hudson from every room; possession immediately; inquire of superintendent.

OPPORTUNITY.
21 West 69th St., beautiful home; one or two rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; meals optional. Telephone 7963 Columbus.

94TH ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished; eight rooms and three baths; April 15 to October; $125, including electricity. Phone Columbus 3751.

GRANT COURT,
610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive; 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Peterson.

25th, 31 West.—Two, three rooms; private baths; abundance hot water; electricity; kitchenettes, if desired; houses newly opened; very attractive apartments.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM APARTMENT to sublet, near 103d St. and Broadway Subway station. Reasonable, E 170 Times.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Five rooms and bath, facing Drive; near Grant's Tomb; sixth floor; Apartment 30. Phone Morningside 1776. References required.

93D ST. AND BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished room overlooking the Hudson; running water; gentlemen preferred; $10. Phone 5004 Riverside.

Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, furnished or unfurnished, from May, for five months or seventeen. 138 West 58th St.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Whole or part six-room corner apartment; all conveniences; one block from Subway. Apply Supt.

To sublet, apartment from May 1, on Riverside Drive, in the 90s, of 10 rooms and 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished. F 79 Times.

Attractively furnished two room kitchenette apartment to sublet until September. Apply 601 Madison Av.

Apartments to sublet; 3 rooms and bath; completely furnished for housekeeping. Apt. 42, 19 East 57th.

Seven rooms, light view, immediately, well furnished; unquestionable references; reduction. Uhl, 528 West 111th.

20 East 69th, Cor. Madison Av.—One and two rooms, private bath; $25, $55.

One room, bath, sublet from May 1; elevator. 105 East 15th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown.—To let, furnished house, for Summer; modern improvements; 10 sleeping, 5 bath rooms; 6 acres. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

A DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE in a new building, fronting on Madison Square, to sublet for two years from May 1; substantial concessions will be given. Apply to Silk Publishing Co., 122 East 25th St.

180 SOUTH STREET.
Small store to let, size 25x50; suitable for almost any business; rent only $50 per month; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

437 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 44TH ST. Store, Basement, and Floor above to let. Steam heat; rent low; possession May 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

A corner loft, 50x150, suitable for manufacturing purposes; very light; elevator; 11th St. and 7th Av. Inquire Peter H. Reilly & Bros. Co., 317 East 34th St.

A rare opportunity for right party to secure desk space; good equipment; excellent service; opportunity for solicitors. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

Loft, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; elevator, steam heat, power, sprinkler; rental $1,000. Inquire S. Hollinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth.

Doctors.—Magnificent ground floor; electric lights; hardwood floors; private baths; steam heat; telephone; 5 years' lease. 31 West 47th St.

Colwell Building, Lafayette and Walker Sts. —A few very desirable lofts, light three sides; size 60x80; electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

CHAMBERS ST., 107; READE ST., 91.
Store, two basements, steam heat, two elevators; alter to suit. Apply premises or broker.

Three lofts to let, heat, elevator, centrally located, for manufacturing or storage. G. B. Raffetto, 408 W. 13th St., New York City.

STABLE, PRIVATE, 151 EAST 38TH ST., 8-STORY; 25x100.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

Fine, light loft, 40x90, on 34th St.; business, manufacturing, or storage; big freight elevator; cheap rent. Lening, 327 East 34th.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

22 Cliff St., 4-story basement, 20x100; steam heat; elevator; alter to suit. Apply own broker.

Entire building, 5 Jones Lane; rent $1,000. Telephone 302 Main or own broker.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

$35-$40.—5-room apartments, elegantly decorated, with chimes and shower chandeliers; steam heated; hot water supply; elevator and phone service day and night; centrally located; direct crosstown cars; elevated and Subway stations within 2 blocks; near parks. 315 West 113th St.

To sublet until Oct. 1, 435 West 119th, opposite campus; 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; service and latest improvements. Telephone any day, 8:30 to 9 A. M., 8200 Morningside. Apt. 5E.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
New 14-story, high class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few very attractive apartments for rent; manager on premises or your own broker.

A—$70 ELEVATOR APT. FOR $50.
Party leaving city, sublet 7 rooms, bath, May to October. Doernberg, 515 West 143d.

244 West 104th St.—8 light, attractive rooms; west of Broadway; elevator; near Subway, elevated stations; exceptional conveniences.

A desirable six room apartment; near Grant's Tomb. K. D. McMurrick, 527 Riverside Drive.

16th St., 5 West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

74 WEST 92D ST.
Ground floor; large front parlor and two adjoining rooms, suitable for doctor; $30.

78 WEST 92D ST.
Seven rooms and bath, single apartment; all improvements; $40; near "L" station.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Very desirable small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; moderate rental; references required.

103d St., 216 West.—Subway station; 7 large, light, beautiful rooms; easy stairs; examine others first, then these.

SUBLET SACRIFICE.—Six beautiful rooms; elevator; improvements; Apt. 27, 556 West 140th St., corner Broadway.

549 West 113th St.—Eight rooms, two baths; sublet; possession; high-class elevator.

East Side.

RENTS $35 AND $45.
Single flats, seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; perfect order. Nos. 58 to 66 East 96th St. Apply Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Agents, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
3 rooms and bath;
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. and 24th St.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY,
11 East 42d St.

Housekeeping apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet unfurnished, Southfield, 145 East 55th St.; southern exposure; possession at any time; reduced rental to October. Apply owner.

Madison Av., 1,139, near 85th St.—Single apartment, 6 rooms, all improvements; private hall; select neighborhood; moderate rent. (Inquire Janitor.)

Apartment, seven large, light rooms, bath; all modern improvements, in a beautiful house, adapted for three tenants only. 67 East 93d.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

Bronx.

FOX ST., 760-768, (bet. E. 156th St. and Longwood Av.)—4-5 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, all improvements; rent $18 to $24. Inquire janitors.

Brooklyn.

1,338 and 1,362 Fulton St., near Nostrand, Brooklyn.—Five very fine rooms, bath; $13.50, $14.50.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LEASE.
We have several cold water tenements different parts of the city to lease. Call, 12-3. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; rented, completely furnished, $250 up; bathrooms; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Attention.—10-room houses, $50. Hardwood trim. Apply on premises 130 East 101st St. John McCarthy, Agent, 2½ West 115th St.

Several cold-water tenements in different parts of the city to lease. Call 12 to 2 P. M., Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St.

House to let, 140th St., 312 West.—11 rooms, bath, large yard; rent, $67 per month. J. R. Brown, 105 West 40th St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 16.

Business Opportunities

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
An established mail-order house, dealing in staple articles and covering the entire country, will dispose of an interest to an active man who is competent to act as Secretary. The business was started a few years ago with limited capital and has shown remarkable growth. Volume now exceeds $700,000; should reach $1,000,000 within a year, and through the aid of parcels post and additional capital $5,000,000 within five years. The success of the mail-order house is extraordinary—Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery-Ward Company, and the Larkin Company are examples. Investment of from $50,000 to $100,000 required. Ample security. Write for particulars Y 124 Times.

Connection with mercantile concern, doing foreign business, is desired by responsible party; extensive experience import and export business, office management, modern accounting, correspondence, English, German, French, Spanish; would also consider financial interest in moderate-sized but promising enterprise. F 69 Times.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 223 Times.

Furnished 14-room house, 56th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; best location in city; lessee going abroad; rooms all filled permanently; sell cheap. For particulars, Box G 130 Times.

Firmly established boys' clothing desires partner; investment will yield excellent results for principals and greatly increase present income; A1 references. Apply, Mfr., Y 131 Times.

Clean, legitimate, profitable business invites investment from $150 to $5,000; thorough investigation requested. 1,012 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Ladies', misses', and children's furnishing store, located in busiest section of Brooklyn, Long Island; cheap rent. F 207 Times Downtown.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

LOST—$10 reward for return of brown fur neckpiece on Saturday evening, between 112th St. and 110th, near Broadway, on Subway, or between 79th and 77th Sts, on West End. M. S. Carpenter, 612 West 112th St.

LOST—A diamond horse shoe pin on Saturday evening, April 5, on the way to or from Knickerbocker Theatre in taxi cab from 251 West 89th or in theatre; reward, $50. Y 153 Times.

LOST—Platinum ring, set three large and several small diamonds, between Hotel Flanders, 47th St., and stage entrance Gaiety Theatre; reward. Room 82, Hotel Flanders.

LOST—Sunday noon, Fifth Av., 31st to 38th Sts., small silver mesh bag, owner's name inside frame; $10 reward for return to cashiers, Hotel Wolcott.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob, monogram "A. R. G.," on Columbus or 59th St. Crosstown cars; liberal reward. 113 West 75th St.

LOST—Gold hatpin, set turquoise and pearls; probably in or near Carnegie Hall, March 25. Return H. M., 58 West 58th. Reward.

LOST—Thursday evening, gold brooch pin, six diamonds in circle, one in centre; reward. O. T. Louis, 2 West 13th St.

LOST—Three pairs of glasses, between 54th and Park Av. or 53d and Lexington; liberal reward. 405 Park Av.

LOST—An orange persian cat, from 185 West 36th St.; liberal reward paid for its return. Miss Catharine Emmet.

LOST—Will finder of link button corner 77th St. and Broadway Friday please write J. J. F., F 121 Times?

LOST.—Lady's open-face Waltham watch, blue numbers on dial. Reward. McGunnigle, 852 6th Av.

AT LEAST $50 reward to return watch chain and charm to 188 Front St., New York. T. Sealy. No questions asked.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Brown Pomeranian male dog name Bobby at 77th St., near Park Av., April 5, during morning; suitable reward if returned at once. Mrs. Dest, 64 East 77th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 155th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

$100 REWARD will be paid for information leading to the finding of RUBIN GOLDSTEIN, who resided in April, 1911, at 235 East 103d Street, Manhattan. Address Box E., 309 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

WE ARE SALES AGENTS.
We buy or sell patents, copyrights, or will take agency manufacturer's output; write particulars. Room 202, 25 West 42d St.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Wait! Before taking that job to the printer see me. P. O. Box 1,615, New York.

Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos, bought, sold; also rented. GEO. BENDER, 82 Centre.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap.
35 West 14th St.

Sohmer upright piano; fine order; cost $600; sell for $135. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Automobile Exchange

Bargains in Used Stanley Steamers.

10 horse power 1910 four-passenger	$150.00
10 horse power 1911 runabout	425.00
20 horse power 1909 five-passenger	500.00
10 horse power 1912 runabout	600.00
10 horse power 1911 four-passenger	700.00
20 horse power 1911 runabout	700.00
20 horse power 1912 runabout	1,100.00

All cars thoroughly overhauled.
Bell & Waring Steam Vehicle Company, Inc., 1,784 Broadway.

STEVENS DURYEA USED CARS
REBUILT AND GUARANTEED.

Model AA 6 cyl. Limousine.	
" AA 6 cyl Touring.	
" Y 6 cyl. Tobring.	
" U 6 cyl. Touring.	
" U 6 cyl. Limousine.	
" X 6 cyl. Touring.	
" X 6 cyl. Limousine.	

SPALDING & BROS.
1875 B'WAY. TEL. COL. 5161.

New Cars 50% off. Used. All makes. New foreclosed bodies, 65% off. Bodies traded. Ford and other Elec. Lgt. outfits, $5. Radiators, steering columns. Sundry parts 75% off. New Ford tops, $7.50; others; all sizes. Del. Wagons, $150 up. Windshields, speedliers, $5. 20th Century, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor, cor. 54th.

Haynes, 1912, 40 h. p., four-door touring; top, wind shield, speedometer, demountable rims; purchased last June and only used a few months; never had an accident; not injured in any way; will sell for $1,000 to immediate cash purchaser. W. C. Estes, 74 Warren St., New York.

Matheson 6-cylinder, 4-passenger roadster runabout; A1 condition; fully equipped; 1911 model; windshield, speedometer, extra tires, mohair top. Inquire Hulse's Garage, 516 West 145th St.

Lozier touring car with extra limousine body; sold separately or together at the right price to a prompt buyer. Young & Co., Inc., 249 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

ACT QUICKLY.
30 h. p. White Steamer, fine condition; great bargain. Seen and demonstrated at 190 Columbus Av. Phone 8623.

Baker Electric Victoria, just overhauled and painted, $620; Baker Stanhope, $890; Baker Coupe, $960. Baker Vehicle Company, 1,798 Broadway. Tel. 2830 Col.

Greatest bargain ever, 1912 Velie, new tires, newly painted, excellent condition, looks and runs like new. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Chalmers 30; made 1910; ran less than 5,000 miles; full equipment; will sell cheap. W. A. S., 61 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Oldsmobile, seven-passenger, private, touring, 3,000 miles; perfect; $800; rare offer. M F Times Harlem.

Reo the Fifth, 1912, centre control, equipped like new; bargain. Reo 19 West 62d.

Premier, six cylinder, ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Maxwell touring car, $125. Oakland roadster, fully equipped, $350. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Fifty slightly used cars of all makes taken in exchange, $150 up. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Hupmobile, 1912, touring, 32 H. P., perfect condition, new tires, $750. BAIER, 352 West 56th.

Automobile.—48-6 Peerless year 1913 for sale, cheap. Answer R. B., 161 Times.

Reo 1912, model R, fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo roadster, torpedo, foredoor, late model; equipped; $450. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Overland, four passenger; fully equipped; $300. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Beautiful private Packard automobile, landaulet or touring for rent; owner drives himself; highly recommended. Hoffman, 105 West 89th St. Riverside 8088.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54TH ST. — Booklet explains WHY our course is best. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobiles Wanted.

Just out of factory to-day, magnificent touring Packard, hour, day, week, month; owner drives. House 'phone 4213—Tremont.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable, well furnished, single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Room, with board; table board; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, airy room; lavatory; adjoining bath; board optional; table board; Summer rates.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Finely furnished, homelike rooms; hot water; excellent board; airy location.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6088—Bryant.

47TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; all conveniences; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—A sunny, second-story square room; hall room; also back parlor; suitable for physician; references.

53D ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; superior cuisine; table guests; moderate; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Large and small rooms; references.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running hot and cold water all rooms.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—A newly opened, beautifully furnished boarding house; all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated; board optional; prices moderate; transient people accommodated.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second floor front room; private bath; with or without board; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; phone; moderate.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Eighteenth year; rooms, with bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; extra table.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
NORECE HALL AND THE BONHEUR.
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
ATTRACTIVE—UNUSUAL—HOMELIKE.
SOUTHERN COOKING; WHITE SERVICE. Out-of-town guests accommodated; references. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 121 and 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractively furnished; private baths; excellent home table; parlor dining; moderate; transient or permanent; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; also private bath; business people. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, with board, in private house; excellent cuisine; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—First floor, single, en suite; superior table; refined family. Telephone Hellman.

91ST ST., 38 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; electricity; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable rates; table guests.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Single room; first floor; near Park. "L"; table guests.

95TH ST., 63-65 WEST.—Few desirable vacancies; first-class house; cuisine and service exceptional.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Most attractive second floor; private bath; physician, dentist, bachelors. Riverside; Subway.

113TH, 237 WEST.—Exceedingly nice, large front room; running water; every comfort; excellent table; homelike surroundings; convenient "L," Subway; private house.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates; references. Kirker.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, also single rooms, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, electricity; with without private bath; meals optional; references.

149TH, 540 to 558 WEST.—Near Broadway, beautiful Riverside, (main entrance 544.) Glorious Washington Heights. Healthiest section.
The Audubon.
Place far above average boarding house. First-class hotel accommodations at boarding house prices. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A.—A.—WHEELOCK MANSION.
155th St. and Hudson River, two blocks Subway station; unusually attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water, showers; large private grounds; piazza 125x10 feet; telephone.

LA PORTE HOTEL, 1,161 Amsterdam Av., corner 117th St.—Highest location in Manhattan; single and double rooms, newly decorated; home cooking; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (two blocks north of 157th St. Subway.)—Beautiful grounds. Woodbury. Audubon 4412.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate; worth investigating. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 916.—To people who understand first-class room and board; private family; Summer rates if permanent. 'Phone 5262 Riverside.

Country Board

Long Island.

BENSONHURST.—Boating, bathing; 40 min. from Manhattan; will accommodate couple; select; $16. F 71 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Superior board and attendance in a modern stone house, in a farming locality in Pennsylv

WAYS TO PREVENT DEAF-MUTE MALADY

Doctors Interested Will Try to Have a Law Forbidding Tainted Persons to Marry.

ALSO NEAR RELATIVES

Afflicted Ones in Institutions Could Be Reduced 70 Per Cent. by Medical and Public Effort.

Several surgeons especially interested in work for deaf mutes held a conference yesterday at 40 East Forty-first Street to discuss a proposed bill to regulate marriage in New York State. They also talked of work for the deaf-mutes in general. Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge, a grandson of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the inventor of the deaf-mute alphabet, said after the conference that if the State authorities, the doctors, and the public would work together the number of deaf-mutes in public institutions would be reduced 70 per cent. in the next fifteen years.

Dr. Beveridge said that quiet work on the part of the medical men had so advanced methods of treatment for the deaf and dumb that the misfortune could almost be classed as a preventable one.

"And if we had control over marriages," said Dr. Beveridge, "so that near relatives and men suffering from blood diseases could not marry, we would be ready to say that deaf-and-dumb children need not come at all."

Among the surgeons present who indorsed the view of Dr. Beveridge were Dr. James Garfield Dwyer, Dr. J. L. Maybaum, and Dr. Henry H. Forbes of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Each of these surgeons mentioned instances in the treatment of deaf-mute children which indicated the need of a new attitude toward this affliction on the part of parents as well as on the part of the State authorities.

"Except in the case of the mother who has been imposed upon by a husband who ought never to have been allowed to marry," said Dr. Beveridge, "we can almost assert that a deaf-mute child from now on means that the mother is to blame.

"The mother finds a soreness in the child's ear and does not have it attended to. It seems to be a tiresome earache. She lets it go, and pretty soon the soreness and inflammation works from the outer ear into the inner ear and destroys its function. And then, awake to the fact that she has a deaf child, she hunts up eminent specialists and pays them large fees for telling her she has come too late.

"The mother, again, finds a child with a gathered ear, and is told by foolish neighbors to poultice it and let it break of its own accord. She does so, and the affliction spreads to the inner ear. It could have been lanced and kept away from the zone in which deafness starts.

"Then again there is the case of the mother with the child who has diphtheria, measles, or scarlet fever. She watches the fevers well, but not the throat, where the terrible after-effect makes itself known. A clearing out of adenoids and tonsils at the outbreak of one of the malignant fevers or of measles would in nearly every case stop that terrible misfortune that sends the child to a deaf-mute institute.

"So much for the mother. That is the phase in which she can help by taking the stitch in time that will save nine."

Dr. Beveridge said that the article in THE SUNDAY TIMES of yesterday concerning the recent development of work for deafmutes was published just at the beginning of a big development.

"We have got to carry the case to the Legislature," he said, "for very few people understand the primary causes of deafmutism and how to guard against them. They wait till the after-effects of some preventable action are upon them before they think of acting.

"If for no other reason than to care for its own financial interests, on account of the appropriations needed for deaf-mute institutes, the State ought to rigidly regulate marriage and see that the unfit are not allowed to mate.

"The boy that falls in love with his pretty cousin we know as a menace, and most States have provided against marriages of this kind. New York has not provided against marriages, however, to a sufficient degree, although public sentiment would support a rigid law. The United States is the only country in the world where deafmutism is decreasing. The cause of this is nothing more or less than the general trend away from marriage between relatives.

"The problem of preventing marriages between parents who have tainted blood we have still to tackle, and I almost wish the Federal Government would take hold of it instead of the States, because one strong law, well administered, ought to prevail throughout the whole country. In the absence of a National law we are going to the New York State Legislature with a bill which will meet the situation for this State. The bill itself will be backed up by a large showing of cases of deafmutism due directly to blood taint on the part of parents."

Dr. Dwyer mentioned some cases of children suffering from spinal meningitis, in which deafness had resulted as an after effect. "Now what mother," he said, "would think of watching her child's ears during a case of meningitis? The average parent, and perhaps many family physicians, would concentrate their attention upon the meningitis itself. It has never been publicly understood that meningitis is a cause of deafness. Yet when the disease is allowed to run its course it travels up the spine and into the inner ear and destroys the ear, although the patient otherwise recovers."

Dr. Maybaum mentioned that he had come in contact with a number of children whose hearing had been destroyed or retarded, and that in each case it had been possible to teach the afflicted child how to talk without hearing, or when able to hear only very slightly. He said that if mothers would see that their deaf children were taught to speak soon after some disease left them deaf it would greatly lessen the work of the institutions.

Dr. Forbes said that a great deal of credit was due to THE NEW YORK TIMES for bringing deafmutism to the attention of the people as it had done on Sunday.

MARRIAGE ONLY FOR THE FIT.

Defectives, Says Dr. Fisher, Should Be Segregated and Restrained.

Dr. George J. Fisher of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the physical training department, lectured yesterday afternoon in the West Side Y. M. C. A. on the subject, "Am I Fit to Marry?" He suggested that the reduced annual death rate might not mean that the American people generally were growing stronger, but could be traced to the better sanitation and administration in modern life. As an example of conditions tending to show little improvement in the race generally, he cited increases in insanity, pauperism, and crime.

"I do not wish to be critical of the public schools," said he, "but it is necessary to cite examples there; for instance, it is not the rule to grade upward to the intellect of the most capable pupils, but to grade downward to a common average of ordinary ability. Only the physically and mentally healthy should be permitted to marry, and the feeble-minded, diseased, and other defectives should be prevented from marriage. Heredity shows that in the marriage of the best types of human being is perpetuated the highest things in human endeavor and the development and positive improvement of the human race.

"The best thing that can happen to a man or woman is to marry in his or her own strata of society or class. The man of good or noble blood who marries a butterfly of a girl is committing a crime, and the same is true of a woman who marries for a title only.

"The feeble-minded should be segregated and restrained from marriage."

Dr. Fisher gave data to show that under present conditions there would come a time when women would far exceed men in number. He said that married women and married men were the very best persons to have employment, though they were often discriminated against.

"In Cincinnati, my home city, teachers in the public schools lose their jobs when they marry. What is happening there to-day? Why, they are raising the finest crop of old maids ever seen on earth."

LEEHAN ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Prosecutor Hurrying Turner Murder Case for Quick Grand Jury Action.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 6.—It was admitted to-day that William J. Leehan, under arrest for the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner, had gone on a hunger strike and that it might be necessary to resort to forcible feeding. For this reason Prosecutor Newman will probably not wait for Thursday's hearing, but will at once submit the evidence against Leehan to the Grand Jury, which will convene on Tuesday. It is feared that if the case is delayed Leehan will so weaken himself by his voluntary starvation that it will be months before he can be brought to trial in case an indictment is found.

In order to prepare the case quickly for submission to the Grand Jury R. C. Schindler, in full charge of the investigation, arrived in the morning and spent the entire day in corroborating some of the stories of various witnesses. Of the reports that a dictograph had been used in attempting to overhear Leehan's confession to Father Linnane, Schindler says that he did not believe any importance was to be attached to them. The only reason Father Linnane had to suspect that a dictograph was being used was because of the idle gossip of some women, said the detective.

The Rev. Father J. J. Powers of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake here, announced that he intended to see Bishop McFaul on Tuesday and confer with him about the alleged use of the dictograph.

"This is a very serious matter," said Father Powers, "or it might have been if the trap had caught anything. As there was no confession, there was really no harm done by the placing of the dictograph in Leehan's cell, but the principle of such practices is what we are taking exception to.

"The admissions of a client to his attorney, the revelations of the patient to his physician, and the confessions of the penitent to his religious adviser are all highly confidential and privileged communications. The use of any instrument or means to gain possession of such sacred confidences seems like an outrage upon our sense of what is just and fair."

Prosecutor Newman left town in the morning to attend the funeral of his father. He received the news of his father's death the morning he left with Sheriff Tilton to make the arrest, but the necessity for quick action was so imperative that he was compelled to go on with the work as it had been planned.

Mr. Newman denied emphatically tonight that there was any dictagraph in the jail, and he said he would call the attention of the Grand Jury to the report and attempt to find out who was responsible for starting such an unfounded accusation. Indictments may follow.

AGAINST WIDOWS' BILL.

Edward Lauterbach Fears Political Influence in Pension Idea.

At the last of the Winter series of Sunday afternoon rallies in the Young Men's Hebrew Association Edward Lauterbach told yesterday the story of Jewish charity organizations and their work in this city. He warned his hearers that the proposed widowed mothers measure, providing for the pensioning of widows to enable them to care for their young children, was capable of doing much harm as well as much good. The appointment of a board to determine the distribution of moneys, he said, might work harm if that board was appointed for political reasons only or discriminated unfairly in the granting of subsidies. Then again mothers well able to care for their children might be led to apply for aid.

Mr. Lauterbach spoke of the recent legislative attempt to make literacy a qualification for entrance into the country. He said we need in this country brawn as well as brain, and to set up such a requirement would shut the door through which their fathers had entered the country. "I warn you young men," he said, "that you must keep your eyes upon this measure."

RESPOND FOR LOEB DINNER.

His Entry Into Private Life Will Be Distinguished.

The responses to the invitations that have been sent out for the dinner that is to be tendered Collector William Loeb, Jr., at the Waldorf-Astoria, next Thursday night, indicate that it will be largely attended. The principal speakers will be Mayor Gaynor, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Justice Almet F. Jenks, and Ludwig Nissen, Mr. Loeb making a brief response near the close of the dinner.

The official bulletin of the Merchants' Association, which will be issued today, will say that this dinner, which is to distinguish Mr. Loeb's retirement from public life and his entry into business activities, will be attended by a great many of the best known business men in New York. A massive silver loving cup will be presented to Mr. Loeb. Andrew Carnegie making the speech of presentation.

Among those who are serving on the Committee of Arrangements are Ludwig Nissen, who is the Chairman, and Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, James G. Cannon, Samuel W. Fairchild, Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard, Seth Low, Lewis Nixon, Oscar S. Straus, Henry R. Towne, Rodman Wanamaker, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Congressman Herman A. Metz, Isaac N. Seligman, John Aspegren, Paul M. Warburg, William R. Willcox, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

CIRCUS SENDS OUT ORPHANS' DAY CALL

Annual Children's Treat at the Madison Square Garden for April 15.

ELEPHANTS MISS THEIR BATH

Bessie's Illness Calls Trainer Mooney Away—Bob, the Boxing Kangaroo, Too Mettlesome.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the doors of Madison Square Garden will be thrown wide on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 15, to admit to the circus the orphan children of New York. The superintendents and matrons of all the orphan homes in the five boroughs are hereby notified that the time has come for them to communicate with the Barnum & Bailey Secretary at the Garden, sending to him the names of their institutions and the number of their charges who want seats for that occasion. All such communications must be in by Thursday, and the allotment of tickets will be made the next day.

The children who have fathers and mothers to bring along have their chance at the circus on any other day during the four weeks' stay in Manhattan. There may be room for a few of them on April 15, but they must step aside and wait till the children who have no fathers and mothers are comfortably provided for. That is the rule of the circus and it is strictly observed, for in the opinion of old circus folk, Orphans' Day is the red letter day of the year. Everybody feels it from the leathern lunged announcer to the smallest of the elephant herd. It is a canvas tradition that on Orphans' Day the elephants do their stunts with a little more gusto, the kangaroo leaps a little faster, and the band plays a little louder. Every clown in the Barnum & Bailey army is working overtime on his rehearsals, for there isn't a white-faced gentleman among them who would not rather cut his capers for the diversion of a little Orphan Annie than for all the crowned heads of Europe.

This morning's papers carry the only official announcement of Orphans' Day, so that the institution heads must not wait for any further bidding. There is no reason to fear that they will hesitate, for in every orphan home in the city there must linger a happy remembrance of the day last year when 6,000 children, some with crutches and some without, were entertained all afternoon long under the big roof of the Garden.

Circus "Out of Hours."

The person who sees the circus only from his seat when the calliope is in fine form, when the lights are all on and every spangle and patch of color is resplendent does not know the whole circus. You cannot know the whole circus until you have been there "out of hours," until you have seen the clowns in their shirt-sleeves and the animals all taking a day off.

There was a great sense of peace in the Garden yesterday, for when the music is stilled and the crowds are gone it is very quiet there. The ordinary talk of the little groups of men idling somewhere in the big arena sounds like whispering and everything is dim and drab. The stillness is broken only now and then by a lazy, sleepy roar from some jungle-beast below the stairs, and even the animals take on a Sunday quiet and sleep for hours.

The most active spot in the Garden yesterday was the very centre of the arena, where Bob, the boxing kangaroo, was rehearsing. If an inside circus secret may be let out, Bob does not care very much for Madison Square Garden, and has been decidedly nervous every afternoon for the last ten days. This is because he is unused to the surroundings, being accustomed to the vaudeville stage and more particularly because the soft flooring robs him of one of his greatest safeguards, the sound of his opponent's steps. Then, too, there is another test ahead with Barnum & Bailey's, the wild one that runs around the arena while his trained friend is boxing inside the ropes, and Bob has been itching to get out and "paste him one," to quote one of the adoring circle that accompanies Bob on his tours of the country. Usually, it is perfectly safe to give Bob the freedom of a ring marked only by the ropes, but they have just had to add an inclosing net to prevent his making an unprofessional break for that other kangaroo.

His nervousness has led him several times lately into the grievous error of using his feet in the fight with Gordon, his friend and boss. Bob always uses his feet in fighting the two "comedy men" who take him on in the latter part of the act, and he is supposed to, but when he uppercuts with his feet on Gordon he is transgressing. Furthermore, he got past Gordon's guard several times last week, and Gordon looks much the worse for wear, for when Bob does plant a blow you can hear it a block away.

Bob Is a Spoiled Kangaroo.

He and Gordon are devoted to each other, and immediately after the fight, Bob always embraces him to show there is no hard feeling. Gordon watches him tenderly, seeing that he has three sweaters on when the winds are chilly, and giving him so many dainties that Bob is a spoiled kangaroo. He scorns bread and won't touch water, for he prefers milk as a drink, and takes his more solid nourishment in the form of carrot-tops, sweet potatoes, and bananas, of which he is especially fond.

As soon as the circus is over and the tents have been folded away for the Winter months, Gordon and Bob are going to Berlin to play there through the Christmas season.

The elephants were inclined to be just a little sulky yesterday. It had been generally understood throughout the herd that they were to have a bath, which is an event and a pleasure. They all relish their equivalent to "Saturday night," from ponderous Babe to frivolous Ko-Ko. In Summer on the road, the baths are taken in some stream near the tents and this is a signal for all the townspeople to come out and watch from the banks. The first open-air bath of last year was at Chambersburg, Penn., and no sacred Ganges ceremony was ever more enjoyed.

But in Madison Square Garden, they have to be content with having the hose turned on and pretending in an elephantine way that they are splashing in a green-banked stream. They enjoy this hugely and there was much grumbling in the herd yesterday when the bath was postponed. The postponement was due in part to the fact that it was rather chilly and in part to the absence of Trainer Mooney, who had been summoned to the Bridgeport winter quarters to the bedside of a sick elephant. Bessie, one of the best elephants that ever ambled around the Garden, is seriously ill as the result of a nail she ran into her foot in Oregon last August.

It was obvious a few weeks ago, that she would be unable to go with the circus this year, and so she was shut out of the rehearsals of the basketball game in which she had been wont to play catcher. The first day that jealous Bessie saw another member of the herd fitted out with her catcher's mask and chest pad, her little eyes flamed with an evil light and she became very ugly. Yesterday word came down from Bridgeport that Bessie was very low and deeply concerned Mooney started to her side.

So the herd did not get its bath and the keepers left in charge were more than usually watchful, for they remembered what happened at the Garden several years ago, when a scheduled bath was postponed. Little Ko-Ko got his mischievous trunk twined around the overhead water pipe, smashed it, and flooded the menageries to the vast annoyance of the circus force and the great delight of Ko-Ko.

SAILOR FELLS HIS OFFICER.

Then Climbs the Mast and Fights Police with a Marlin Spike.

Otto Hubner, in charge of sailors from the British freight steamer Condor, which is moored at the foot of Huron Street in Greenpoint, obtained a leave of twelve hours for himself and sailors on Saturday. The men returned early yesterday morning in a joyous mood, but this turned to resentment when A. Breckley Devaney, chief officer of the ship, ordered them to make less noise. The sailors attacked the officer, but he fought back and managed to send all to their quarters except Hubner. Before Policeman Grassman of the Greenpoint Station, who had heard the fight, climbed aboard the officer was lying unconscious on the deck. Hubner had knocked him down with an iron dish.

The policeman found he was no match for Hubner and went ashore, returning with two more policemen. The sailor when they returned climbed a mast, and, armed with a marlin spike, dared them to come near him. Grassman climbed up and managed to bring the sailor to the deck. Dr. Faske from the Eastern District Hospital was called to treat Devaney, Hubner, and Policeman Grassman, who had suffered scalp wounds from blows of the marlin spike. Later in the Manhattan Avenue Court Hubner was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing. Devaney was unable to appear against him.

PULMOTOR FOR GAS VICTIM.

Woman Taken to Bellevue a Prisoner for Suicide Attempt.

When Dr. Dixon of the New York Hospital went out with an ambulance to the rooming house at 476 West Twenty-second Street last night and there found a woman all but dead from the gas with which she had tried to kill herself, he telephoned to the Consolidated Gas Company, borrowed a pulmotor, and set to work pumping the gas from the woman's lungs and pumping in oxygen.

It was no easy task, and the woman's teeth were so fiercely clenched that Patrolman Hooks of the Seventeenth Street Station was bitten in his effort to pry the jaws apart. But the pulmotor did its work, and after an hour, she was breathing, although still unconscious. In that condition she was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

Who she was the landlady did not know. She had paid $3 for the room when she took it on Saturday and had not been seen since. The only money in her room was 50 cents found in a small purse. The woman appeared to be about 30 years old.

FARLEY LAYS CORNERSTONE.

Blesses Altar Place for Church of the Good Shepherd.

Cardinal Farley laid the cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway, near 207th Street, yesterday afternoon in the presence of an assemblage numbering several thousand persons. There was also a large number of clergy present, including Mgrs. Lavelle and Lewis.

Justice Goff occupied a seat on the platform, and was an interested observer of the ceremonies. The musical programme was rendered by the choir of St. Paul under the direction of Edmund G. Hurley. Upon his arrival the Cardinal was received by fifty members of the Fourth Degree Uniformed Knights of Columbus, who acted as his escort.

After donning his vestments the Cardinal, accompanied by Father Moran, acting as deacon, and Father Kelly, acting as sub-deacon, and followed by the fathers of the Paulist Church, blessed the four walls of the building and the altar place. Then after the stone had been blessed it was lowered into its permanent resting place. The Rev. John J. Burke preached the sermon, after which the Cardinal pronounced the benediction.

When completed the church will be the second church of the Paulist Fathers in New York city. It will seat 700 persons, and the cost will be about $35,000.

Incarnation Church Changes.

Announcement was made at the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday that the church would be closed from May 1 and changes costing $40,000 made. The organ will be moved from the west gallery to the chancel, making a great west window visible. One of the memorials of the Incarnation is to Admiral Farragut.

BUSTANOBY STARTS SUNDAY TANGO TEA

Undeterred by Mayor's Strictures, He Opens His Ballroom for Sabbath Dancing.

BOYS AND GIRLS CROWD IT

Throng So Large Proprietor Is Forced to Open an Extra Room for the Revelers.

The tea dance flourished yesterday afternoon only at Bustanoby's in Thirty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It had been predicted that Louis Martin's, Murray's, Maxim's, Reisenweber's, the Hotel McAlpin, and other places where afternoon tangos and turkey trots have been a feature on week days would introduce the innovation yesterday of a Sunday tea dance. Many persons who went to these places were disappointed to find the dance rooms closed.

Bustanoby's could scarcely hold the crowd which went on the floor there after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Taxicabs rolled up to the place all the afternoon, unloading turkey trotters and masters of the tango. By 5 o'clock the master of ceremonies cleared the floor in a smaller room to take care of the overflow from the main floor.

"Why should I close?" said Louis Bustanoby. "I have received no word from the Mayor or the police about it. The dancing here is all as it should be. I permit no liberties on this dance floor. It is much better than many amusements. If the Mayor ordered me to stop the tea dance I should obey at once. Such is my respect for the law."

Many of the dancers and spectators kept an eye on the door, expecting to see a squad of policemen stalk into the place and ordered the floor cleared. But their expectation was not realized. Louis Bustanoby said he was convinced that the police took no interest in what went on in his place, and he assured his patrons that they were safe for the afternoon.

Most of the dancers were young men and women, who looked as if they came from high school or preparatory school. Dancing masters were in evidence, and when a couple had difficulty in negotiating the dips, curves, spurs, and sinuosities of the tango it was suggested that a few lessons perfected one in the art. The lessons were free. Such was the tactful way adopted to keep poor dancers from blocking the floor.

The other restaurants which have featured the tea dance did not suppress it yesterday afternoon from fear of the law. Some of the other restaurant men were eager for news regarding the success of the Sunday dance at Bustanoby's. One of them said:

"This Sunday dancing is a new custom. It is just getting started. Before this our patrons have not made a demand for dancing on Sunday afternoon, so we have not opened the dance room then. The law has nothing to do with it. It will be against the law, if the Mayor's bill passes, but it is not against the law now. If it seems to be popular, of course we will have Sunday dances too."

Most of the dance halls and dancing academys in the city were open yesterday afternoon. In the neighborhood of Columbus Circle half a dozen halls were open for dancing. The turkey-trot, tango and all other close formations were permitted in most of the dance halls.

In Harlem also there was plenty of Sunday afternoon dancing. Most of the large amusement places were running, and did not complain of lack of patronage on account of the day.

In Coney Island the tango was in high favor yesterday afternoon. At Louis Stauch's dance hall on the Bowery it was reported that the afternoon dance began at 1 o'clock. The floor was crowded till dinnertime.

SOCIALIST SETBACK.

Party Badly Beaten in Municipal Polls at Berkeley, Cal.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 6.—Socialistic rule in municipal politics here has terminated, for the time at least, as the result of a primary election yesterday. Only one Socialist candidate was successful at the polls, and that was a woman, Mrs. Elvira S. Beals, who ran for a place on the School Board.

There will be another woman on the School Board, Mrs. Agnes C. Moody, who defeated the Socialist candidate, Frank C. Shallenberger, by 2,091 to 2,767.

Phio Phelps, the choice of Stitt Wilson, the present Socialist Mayor, for his successor, was beaten badly.

HITS SCHOOL BOARD HEAD.

Member of Asbury Park Body Wounds Its President with a Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 6.—Differences of opinion in the City Board of Education over the retention of Dr. Frederick S. Shepherd as City Superintendent of Schools, came to a head at a special meeting of the Board late last night, when Charles I. Baumgartner struck President William I. Thompson on the head with a chair. The blow was so unexpected that Dr. Thompson did not have time to get up from his desk. The corner of the chair struck him just above the temple, and he suffered a long and deep scalp wound. He retained consciousness, and was able to go to the office of Dr. J. F. Davison, where the wound was dressed.

Dr. Thompson and Mr. Baumgartner were talking in low tones at one end of the room. The other members of the board and Dr. Shepherd were some feet away. Mr. Baumgartner's anger was aroused, it was said, by a question of veracity which had come up between him and Dr. Thompson.

"If you say you have had occasion to doubt my truthfulness," Dr. Thompson says he told Mr. Baumgartner, "then I will return the compliment and say that I have known times when you were not absolutely truthful."

Mr. Baumgartner sprang from his seat in anger, seized the chair, poised it an instant and then brought it down over Dr. Thompson's head. Harrison C. Hurley, a member of the Board, who was nearest Mr. Baumgartner, seized Dr. Thompson's assailant by the throat. Henry Lange, janitor of the High School building, where the meeting was held, ran into the room and knocked Mr. Hurley down. George W. Pittenger, another board member, threw his arms around Dr. Thompson, and Samuel A. Oliver, the fifth member, Dr. Shepherd and Secretary Egbert Close gathered about Baumgartner.

Order was then restored, and Mr. Baumgartner began to offer apologies. He was cut short by Dr. Thompson, who, with blood streaming down his face, forbade Mr. Baumgartner to address him again.

RESCUED BY A NEWSBOY.

Yonkers Cigar Store Clerk Says He Was Gagged and Robbed.

According to Gratton Gardner, clerk in the United Cigar Store in Getty Square, Yonkers, that store was added yesterday to the long list of stores in the string that has already been robbed.

As Gardner tells the story, he had just opened the store at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when three men came in, pointed guns at him, took him down cellar, and bound, gagged, and left him there while they walked off with $360. A newsboy freed him from his captivity.

Just as the clerk was opening up Patrolman Sullivan and Lieut. Mance, who had been standing in front of the store, sauntered across the square. They had barely reached the other side when the newsboy's shout brought them back to learn that the store had been robbed in their absence.

Usually the cigar store thieves after bundling the clerk out of the way have waited on such customers as might enter while they were going through the safe and cash register. According to Gardner, his visitors locked the store and rifled it at their leisure.

CHURCH EMPLOYS DOCTORS.

Dentists Also on Paid Staff of Second Avenue Baptist.

The employment of doctors and dentists by a church is the latest development of Christian endeavor in New York. The church is the Second Avenue Baptist at Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce, pastor. The church is supported by the Baptist City Mission Society.

Yesterday Dr. Pierce celebrated the fifth anniversary of his taking up the work in Second Avenue. Last night there was speaking in seven languages. Each congregation has its own pastor, and $15,000 is now being expended in building operations, so that they may hold services and not interfere with each other.

During the past five years Dr. Pierce has helped 700 persons, and got jobs for 500. Most remarkable of his sermons are his chalk talks in Summer out-of-doors. These chalk discourses are used regularly by 5,000 other ministers.

HORSE DRAGS POLICEMAN.

Scholz's Foot Catches in the Stirrup When His Mount Throws Him.

Mounted Patrolman Scholz was riding in Woodside Avenue, in Astoria, yesterday morning, when his horse shied at some scraps of paper swirled by the wind. The plunge was so sudden that Scholz was thrown. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged for more than fifty feet before a man caught his horse.

Scholz was carried unconscious to St. John's Hospital, where the surgeons said they feared he had suffered a fractured skull.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last 6 Nights Last 2 Mats: Liberty Hall with John Mason. April 29th, Miss Billie Burke (as the girl who grew up as a boy) in "The Amazons."

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL

The Best Spring Tonic Is Laughter. "Stop Thief," at the Gaiety, Will Tone You up. Yes, Sir, It Will.

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EVE. WORLD SAYS: "A RECORD BREAKER IN THRILLS — SENSATIONAL SUCCESS." H. B. WARNER THE GHOST BREAKER

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "A WHITE SLAVE DRAMA THAT THRILLS FROM BEGINNING TO END."—LIFE. The Conspiracy

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE AGRYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The Poor Little Rich Girl

The Whole Town Has a Stitch in Its Side From Laughing at "Stop Thief" at the Gaiety Theatre Now.

HUDSON THEATRE, Next Thurs. Aft. at 3. HELEN KELLER. Benefit of Home for Blind Girls.

HARRIS, W. 42d St. Evs., 8:20. Pop. Mat. Thurs. THE MASTER MIND with Edmund Breese.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. What Happened to Mary with OLIVE WYNDHAM.

STARTING MONDAY, APRIL 14 16 PERFORMANCES. DAMAGED GOODS

Auspices Soc. Fund of the Med. Review of Reviews. Application for all performances at Box Office, Fulton Theatre.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. OH! OH! DELPHINE. The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

LIBERTY WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT JOHN CRAIG SHARP. JOS. M. GAITES presents THE OPERATIC ROMANCE, The Purple Road WITH VALLI VALLI AND JANET BEECHER

HAL FORDE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, W. J. FURGESON, EVA ALLEN, LEO MARTINDEL, ANNA WILKS, H. BROCKBANK, HARRIET BURT, 80 Others.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Popular Wed. Matinee 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY. "STOP THIEF" A Farce by Carlyle Moore.

GLOBE Special Matinee Wed. 2:20. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

GEO. M. COHAN'S MAY IRWIN Widow By Proxy THEA., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:20. Farce

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. POP. MAT. WED. "A MAN'S FRIENDS"

Grand Op. Ho., 23 St., E. 8 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. RICHARD CARLE—HAZEL WILLIAMS in "THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE."

Ad. Philipp's Auction Pinochle. 57 St. Thea., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Years of Discretion. "SUPERB CAST"—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10. MATINEE TO-MORROW. A Good Little Devil

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE Exes. 8 on the minute. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute. Central Park W. & 62d St.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Exes. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. WITHIN THE LAW

PALACE THEATRE OF NEW YORK. B'way & 47th St. Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. 2:15. Pop. Prices. RUTH ST. DENIS Japanese Dancer. STELLA MAYHEW & Billee Taylor, Florence Roberts & Co., Harry Gilfoil; Bud Fisher, Bert Fitzgibbon, The Kaufman Family; La Ballet Classique; Kaufman Bros. and "BLACKBIRDS."

48th St. Theatre MON., APRIL 14 MAT. 3:30. All seats reserved, .50, .75, 1.00, 1.50. PE AHM E SQUEET (FLOATING CLOUD) INDIAN LEGENDS, MUSIC & DANCES with melodies on the harp.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. 23d ST. nr. 6th Av. 58th & 3d Av. 125th St., Lex. Av. Irving Berlin, Wm. Hawtrey & Co., Gladys Alexandria & Co., Jack Leighton, Primrose 4, Bobby Gordone, Fred V. Bowers, others. Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous Daily 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. Cecil Lean & Co., Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, McCay & Cantwell, & 8 others.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL Elizabeth Murray, Paul Dickey, The Great Carter, Jas. J. Morton & 10 others.

B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM Opera House 125 St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock Co. in "Father & The Boys." Vaud. between acts.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., April 13, at 3. Farewell Recital YSAYE. IN A WONDERFUL RECITAL PROGRAM. Seats now at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. AFT., APR. 11th, at 3. Song Recital. Margaret Barrell. COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano. Tickets $1.50, $1, 75c Now. Mgt. Antonio Sawyer.

WILLIAM MORRIS' N.Y. THEATRE B'way 45 St. 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. 10c.-15c.-25c. Vaudeville and Kinemacolor. Spring Vaude Festival—17 BIG ACTS. WONDERLAND—ATOP N. Y. THEATRE.

PARK 59th St. Col. Circle. Evs. 10, 20, 30 & 50c. Daily Mats., 10, 15, & 25c. Commenc'g Mat. To-day. IN A CLAIR Late Star "Quaker Girl." Mabel & Dora Ford, Harry Tighe & Polly Prime, Al Eng-lish & Stella Johnson, 50 others.

Academy of Misapplied Art. 111 East 59th St. Open until April 12th. Sunday exclusive. 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Thurs.—Amateur night. Fridays—Country Store. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. 3026 Greeley. Choice seats for all theatres and operas. Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

BIJOU B'way and 45th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75c, $1. D'ly Matinees 25 & 50c. Lulu Blanche Glaser & Co., Walsh & Co. & 12 BIG ACTS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX, 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. People Talked About. Concerts Aft. & Ev.

HIPPODROME. 6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. GYPSY LIFE | NEW CIRCUS | PLUNGING HORSES. In addition to the Great Spectacle UNDER MANY FLAGS

WINTER GARDEN. HONEYMOON EXPRESS. CABY DESLYS AL JOLSON. Matinee To-morrow 50c to $1.50.

LYRIC 42d, W. B'way. TO-M'W NIGHT. LESTER WALLACK'S FAMOUS PLAY. 4 WEEKS ONLY. ROSEDALE STAR CAST REVIVAL.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

48TH ST. THEA., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. It is unusual and it is funny.—Alan Dale. THE LADY FROM OKLAHOMA. by ELIZABETH JORDAN.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.

GRACE GEORGE. The Grace George Cyprienne we dote on.—Mail. In Sardou's Comedy, DIVORCONS

PRINCESS 29th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE THEATRE OF THRILLS. 4 one-act plays that made the Grand Guignol in Paris Famous.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ROMANCE

WEBER & FIELDS' 44th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Nine Star Revival THE GEISHA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Gilbert-Sullivan Company All-Star Revival of THE BEGGAR STUDENT

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:00. 34th St. & 8th Av. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:00. THE WHIP. Evs. & Mat. Sat. 25c. to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID WARFIELD in "THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM."

NEW AEOLIAN HALL. Last Concert Tues. Evs., Apr. 2, at